

IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

REVIEW

OF

APPLIED MYCOLOGY

VOL. XV

DECEMBER

1936

KHUDYNA (I. P.). Вирусные болезни Табака в СССР. [Virus diseases of Tobacco in the U.S.S.R.]—*Всесоюзн. научно-исслед. Инст. Табачн. Махорочн. Пром. им. А. И. Микояна (ВИТИМ)* [*The A. I. Mikoyan Pan-Soviet sci. Res. Inst. Tob. and Indian Tob. Ind. (VITIM)*], Krasnodar, Publ. 130, 79 pp., 13 figs., 1936. [English summary.]

After a cursory review of the recent developments in the study of tobacco virus diseases in other countries, a detailed and fully tabulated account is given of investigations, at the Mikoyan Tobacco Research Institute at Krasnodar (north Caucasus) from 1932 to 1935, on those that occur in the tobacco-growing areas of the Crimea and of the Russian south-eastern and Caucasus littoral of the Black Sea.

Tobacco mosaic is practically co-extensive with the crop, and in certain years and localities considerably lowers both the quantity and the quality of yield. Three types of the disease are recognized, closely corresponding to Johnson's severe mosaic types 1 and 2 and mild mosaic type 1 [*R.A.M.*, x, p. 60]. The facts, however, that the symptom expression varied very considerably and that the inoculum could produce the symptoms of any one of the three types, renders it very probable that the disease is really caused by a single virus, which by its pathogenic, physical, and chemical properties appears to be closely related to, if not identical with, Johnson's tobacco virus 1 [*ibid.*, xv, p. 532]. The virus was found experimentally to persist in dry leaves over a period of 4 years, in roots in the soil for 215 days, in processed tobacco for more than a year, in fresh juice treated with 50 per cent. alcohol or nitric acid (1 in 200) for 24 hours, and in decomposing juice for more than 83 days. Special tests showed that while tobacco seed does not in itself carry the mosaic, the dust and vegetable débris with which it is usually mixed often contain infective material, from which the developing seedlings may be infected. In the field infection also frequently occurred when tobacco seedlings or plants were shaded with mats on which, during the winter, mosaic diseased tobacco leaves had been spread after fermentation. Immunity experiments so far have failed to give entirely positive results with any of the varieties of *Nicotiana tabacum* or their hybrids with other species which were used, but in 1934 five lines of a *N. glutinosa* × Dubeck 44 (*N. tabacum*) cross when inoculated with the mosaic only developed local lesions, all

the leaves developing after infection remaining normal, and the mosaic virus being shown to be only present in the inoculated leaves. In the Azoff-Black Sea region isolated tobacco plants were observed to be affected with a peculiar form of mosaic, characterized by scarcely perceptible variegation of the leaves, which were narrowed, especially in the distal half, to almost lanceolate form. This disease has not yet been investigated.

'Pestritza' [speckling], the symptoms of which closely resemble those of the American speck spot [ibid., xii, p. 205], also occurs wherever tobacco is grown. Two forms of the disease are distinguished, namely 'white pestritza', in which the lesions first develop as small chlorotic rings or arcs, inside which the tissues eventually die and become white but do not fall out; and 'brown pestritza', in which the lesions first appear as brown or dark brown necrotic spots, surrounded by a halo; the spots gradually increase in size and may reach up to 2 or 3 mm. in diameter; when fresh the spots are distinctly zonate but later the zonation usually disappears. In number the spots vary from a few to very numerous, involving well over one half of the leaf blade. Of all the transmission methods tested, only successful grafting with diseased scions gave positive results. Infection was demonstrated to be carried by seed from diseased plants, and preliminary tests indicated that the disease may be controlled by dry heating of the seed at 90° to 95° C. for one hour; these high temperatures did not unduly lower the germinability of the seed, but delayed the emergence of the seedlings by 13 to 14 days.

Virescence or female sterility of the tobacco is known locally under the name 'montar', and was shown by Ryjkoff to be caused by the virus of tomato 'stolbur' [ibid., xiv, p. 131; xv, p. 182]. It was experimentally demonstrated that the disease is not transmissible with the expressed juice from diseased plants but can be transmitted by successful grafting with diseased scions or buds; seed occasionally produced by 'montar' tobacco was also shown not to carry the virus. Field observations indicate that the disease is distributed by some insect, and that *Convolvulus arvensis* and *Atropa belladonna* are probably the source of field infections. The leaves of 'montar' plants are thick, coarse to the touch, and brittle; they dry with difficulty, and are greatly predisposed after curing to moulding and rotting, this condition in mixed leaf bales readily spreading to healthy tobacco; for this reason 'montar' leaves should never be packed with the healthy leaves.

The other tobacco virus diseases discussed comprise ring spot [ibid., xv, p. 533], the mild, severe, and coarse types of etch [ibid., xiv, p. 685], streak [ibid., xv, p. 535], and leaf curl or kroepoek [ibid., xv, p. 118]. In addition brief notes are given on four other virus diseases on tobacco, which have not been yet studied.

STANLEY (W. M.). The inactivation of crystalline Tobacco-mosaic virus protein.—*Science*, N.S., lxxxiii, 2165, pp. 626-627, 1936.

Treatment of the crystalline tobacco mosaic virus protein [R.A.M., xv, p. 611] with hydrogen peroxide, formaldehyde, nitrous acid, or ultra-violet light has been found to produce inactive native proteins with certain chemical and serological characteristics of the virus protein.

These proteins do not, however, cause mosaic disease or the production of a high molecular weight protein on inoculation into Turkish tobacco, nor does *Nicotiana glutinosa* respond to infection by the development of local lesions. The solutions of the inactive proteins are more opalescent than those of the active type and they tend to denature more readily. On inactivation by nitrous acid the protein possesses a considerably lower laevo-rotation than before treatment. The isoelectric point [ibid., xv, p. 531] of protein inactivated with formaldehyde or nitrous acid is shifted towards the acid side, while that treated with ultra-violet light or hydrogen peroxide remains almost unchanged. Microscopically the crystals of the inactive proteins are indistinguishable from those of the active.

In a typical experiment, inactivation of a 1 per cent. solution of virus protein occurred after five hours' standing at 27° C. with 5 per cent. formaldehyde or hydrogen peroxide at P_H 7 or with 2 per cent. sodium nitrite at P_H 3. The treatments reduced the amino-nitrogen content of the protein by 60, 60, and 99 per cent., respectively. Inactivation of a 0.5 per cent. solution followed eight hours' irradiation with the full light of a laboratory mercury vapour lamp.

The sera of animals injected with virus preparations give a precipitate when mixed with a solution containing only 10^{-5} gm. per c.c. of inactive protein, and the serum of an animal injected with a solution of inactive protein gives a precipitate when mixed with solutions containing only 10^{-5} gm. per c.c. of either active or inactive protein. Caution is therefore indicated in the use of precipitin reactions as an index of virus activity [ibid., xv, p. 242], there being no correlation in the case of inactive protein between precipitin titre and virus activity.

Vigorous treatment of the virus protein involving, for instance, denaturation by means of acids, alkalis, or heat, oxidation with potassium permanganate, chromic acid, or chloramine-T causes the loss not only of virus activity, but also of the characteristic properties of the protein. On the other hand, the use of formaldehyde, hydrogen-peroxide, nitrous acid, or ultra-violet light appears to cause only slight changes in the protein molecule. However, since virus activity is evidently a specific property of the high molecular weight protein, even such minor alterations as result from relatively mild treatments may suffice to cause loss of capacity for infection of susceptible plants.

McDONALD (W. J. B.). Blue mould in Tobacco. Trial of New Zealand seedlings.—*J. Dep. Agric. Vict.*, xxxiv, 1, pp. 19–21, 32, 2 figs., 1936.

Since no part of Victoria is free from infection by tobacco blue mould [*Peronospora tabacina*: *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 612], it was decided to explore the practicability of raising seedlings in New Zealand, where the disease is unknown, for transshipment to the State. Details are given of experimental consignments, the growth of which so far is stated to be satisfactory.

McDONALD (W. J. B.). Tobacco investigations in Victoria. The efficacy of various fungicides.—*J. Dep. Agric. Vict.*, xxxiv, 6, pp. 290–291, 315, 1 fig., 1936.

In spraying tests conducted at Shepparton, Victoria, in 1935 by

M. J. Cannon and W. T. Prowd against tobacco blue mould [*Peronospora tabacina*: see preceding and next abstracts] colloidal sulphur 0.1 and 0.4 per cent., and 0.4 per cent. plus malachite green 1 in 10,000, gave no measurable degree of protection. Very little mould developed in beds sprayed two or three times a week with copper preparations, while shirlan XP showed a fungicidal value approximately equal to that of Bordeaux mixture, copper emulsion, and colloidal copper. The fungicides used differed markedly in their effect on the seedlings, those from plots sprayed with shirlan XP taking root best, followed in order of descending merit by those from the untreated plots, the plots sprayed with colloidal copper, and copper emulsion. Bordeaux mixture (2-1-50) seriously injured the seedlings. It is concluded that spray applications twice a week exert a marked degree of control in seasons of light infection.

ANGELL (H. R.), ALLAN (J. M.), & HILL (A. V.). Downy mildew (blue mould) of Tobacco: its control by benzol and toluol vapours in covered seed beds. II.—*J. Coun. sci. industr. Res. Aust.*, ix, 2, pp. 97-106, 2 figs., 1936.

The results of further experiments in the control of downy mildew of tobacco [*Peronospora tabacina*: see preceding abstracts] carried out in the spring of 1935 are reported.

At Eurobin, Victoria, twelve shallow square cans, each $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, were placed in each bed about 5 in. above the soil so as to avoid local injury. Benzol was added to the cans in 18 beds, toluol to 2, and 1 other was left as control. Mildew destroyed all the seedlings in the control bed but no disease was observed in the 20 treated beds which yielded 200,000 seedlings for transplanting. One bed of seedlings, protected by benzol during the night, was repeatedly inoculated but the disease did not appear. In 19 late-sown beds benzol protected the seedlings completely whereas in one untreated bed the disease was widespread.

At Ashford, New South Wales, one bed was treated with benzol, one with toluol, and a third left as a control. The beds had been constructed to conserve the vapours, and when during rainy weather the seed-bed covers were kept in position from 28th to 30th September the benzol vapour severely injured, and the toluol vapour killed, the seedlings. The injured seedlings recovered when the evaporating surface was reduced from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{144}$ of the seed-bed area. The control bed was then protected by benzol and the toluol bed was resown and used as a control. Downy mildew followed inoculations in the control bed, but in spite of the introduction of infected seedlings and inoculation no disease appeared in the treated beds, from each of which 10,000 healthy seedlings were obtained. In one small seed-bed petrol also gave complete control.

At Canberra similar results were obtained; no disease appeared in the two benzol-protected beds but it developed throughout the control bed. In this experiment the frames were padded to prevent vapour loss and an evaporating surface $\frac{1}{144}$ of seed-bed area was quite adequate.

In seed-beds of the same type the amount of benzol used per bed per day varied from 0.3 galls. at Canberra to 0.58 at Eurobin. The total

quantity used per bed ranged from 18.6 to 44 galls., but the latter figure may be reduced by taking more effective means to prevent evaporation. On account of fungal discoloration the oiled calico covers of the seed beds have to be renewed each season. The efficacy of the method having been established, attention is being directed to reduction of cost and maintenance. Already a simple frame has been used by farmers in South Australia with good results.

AINSWORTH (G. C.). **'Bushy stunt': a virus disease of the Tomato.**—*J. Minist. Agric.*, xliii, 3, pp. 266–269, 4 pl., 1936.

The author gives a detailed description of the symptoms of the new virus disease of tomatoes recorded by K. M. Smith in June, 1935 [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 263], and for which the name 'bushy stunt' is now proposed. Seedlings are frequently killed outright, and those that survive remain stunted and develop twisted, misshapen leaves. The disease is much more readily transmissible by sap inoculations to seedlings than to larger plants, in which the virus often appears to remain localized in the inoculated leaflets. Roguing out the affected plants and care in pruning are the only control methods recommended.

OGILVIE (L.). **A note on the occurrence of new virus diseases of the Tomato in the Bristol Province.**—*Rep. agric. hort. Res. Sta. Bristol*, 1935, pp. 104–106, [1936].

After briefly describing the symptoms of two virus diseases of tomatoes [bushy stunt: see preceding abstract; and an unnamed disease: Smith's third type described in *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 181] observed for the first time in the vicinity of Bristol in 1935 the author warns growers against mistaking the symptoms for those due to cold, faulty cultivation, drought, excessive watering, mineral deficiencies, and the like. As virus diseases are transmitted from tobacco to tomatoes workers should not be allowed to smoke in the houses and should wash their hands before touching the plants.

WARNER (ELSBETH E.). **Black rot of Tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*, caused by *Alternaria* sp.**—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 6, pp. 530–549, 8 figs., 1936.

A comprehensive account is given of the writer's morphological, physiological, and cultural studies of an undetermined species of *Alternaria* responsible for a disease of green and ripe tomatoes (Marglobe, Ponderosa, and Pritchard being the varieties used in these experiments) which may either develop internally and progress outwards or start on the surface and proceed towards the interior. The external lesions, which generally occur at the blossom end, are slightly wrinkled, dark brown, and range from minute pinheads to areas extending completely across the fruit and giving it a flattened aspect. At a later stage the spots develop velvety mats of conidia, and under humid conditions harvested fruits rapidly become covered with a greyish-white mycelium. The internal lesions are dry, leathery, pitch black, and measure 1 to 2 in. in diameter.

The fungus grew best on strained tomato juice agar. The conidiphores are tea-green at maturity and measure 59.2 to 74 by 1.6 to 2.2 μ .

The dark brown conidia, borne in branched chains of 1 to 11, are furnished with 3 to 6 transverse and 1 to 3 longitudinal septa and measure 20.8 to 36 by 3.2 to 9.6 μ , the apical cell or isthmus being 0.2 to 0.5 μ long. Dark brown, thick-walled, circular, quadricellular resting spores, 9.6 to 12.3 μ in diameter, were formed when the medium was almost completely digested. The organism made good growth at 15° to 24° C. but failed to develop to any extent at blood heat or at 10° to 15°.

The results of inoculation experiments with the *Alternaria* indicate that the hyphae enter the fruit either through the stigma of a newly opened flower or through fresh wounds inflicted by insects or mechanical means. Insects may also be instrumental in conveying the spores from diseased to healthy fruits, though wind would seem to be the principal agent of dissemination. Infected fruits drop to the ground and there decay, leaving the conidia and resting spores in the soil. Severe winter conditions kill the former while the latter survive to be carried by the following season's wind-blown dust to reinfect the flowers of the new crop, the disease then being further spread by the conidia developing in the invaded fruits. Evidence was obtained that the fungus is seed-borne; in one test it reduced the incidence of germination from 100 to 22 per cent.

CHADWICK (L. C.). **Chlorosis of Pin Oaks.**—*Proc. Amer. Soc. hort. Sci.*, 1935, xxxiii, pp. 669-673, 1936.

A tabulated account is given of recent experiments at the Ohio State University in the control of chlorosis of pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*) [*R.A.M.*, v, p. 597] by spraying with 0.5 or 5 per cent. ferrous sulphate [cf. *ibid.*, xiv, p. 753], injecting the same material in powdered form into two or three holes $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter and 2 to 2½ in. deep in the trunk at the rate of 2 gm. per hole, and applying ferrous sulphate to holes about 15 in. deep evenly distributed in the soil below the branches (about 65 holes per tree 14 in. in diameter), either alone, combined with finely ground sulphur ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of each per in. in diameter of the trunk), or these two materials together with a complete 10-6-4 fertilizer (4 lb. per in. in trunk diameter). Of these treatments the soil applications of ferrous sulphate and sulphur gave the most satisfactory results, inducing a return, within three or four months, to an almost or quite normal condition.

HEPTING (G. H.). **A destructive disease of the Mimosa tree in the Carolinas.**—*Plant Dis. Repr.*, xx, 11, pp. 177-178, 1936. [Mimeographed.]

A destructive disease of mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*) trees recently observed in North and South Carolina has been found to be constantly associated with a *Fusarium* of the *oxysporum* group, possibly identical with *F. albizziae* [*F. merismoides*: *R.A.M.*, xiv, pp. 123, 653], described from the Batum region of Russia by Voronikhin in 1920 as the agent of a similar vascular wilt. Symptoms of the disease include wilting, drooping, shrivelling, and sometimes yellowing of the foliage and a brown discoloration of the sapwood of the trunk, branches, or roots, the last named being probably the main channel of infection. Inoculation experiments to determine the pathogenicity of the fungus are in pro-

gress. Precautionary measures to prevent the spread of infection are briefly indicated.

JOHNSON (H. W.) & EDGERTON (C. W.). **A heart rot of *Magnolia* caused by *Fomes geotropus*.**—*Mycologia*, xxviii, 3, pp. 292-295, 1 fig., 1936.

Fomes geotropus [*R.A.M.*, iii, p. 243; ix, p. 421] has been found associated, evidently in a causal capacity, with a destructive greyish-black, green- or reddish-tinted, later brown, rot of *Magnolia grandiflora* heartwood at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. The fungus is believed to enter the tree (apparently a new host) through wounds due to fire or other agencies. Observations made on a tree which fell in December, 1929, showed that termites and other wood-boring insects were abundant in the rotted heartwood and no doubt helped to reduce it to a soft, brown, crumbling mass that gradually fell out, leaving a central cavity tapering upwards from a diameter of 36 in. at the base to a slit-like hollow 4 by 1 in. at 20 ft. above the ground. Just above this point the incipient stages of decay surrounded a shake in the heartwood extending to a height of 38 to 40 ft., the edge of the rotted area being marked by dark zonate lines. Affected trees present a 'stag-head' appearance owing to the sparse leafage of the crowns and the death of the upper branches.

DEARNES (J.). **Reliquiae kauffmani.** [Material left by Kauffman.]—*Mycologia*, xxviii, 3, pp. 209-213, 1936.

English diagnoses are given of 13 new species of fungi collected by the late C. H. Kauffman, including *Septogloeum parasiticum* Kauff. & Dearn., found in the cortex of elms (*Ulmus americana*) in Michigan, causing a dying-off of affected branchlets. The fungus is characterized by hyaline, oblong, granular, triseptate conidia, 28 to 52 by 12 to 15 μ , exuded in a faintly pinkish pulverulent mass from conidiophores measuring 10 to 45 by 3 μ .

PEACE (T. R.). **Destructive fairy rings, associated with *Paxillus giganteus*, in young Pine plantations.**—*Forestry*, x, 1, pp. 74-78, 1 pl., 1 diag., 1936.

The occurrence is recorded of 15 fairy rings [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 254], 24 to 100 yards in diameter, causing considerable damage in young Scots pine [*Pinus sylvestris*] plantations at Thetford Chase on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, where they are due to *Paxillus giganteus*, and one at Heggiesmuir in Fife, where the fungus concerned was identified from a poor specimen as *P. extenuatus* but may possibly be *P. giganteus* also.

In the centre of the rings the trees are healthy. These are surrounded by zones containing (1) small dead trees with many missing, (2) larger dead trees, and (3) an outermost zone of unhealthy and dying trees. A ring of fructifications develops in the autumn between zones (2) and (3). The effect of the fungus on the pines is to cause shedding of the older needles, the formation of short shoots with the needles unusually close together, giving a tufted appearance and later die-back of the branches leading to death. Damage occurs before the mycelial mat has reached

the trees and is either due to the toxic action of the fungus or parasitism. Trenching at Heggiesmuir in 1932 has so far proved successful in stopping the spread of the fungus.

RAY (W. W.). **Pathogenicity and cultural experiments with *Caliciopsis pinea*.**—*Mycologia*, xxviii, 3, pp. 201–208, 6 figs., 1936.

White pines (*Pinus strobus*) and other conifers, e.g., *P. echinata* and *P. virginiana*, in New York and elsewhere in North America are stated frequently to bear two types of canker associated with *Caliciopsis pinea* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 620], one consisting of circular, sharply delimited, reddish-brown, depressed areas up to several inches in diameter and often confluent, sometimes encircling large branches and even the trunk, and the other described by Overholts (*Mycologia*, xxii, p. 235, 1930) as resembling the extreme roughening of the bark caused by the pine woolly aphis [*Chermes pini*]. The latter form of canker appears to be the more injurious.

Cultures of the fungus were obtained from the unicellular, subglobose, light brown ascospores and the resultant mycelium or spore suspensions inserted through slits in the bark of healthy white pines under sterile conditions in the spring of 1934. By the following autumn the typical reddish-brown cankers had developed at the sites of inoculation, and during the spring of 1935 stromata and spermogonia were formed on several; at the time of writing, in August, 1935, however, none of the spine-like stromatic columns destined to contain the asci and spores had been produced. It seems evident from these results that *C. pinea* is the agent of the cankers described, but extensive field studies are necessary to determine the importance of the disease in the nursery and forest.

The fungus grew somewhat better on maize meal than on any of the other media tested, forming small, flask-shaped to globose spermogonia singly or in groups on branched structures, mostly in the depths of the substratum. From the spermogonia the spermatia were exuded in the form of white opaque drops. The buff to dark brown mycelium grew very slowly and frequently presented a zonate aspect. Rhizomorph-like strands were formed in a number of cases by hyphal fusion. Only in two out of many trials was it possible to induce the development of ascospores, partly, no doubt, on account of the slow fruiting habit of the fungus.

FAULL (J. H.). **Two Spruce-infecting rusts—*Chrysomyxa piperiana* and *Chrysomyxa chiogenis*.**—*J. Arnold Arbor.*, xvii, 2, pp. 109–114, 1936.

Recent successful infection experiments carried out in the Arnold Arboretum with aecidiospores of *Peridermium parksianum* from *Picea sitchensis* [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 412] on *Rhododendron macrophyllum* demonstrated that this fungus is the haploid stage of the rust known as *Chrysomyxa piperiana*, a common rust in the uredospore stage on *R. macrophyllum* on the Pacific slope of the north-western United States. Two collections of the teleutospore stage on overwintered rhododendron leaves were made in Oregon and enable the author to present a complete taxonomic description of *C. piperiana*.

Infection experiments with uredospores of *C. chiogenis* from *Chionogenes hispidula* on *Picea glauca* and *P. mariana* showed that both these species serve as aecidial hosts of the fungus, a full description of which is given.

PEACE (T. R.). **Spraying against *Meria laricis*, the leaf cast disease of Larch.**—*Forestry*, x, 1, pp. 79–82, 1936.

In spraying experiments in 1933 against the leaf cast (*Meria laricis*) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 325] of young larch stock in the New Forest, amberene ($1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) applied every two or three weeks gave good control, whereas monthly sprayings were not satisfactory. In the Forest of Dean fortnightly applications of amberene ($1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent.), lime-sulphur, and sulsol (each 1 per cent.) were successful in 1933, and at Newton, Morayshire, fortnightly treatment with sulsol, 1 per cent. or 0.3 per cent. plus 0.05 per cent. special wetting compound, were both extremely satisfactory in 1935. On the basis of these experiments and those previously described the author recommends the use of amberene ($1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), sulsol (0.3 per cent. plus wetter), lime-sulphur, and liver of sulphur (0.7 per cent.) against the disease. On no account should spraying be done on hot, sunny days, and lath and other sheltering removed should be replaced immediately after spraying.

Further observations on the disease have shown that the effect of *M. laricis* is to weaken rather than kill the plants and a heavy attack normally entails a larger proportion of very small plants. Spraying results in fewer small plants with a corresponding increase in value varying from 8 to 88 per cent., but when the attack is slight or the growing season favourable the increase in value of the sprayed plants may be negligible.

MOUNCE (IRENE) & MACRAE (RUTH). **The behaviour of paired monosporous mycelia of *Lenzites saepiaria* (Wulf.) Fr., *L. trabea* (Pers.) Fr., *L. thermophila* Falck, and *Trametes americana* Overh.**—*Canad. J. Res.*, xiv, 6, pp. 215–221, 1 pl., 8 diag., 1936.

In view of the similarities existing between *Lenzites saepiaria*, *Trametes americana* (until recently referred to *T. odorata* or *T. protracta* and which, it has been suggested, may be merely a pored form of *L. saepiaria*) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 332], and *L. trabea* an attempt was made to apply the clamp connexion criterion for the differentiation of these species, of which the two first named occur on coniferous wood, the third on that of deciduous trees, and all three on constructional timber.

By pairing monospore mycelia of *L. saepiaria* it was found that the fungus is heterothallic and bipolar. *T. americana* shows the same characters. No clamp connexions were formed, however, as the result of 38 pairings of these two species, a result which the authors regard as lending weight to the view that they are distinct. *L. trabea* was likewise found to be heterothallic and formed no clamp connexions with either *L. saepiaria* or *T. americana*.

A comparison of *T. trabea* with *L. thermophila* (also found to be heterothallic and bipolar) [*ibid.*, xi, p. 684; xiii, p. 815] showed them to be completely interfertile, corroborating Cartwright's contention that they represent one species.

ERNEST (ELIZABETH C. M.). **A test for the presence of natural preservative substances in wood.**—*Forestry*, x, 1, pp. 58–64, 1 pl., 1936.

A method is described of determining the presence or absence in a timber of any natural preservative substance. Petri dishes partitioned by a glass slip are filled in one half with damp sawdust and in the other with nutrient agar. A transplant from a culture of a wood-destroying fungus is placed on the agar and the growth recorded. If the wood contains no toxic substance growth is unimpeded; if a water-soluble toxic substance is present it diffuses into the agar and reduces growth near the sawdust; if an insoluble toxic substance is present growth over the sawdust is inhibited.

Results obtained with 15 timbers are tabulated. A number showed no toxic substances to be present, but *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Juniperus procera*, *Taxodium distichum*, *Tectona grandis*, *Thuja plicata*, and other species were toxic to certain of the test fungi used. The last-named permitted growth only on agar away from the sawdust, hot-water extracts of which were also toxic.

WOLF (F. A.). **False mildew of Red Mulberry.**—*Mycologia*, xxviii, 3, pp. 268–277, 3 figs., 1936.

Red mulberries (*Morus rubra*) in North Carolina are liable to attack by a false mildew, first appearing on the leaves in July in the shape of an effuse, white, cobweb-like coating, later turning yellow, and ultimately becoming brown and necrotic.

The mycelium of the causal agent, *Mycosphaerella arachnoidea* sp. nov., emerges from the stomata and extends over the leaf surface, forming a closely adpressed, branched, tangled, hyphal web, bearing short, knob-like conidiophores arising laterally from the hyphae and producing acrogenously hyaline, septate, blunt-pointed conidia, 40 to 70 by 3.75 to 4.5 μ , belonging to the genus *Cercospora*. The perithecial stage is initiated just prior to the abscission of the leaves in October, at which time the necrotic areas on the upper surfaces are also densely occupied by dark spermogonial primordia. The spermogonia measure 40 to 65 μ in diameter and are filled with rod-shaped, hyaline spermatia, 4 by 1.25 μ . By the spring the developing perithecia project about half their height above the decaying leaf surface, appearing as black points densely aggregated in patches. The thin-walled, black, papillate perithecia range from 40 to 100 μ in diameter, while the fasciculate asci measure 45 to 54 by 7 to 8.5 μ and contain biserial, hyaline, bicellular, curved ascospores, 14 to 17 by 3.5 to 4 μ .

The fungus was cultured both from ascospores and conidia and produced on potato agar a rather compact, white to faintly pink growth which remained sterile. Inoculation of healthy leaves with fragments of leaves bearing perithecia resulted in the formation three to four weeks later of a whitish coating of mycelium and conidia of the *Cercospora* originally observed. The species in question is obviously distinct from the two others previously reported on mulberry, viz., *C. mori* and *C. maculans* [R.A.M., xv, p. 67], and is accordingly designated *C. arachnoidea* nom. nov. *M. arachnoidea* differs in various respects from *Sphaerella morifolia*, *S. mori-albae*, and *M. mori* [ibid., xv, p. 66], but bears some resemblance to *M. moricola* described in 1919 by

Sawada (Descriptive catalogue of the Formosan fungi, I, p. 94) in Japanese. It has, however, so far been impossible to procure a specimen of the latter for comparison, and the name of *M. arachnoidea* has therefore been conferred on the American fungus to avoid further confusion at the present stage.

ROY (H.). **Le pourridié sur les Noyers de l'Isère.** [Walnut decay in the Isère.]—*J. Agric. prat., Paris*, N.S., c, 23, pp. 467–470, 4 figs., 1936.

Attention is drawn to the very serious ravages proceeding in the extensive walnut plantations of the Isère, France, due to a variety of causes, including infection by the honey agaric [*Armillaria mellea*: *R.A.M.*, xi, p. 95]. *Juglans nigra* has been found to be highly resistant to the disease and very encouraging results have been given to date by experiments (still in progress) in its use as a stock for the susceptible local Franquet variety, which produces the much-prized Grenoble walnuts.

OGILVIE (L.) & BRIAN (P. W.). **Progress report on vegetable diseases.** VII.—*Rep. agric. hort. Res. Sta. Bristol*, 1935, pp. 110–117, 1 pl., [1936].

Experimental data [which are tabulated] showed that marked varietal differences exist in the resistance of cabbage lettuce to mosaic [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 730]. All the Year Round variety was very severely attacked whereas the related varieties Feltham King and Spring Beauty were little affected. The May Queen and MacHatties Giant types were badly diseased, the Trocadero and Lee's Immense types did not react uniformly, the Arctic types were very severely affected, while Stanstead Park and its related varieties Early Spring and Tremont Winter were highly resistant. Later plantings of winter lettuce were found to be less likely to be severely affected with mosaic than earlier plantings, probably owing to the increasing scarcity of aphids in the winter.

Further experiments in the control of mint (*Mentha villosa-nervata*) rust [*Puccinia menthae*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 745] showed that immersion of the runners in water at either 105°, 110°, or 115° F. for ten minutes was completely effective.

LASKE. **Krankheiten und Schädlinge der Zucker- und Futterrübe.** [Diseases and pests of the Sugar and Fodder Beet.]—*Zbl. Zucker-industr.*, xlv, 23, pp. 562–565, 12 figs., 1936.

In addition to the important heart and dry rot and crinkle of beets [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 477], the following diseases deserve special attention in Germany: root rot [*Phoma betae*, *Pythium de Baryanum*, and *Aphanomyces levis*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 550], and leaf spot (*Cercospora beticola*) [*ibid.*, xv, p. 696], which may reduce the sugar content by as much as 4 per cent. Discussing the possibilities of control in the latter case, the writer states that repeated applications of Bordeaux mixture, found effective elsewhere, are uneconomic under German conditions owing to the erratic behaviour of the fungus. It has been observed, however, that the use of borax against heart and dry rot is incidentally valuable in combating leaf spot by protracting the vegetative functions of the plants and so enhancing their resistance to infection. A similar effect is produced by

the late sowing practised in connexion with the trapping of the beet bug [*Zosmenus quadratus*], the vector of crinkle [ibid., xv, p. 549].

DECOUX (L.), VANDERWAEREN (J.), ROLAND (G.), & SIMON (M.). **Considérations spéciales sur la pourriture du cœur de la Betterave sucrière.** [Special considerations on heart rot of Sugar-Beet.]—*Publ. Inst. belge Amélior. Better.*, iv, 3, pp. 67–77, 1936. [Flemish, German, and English summaries.]

Further studies in Belgium on heart rot of sugar-beets [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 808; xv, p. 696] showed that it causes losses of up to 30 per cent. of the crop. Incidence was increased by excessive manuring, and also by wide spacing, and was nearly twice as heavy on a variety with poor foliage as on one with dense foliage. The application of 3 per cent. borax solution to the soil at the rate equivalent to 30 kg. borax per hect. as late as 16th September very slightly reduced the spread of the disease, while one made on 26th August (28 kg. per hect. dissolved in 1,400 l. water) reduced subsequent spread from 55 per cent. in the controls to 45 per cent. Borax should not be applied later than the end of August. Even on healthy beets the borax had a favourable effect, increasing both yield and sugar content.

DECOUX (L.), VANDERWAEREN (J.), & ROLAND (G.). **La végétation de la Betterave en Belgique au cours de l'année 1935.** [The growth of the Beetroot in Belgium during the year 1935.]—*Publ. Inst. belge Amélior. Better.*, iv, 3, pp. 79–94, 1 graph, 1936. [Flemish, German, and English summaries.]

The following beet diseases were recorded in Belgium in 1935. In consequence of wet conditions for germination of the seed blackleg [associated with *Pythium de Baryanum*, *Hypochnus* [*Corticium*] *solani* and *Phoma betae*: *R.A.M.*, ix, p. 152; xiii, p. 210; xv, p. 337] was prevalent and some fields had to be replanted. Cercosporiosis [*Cercospora beticola*: ibid., xiii, p. 210, and above, p. 763] and heart rot [see preceding abstract] were less important than in 1934, rust [*Uromyces betae*] occurred in two localities, yellows [ibid., xv, p. 549] was present only to a slight extent, owing probably to the unfavourable weather for the vector, mildew [*Peronospora schachtii*: ibid., xv, p. 193] was noted in a few cases, and a disease [strangle: ibid., xiv, p. 548] new to or very rare in Belgium, though previously recorded from Holland, was observed at Elixem: it was characterized by root 'strangulation' a little below the collar, followed by a withering of the leaves and the death of the plants.

HODGES (F. A.). **Fungi of Sugar Beets.**—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 6, pp. 550–563, 3 figs., 1 map, 1936.

The writer describes and discusses the results of his studies on the fungal flora of some 5,000 beets grown at Syracuse, New York, and elsewhere in the United States.

The following were the most active and destructive agents of decay in stored beets among the 85 species and varieties investigated: *Phoma betae*, *Rhizoctonia* sp., *Sphaeropsis* sp., *Fusarium dimerum* [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 594], *F. orthoceras*, *F. semitectum* var. *majus* [ibid., xiv, p. 472], *F. ventricosum* [*F. argillaceum*: ibid., xiii, p. 261], *F. diversisporum*

[ibid., xiv, pp. 427, 472], *F. arcuosporum* [*F. scirpi* var. *acuminatum*: ibid., xv, p. 654], *F. merismoides* [ibid., xv, p. 643], *F. solani*, *F. chenopodium* [*F. scirpi*: ibid., xv, p. 531], *F. clavatum* [*F. flocciferum*], *F. bullatum* var. *minus* [*F. equiseti* var. *bullatum*: ibid., xiii, p. 594], *F. trichothecioides* [ibid., xv, p. 6], *F. [javanicum* var.] *radicicola* [ibid., xiii, p. 397], and *F. scirpi* var. *filiferum*. A considerable amount of rotting was also caused by *Penicillium commune* [ibid., ix, p. 676], *Rhizopus nigricans*, *F. culmorum*, *F. arcuatum* [*F. avenaceum* f. 1], *F. discolor* [*F. sambucinum*: ibid., xv, p. 643], and *F. dimerum* var. *pusillum*. The most extensive penetration of the roots was induced by *F. orthoceras* and *F. dimerum*, and under experimental conditions (beets in damp chambers) the latter caused the heaviest damage. These two fungi were also virulently pathogenic to seedlings of the Menomonee variety in the laboratory (50 to 75 per cent. infection), while in field tests *F. orthoceras* proved to be as actively parasitic as in storage. The type of rot caused by this organism is intermediate between the dry, corky and soft, slimy forms of decay, both resulting from *Phoma betae* infection, and is characterized by a number of cavities, some of which are filled with mycelial growth.

The *Rhizoctonia* sp. was destructive to seedlings, besides producing some decay in stored beets. A species of *Alternaria* occurred as a comparatively mild leaf and petiole infection resulting in slight defoliation of field beets.

BENLLOCH (M.). **Enfermedades de las Judías.** [Bean diseases.]—*Agricultura, Madr.*, viii, pp. 61–62, 1935. [Abs. in *Herb. Abstr.*, vi, 1, p. 60, 1936.]

A bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris*] disease on material submitted for inspection from Burgos was diagnosed as that caused by *Bacterium phaseoli* [*R.A.M.*, xiv, pp. 560, 565]. All remedial measures hitherto tested are stated to have proved ineffectual, but a degree of control may be ensured by late sowing and the use of healthy seed.

ADAM (D. B.). **'Halo blight' in French Beans. A report on measures for its control.**—*J. Dep. Agric. Vict.*, xxxiv, 1, pp. 34–45, 3 figs., 1936.

In studies on the control of halo blight (*Phytomonas* [*Bacterium*] *medicaginis phaseolicola*) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 627] of French beans [*Phaseolus vulgaris*] it was found that changes in the date of sowing may lead to considerable variation in the incidence of the disease, owing to differences in the weather conditions experienced immediately after planting. It is considered that beans for seed purposes should not, under Victoria conditions, be planted before 15th November or after Christmas.

Seed disinfection experiments showed that the best results were given by germisan and uspulun, the former being rather better than the latter. The seed was steeped in dilute solutions (0.05 to 0.1 per cent. for germisan) for 12 to 16 hours. Although seed treatment effected a marked reduction in the number of diseased seedlings, weather conditions may cause this initial advantage to be lost during the growth of the crop, with the result that the author does not consider that seed

disinfection offers a means of securing control under Victoria conditions.

Observations in badly diseased fields of Canadian Wonder beans showed individual plants to possess considerable resistance, and the selection and study of these types is thought to offer the best avenue for a solution of the problem of control. The varieties Pale Dun and (to a less extent) Feltham's Prolific also showed resistance.

PUGSLEY (A. T.). **Halo blight of Beans. Varietal resistance tests.**—*J. Dep. Agric. Vict.*, xxxiv, 6, pp. 311–315, 2 figs., 1936.

The failure of growers in Victoria to control halo blight (*Phytomonas* [*Bacterium*] *medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola*) [see preceding abstract] of French beans [*Phaseolus vulgaris*] by roguing diseased plants [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 140] is attributed to the local weather conditions, which favour the rapid spread of infection. Seed disinfection experiments were unsuccessful, and laboratory studies showed the presence of the bacterium in the third layer of the seed coat and also completely surrounding the cotyledons, on which small, circular, cream-coloured spots occur, containing large masses of bacteria in the intercellular spaces, and penetrating to a depth of four to five cells.

A strain of the Canadian Wonder variety termed Burnley Selection showed outstanding resistance and gave an average yield of 26 and 29.5 lb. per plot, commercial Canadian Wonder giving only 6.25 lb. per plot. As a result of variety trials in 1935–6 Pale Dun is also classed as very resistant, Star, New Discovery, Black Prince, Black Wonder, Feltham's Prolific, Superlative, and Ne Plus Ultra are moderately resistant, while Surprise, Brown Beauty, and Canadian Wonder are very susceptible. The varieties Tweed Wonder, Magnum Bonum (Flagelot Victoria), and Afrikander (Masterpiece) were not included in the test but were observed on other occasions to be very susceptible.

In an appendix the author does not accept *P. [Bact.] medicaginis* as the name for the halo-blight organism [*ibid.*, xi, p. 418] and considers that more detailed studies, including serological analysis, would afford a basis for the specific and varietal delimitation of bacteria belonging to this group.

PARKER (M. C.). **Inheritance of resistance to the common mosaic virus in the Bean.**—*J. agric. Res.*, lii, 12, pp. 895–915, 1 fig., 1936.

The [tabulated] results of the experiments discussed in this paper showed that the reaction to common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) mosaic [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 418] in the progeny of the reciprocal crosses between the resistant Michigan Robust and the susceptible Stringless Green Refugee varieties is to a large extent governed by the maternal parent, but with a marked tendency towards convergence in the younger generations. Thus, the F_1 , F_2 , F_3 generations of the susceptible (female) \times resistant (male) cross showed 100, 99, and 91 per cent. susceptibility, respectively, while the same progenies of the reciprocal cross showed 82, 56, and 35 per cent. resistance, respectively. Some of the plants resistant in F_2 produced both susceptible and resistant F_3 individuals, while susceptible F_2 hybrids gave rise to some resistant plants in F_3 . These results are not explicable on a simple Mendelian basis and suggest

that the immediate reaction of the plant to the mosaic virus is governed by the cytoplasm or some extranuclear inclusion. The convergence of the results from reciprocal crosses in the F_2 and F_3 indicates that the ultimate control is nuclear but that there is a delayed expression of the action of the genes; it must also be assumed that certain genotypes modify the reaction of the cytoplasm more rapidly than others.

The F_1 progenies of crosses between the resistant Corbett Refugee and the susceptible Stringless Green Refugee and the F_1 of the reciprocal crosses were all resistant, but in the F_2 generation 91 per cent. of the Corbett Refugee \times Stringless Green Refugee progeny were resistant and 9 per cent. susceptible, while in the reciprocal cross 79 per cent. were resistant and 21 per cent. susceptible. These results, like the foregoing, do not conform to any Mendelian ratio, though when Stringless Green Refugee was used as the female parent the ratio approximated 3 : 1. Crosses between the two resistant Corbett Refugee and Michigan Robust varieties yielded all resistant F_1 plants, but in the F_2 generation there were 7 per cent. susceptibles from Corbett Refugee \times Michigan Robust and 9 per cent. susceptibles from the reciprocal cross, a clear evidence that the two varieties differ in their bases for resistance, or at least that they differ in ability to transmit this resistance in crosses with susceptible plants.

LÖHNIS (MARIE P.). **Wat veroorzaakt kwade harten in Erwten?** [What is the cause of marsh spot in Peas?—*Tijdschr. PlZiekt.*, xlii, 6, pp. 159–167, 1936. [English summary.]

Comparative chemical analyses of pea seeds in Holland having revealed no difference between the boron content of healthy material and that affected by marsh spot [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 626], the writer conducted similar tests to determine the possible relation of manganese deficiency to the disease. In all seed samples the manganese content was found to be higher in sound than in diseased seeds (0.01 mg. per 2 gm. dry weight as against 0.0075 mg. in the Schokker variety and from 0.0108 to 0.0125 mg. as against 0.0075 mg.—0.01 mg. in small seeds—for Mansholt Plukerwt), suggesting that an important part is played by this element in the health of peas.

GEACH (W. L.). **Root rot of grey Peas in Tasmania.**—*J. Coun. sci. industr. Res. Aust.*, ix, 2, pp. 77–87, 1936.

A severe root rot of peas occurs in Tasmania throughout the pea-growing area often reducing the yield so considerably that the crop is unprofitable. The degree of infection is slight at first but increases with subsequent sowings, particularly when these closely follow one another.

Except for a frequent red coloration of the vascular cylinders of the roots the symptoms of the disease agree with those recorded for *Aphanomyces euteiches* [*R.A.M.*, xiv, pp. 151, 286, 425] to which Dr. E. I. McLennan attributed the disease in an unpublished report dated 1927. In cultural studies the Tasmanian organism, which the author regards as probably a strain of *A. euteiches*, differed from the type description in that it formed coils of hyphae somewhat like the hair-spring of a watch at a number of points on the surface of nearly all the media used, especially on prune agar and maize meal agar. Cable-like

strands composed of two or more hyphae twisted about one another developed on the latter medium. Although encysted zoospores were formed in large numbers attempts to induce the abundant production of motile zoospores usually formed by this species were unsuccessful. The addition of peptone to maize meal agar prevented the formation of sexual organs, and sodium nitrate and ammonium sulphate produced a similar effect when used in small quantities, whilst in larger amounts they prevented growth completely. In a comparative test the fungus proved to be more sensitive to sodium nitrate than seven other root-rotting fungi.

Inoculation of the soil, whether sterilized or unsterilized, in pot experiments in the greenhouse and out-of-doors resulted in the reproduction of the disease on peas. In the greenhouse trials the fungus readily infected 12 varieties of peas, subterranean clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*), *Vicia* spp., lucerne, and sweet peas, and was weakly parasitic on barley and oats. Experimental evidence was obtained that the organism persists in the soil for more than two years.

In pot experiments in the greenhouse the addition of urea at the rate of 1, 0.5, and 0.25 gm. per pot reduced the diseased plants from 27 in the control to 1, 3, and 2, respectively, 50 seeds being used in each pot. In another experiment trays of infected soil were treated with urea (3.75 gm.), ammonium sulphate (8 gm.), and sodium nitrate (10.6 gm.), respectively, and the diseased seedlings (from the second sowing of 200 peas per pot) were 87, 58, and 39, respectively, compared with 174 in the control. In further experiments in trays out-of-doors applications of urea gave a similar result while field plots (3 ft. by 3 ft.) treated with urea (at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre), sodium nitrate, and ammonium sulphate (the two last-named at the rate equivalent, as regards nitrogen, to the urea) yielded 139, 184, and 145 gm. of seed, respectively, compared with 75 gm. for the control.

TISDALE (W. B.) & KELBERT (G. A.). Pink rot of Celery in Florida.—
Plant. Dis. Reprtr, xx, 8, pp. 134–135, 1936. [Mimeographed.]

In the Sarasota area of Florida pink rot of celery (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 356] caused losses estimated at from 50 to 80 per cent. in the current mid-season's planting involving about 300 acres. Celery from these fields also suffered over 50 per cent. losses during transit. This exceptionally severe outbreak is attributed to frost injury in December after the crop was set and the subsequent cold rainy weather. Removal of injured leaves after the frost was said to have lessened the damage.

NEERGAARD (P.). Attacks of *Alternaria radicina* on Celery and Carrot.
—Reprinted from *K. VetHøjsk. Aarskr.*, 1936, 42 pp., 11 figs., 3 graphs, 1936.

The outcome of the writer's investigations on the celery disease caused in Denmark by *Alternaria radicina*, for which the name of 'black mould root rot' is proposed to distinguish it from 'ordinary celery root rot' (*Phoma apiicola*), has already been summarized from another source [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 275]. *A. radicina* was also found attack-

ing parsley, parsnip, and the roots and seeds of several Danish and foreign varieties of carrot.

A comparative study was made of herbarium specimens of *Macrosporium dauci* (Kühn) Rostrup and an undescribed species labelled by O. Rostrup '*M. daucinum*', of which the former has been said to be identical with *Alternaria brassicae* (Berk.) var. *dauci* (Kühn) Bolle [ibid., iii, p. 506], and the writer's isolation of *A. radicina*, with the result that no essential differences in spore size and shape were found between the Rostrup specimens and *A. radicina*. In three of Rostrup's preparations, as in those of *A. radicina*, the spores were deep brown, ellipsoid, oval, devoid of a rostrum, rounded at both ends, and measured on an average 39 to 48 by 16 to 23 μ , compared with 42 by 17 μ for *A. radicina*, whereas those of *A. brassicae* var. *dauci* are of a more vivid colour, rostrate, and measure 90 to 350 by 14 to 42 μ .

Good control of the black rot of carrot induced by *A. radicina* was obtained by seed treatment for $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 0.25 per cent. germisan, sanagran [ibid., xv, p. 73], or uspulun.

DEARBORN (C. H.) & RALEIGH (G. J.). **A preliminary note on the control of internal browning of Cauliflower by the use of boron.**—*Proc. Amer. Soc. hort. Sci.*, 1935, xxxiii, pp. 622–623, 1936.

Heavy losses are stated to have been sustained of recent years by growers in the Catskill Mountain district of New York State through a disease of cauliflower characterized by small, brown, concentric, water-soaked areas in the stem, centre, and small branches of the curd, whereby a bitter flavour is imparted both to raw and cooked heads. In severe cases rusty-brown areas also appear on the surface of the curd, and at this stage the trouble is also known locally as brown or red rot. In 24 fields in which borax was applied to the plants at the rate of 1.25 lb. per acre or incorporated at that of 2.5 lb. per acre with a 4-8-7 fertilizer, no superficial browning appeared, while in 22 the plants treated were also free from internal symptoms, which were present only to the extent of 5 per cent. in the borax-treated rows in the other two fields. In 45 per cent. of the experimental fields internal browning occurred in a virulent form in the rows on either side of those treated with borax, while external symptoms were also prevalent in several of the fields in the rows from which borax was omitted.

GREEVES (T. N.) & MUSKETT (A. E.). **A temperature study of Pythium attack on Swede seedlings.**—*Ann. appl. Biol.*, xxiii, 2, pp. 264–270, 1 pl., 1936.

In the course of raising swede seedlings in pots in Belfast, many were observed to be killed before emerging without any subsequent signs of damping-off, and from one seedling a species of *Pythium*, placed by S. F. Ashby in the *P. de Baryanum* group, was isolated. Pot experiments with Ideal and Tipperary swedes showed that when the seeds were germinated and grown at low temperatures (average 5.8° C.) in soil inoculated with the fungus, many of the germinating seeds were killed off in a similar manner. The same held true at medium temperatures (average 10.2°), but the number of seeds killed before emerging

was very considerably reduced. High temperatures (23°), on the other hand, reduced the pre-emergence phase of the disease to a minimum, but favoured damping-off. Disinfection of the seed with an organic mercury compound failed to control the disease. These results are considered to indicate that the trouble could be best kept in check by germinating swede seeds at high temperature until emergence, after which the temperature should be lowered to encourage the development of sturdy seedlings.

MALENÇON (G.). *Une grave maladie des Artichauts au Maroc*. [A serious Artichoke disease in Morocco.]—*Rev. Mycologie*, N.S., i, 3, pp. 165–175, 3 pl., 1936.

Artichokes [*Cynara scolymus*] in French Morocco have for some years been seriously infected by a fungus closely resembling *Ascochyta hortorum*, previously recorded on the same host only from Italy [*R.A.M.*, v, p. 15].

The disease on the flower-heads varies in severity with the age of the plants, the seasonal conditions, and the prevailing humidity. Infection generally begins at the tips of the outermost bracts, and if the weather remains dry the attack is restricted to these parts. Their spotted appearance reduces the market value of the plants, though their edible parts are unimpaired. When dew or rain, however, persists within the flower-heads, these are attacked in the inner and not in the outer bracts, which dry more readily. Infection, not easily visible from the outside, proceeds rapidly from the top of the flower downwards. Oily spots appear on the bracts, which then turn a light-yellowish grey and later show a black, wet rot. Secondary attack by bacteria may develop. The toxins liberated by the fungus can kill host tissues more than 15 mm. in advance of the hyphae. The older affected parts become covered with pycnidia, the spores of which are carried in water farther down the flower-heads, leading finally to the complete destruction of their interior parts. The Vert de Laon variety with its compact flower-head is much more susceptible than the more open Violet d'Alger and varietal differences in bract infection appear to be due merely to morphological factors, since all varieties are equally susceptible to stem infection.

Stem infection does not appear to start at any particular level. A livid, translucent spot appears, gradually turning black and lengthening towards apex and base. The affected tissues become disorganized, soft, and covered with pycnidia. Infection spreads to the leaves along the midrib, on which pycnidia also develop. The blade is largely destroyed, but the shreds that remain also bear fructifications of the fungus. Under favourable conditions, the invasion of the stems is very rapid.

The light brown to nearly black, globular-depressed pycnidia, 150 to 350 μ in diameter, contain uni- or bicellular spores, 6 to 12.5 by 2.25 to 3 μ . In view of the small dimensions of the pycnidia and conidia and the specialization of this form on artichoke (eggplants in Morocco are never infected) the author considers that the fungus is a variety, homologous with *A. lycopersici* [*Didymella lycopersici*: *ibid.*, viii, p. 10], of *A. hortorum*, and names it [with a Latin diagnosis] *A. hortorum* var.

compositarum n. var. It is possible that *A. cynarae* Maffei is identical with the author's fungus.

As artichokes are eaten raw, spraying requires to be effected with great care. The control measures recommended consist in the destruction of all affected plants, surface disinfection of the soil by spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the autumn rains set in, with a second application a fortnight later, and preventive spraying of the young plants with dilute [copper] oxychloride, [Bordeaux] mixture, or ortho-xyquinoline salts, such as cryptonol [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 552].

SHAW (F. J. F.). **Studies in Indian pulses. The inheritance of morphological characters and of wilt-resistance in Rahar (*Cajanus indicus* Spreng.).—*Indian J. agric. Sci.*, vi, 2, pp. 139–187, 3 pl. (1 col.), 1 graph, 1936.**

In part II of this paper the author gives a full tabulated account of his investigations during 1929–34 at the Pusa Agricultural Research Institute, India, on the inheritance of resistance of pigeon pea (*Cajanus indicus*) [*C. cajan*] to wilt (*Fusarium vasinfectum*) [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 346]. The F_2 populations of reciprocal crosses between the Pusa types 5 (susceptible) and 80 (resistant) were grown in infected fields and the percentage loss due to wilt suggested that inheritance of resistance may be found in a 9 : 7 or 27 : 37 ratio, indicating that two or three pairs of factors are concerned, resistance being dominant. No linkage was found between the inheritance of wilt resistance and that of any of the morphological characters studied. Further proof of the absence of linkage and the dependence of resistance on multiple factors was afforded by the F_3 generation. Selected families from the F_3 have been carried up to the F_6 generation and phenotypes possessing the quality of wilt resistance and most of the morphological characters of the susceptible parent have been isolated. Morphologically identical hybrids showed great variation in their reaction to wilt disease from almost complete resistance to complete susceptibility.

MUNDKUR (B. B.). **Influence of temperature and maturity on the incidence of Sann-Hemp and Pigeon Pea wilt at Pusa.—*Indian J. agric. Sci.*, v, 5, pp. 609–618, 2 graphs, 1935. [Received 1936.]**

Records made weekly of the deaths of sann-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) and pigeon pea (*Cajanus indicus*) [*C. cajan*] plants from *Fusarium vasinfectum* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 278 and preceding abstract] in experimental plots at Pusa and of the mean soil temperature showed that high soil temperatures, between 28° and 33° C., favoured the disease in sann-hemp, whereas low soil temperatures, between 17° and 29° favoured the disease in the pigeon pea. In addition to soil temperatures, maturity of the plants exercised an influence on their susceptibility to the fungus, most plants of the sann-hemp dying in the earlier part of the season and most of pigeon pea in the later. Statistical analysis of the data obtained showed that multiple coefficients of correlation between soil temperatures, maturity, and wilt resistance were significant and revealed high association between these variables. The values of partial coefficient of correlation between wilt incidence and soil temperature, eliminating the effect of maturity, or between wilt incidence and

maturity, eliminating the effect of soil temperature, were not significant, showing that the influence of soil temperatures and maturity on the incidence of wilt is not due to either of these acting independently but is a combined influence.

WILSON (R. D.). **A bacterial disease of Snake Beans.**—*J. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, lxi, pp. 215–223, 1 pl., 1936.

In January 1935, snake or asparagus beans (*Vigna sesquipedalis*) near Mudgee, New South Wales, were observed to be affected by a bacterial disease causing a reddish-brown spotting of the leaves, petioles, stems, and pods. The lesions were frequently encircled by a narrow zone of yellowish-green tissue, and the centres shrivelled and fell out. On the under sides of the leaves a blackening of the veins was sometimes observed. These symptoms agree closely with those of a similar disease of cowpea due to *Bacterium vignae* [*R.A.M.*, v, p. 401; vi, p. 276; cf. also ix, p. 695], which is believed to have been the agent of a bacterial disturbance of the same host observed at Glen Innes, New South Wales, in 1932, as recorded by Noble et al. [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 618].

Comparative studies of the bacterium isolated from *V. sesquipedalis* (the pathogenicity of which was demonstrated by inoculation experiments), *Bact. vignae* (from California), and *Bact. [Pseudomonas] syringae* [*ibid.*, xv, p. 678] (from lilac in New York and from citrus in Victoria) were carried out. Culturally and morphologically all three organisms were identical except in raffinose fermentation, and the differences between them in respect of pathogenicity to various plants are not considered to justify specific separation. The causal organism of snake bean leaf spot is therefore referred to *P. syringae*.

A 'rough' strain of the *V. sesquipedalis* pathogen arose as a mutant in beef extract and potato agar cultures. It differed from the normal smooth strain in its slight motility, apparent absence of flagella, and considerably lower degree of virulence.

No species of *Vigna* or other cultivated legume having been grown on the land occupied by the infested crop for some four or five years, there was reason to believe the disease to be carried on the seed imported from the United States, and this supposition was partly confirmed by greenhouse experiments with seed from the affected crop, which produced plants with the typical lesions yielding the organism described above.

HERSCHLER (A.). **Ernährungsstörungen an Reben durch Bodenverhältnisse mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Kalimangelschäden.** [Nutritional disturbances in Vines due to soil conditions, with special reference to potassium deficiency injuries.]—*Ernähr. Pfl.*, xxxii, 11–12, pp. 197–204, 1 col. pl., 1 fig., 1936. [English and Spanish summaries on p. 216.]

On 'vine-sick' soils, in the Moselle, Saar, and Ruwer valleys, especially those of sandy composition with sticky subsoils of the lower and middle diluvial terraces, the foliage showed patchy discolorations. Such types of soil were found on analysis to be more or less acid and deficient in one or more plant foods. Lack of phosphoric acid was

characterized by punctiform, brown, shrivelled areas spreading from the leaf margins inwards and often covering a quarter of the lamina by the end of July. Affected leaves generally drooped and fell several weeks before the normal time, and the stocks made poor growth and gave low yields. Magnesium deficiency may possibly have been responsible for a conspicuous rusty to brownish-black mottling of the foliage, scorching of the margins, marked curtailment and branching of the nodes, and reductions of yield amounting to 50 per cent. or more, but the exact nature of these disturbances has not yet been elucidated. Potash shortage is characterized by prominent mosaic-like lesions starting in the intercostal areas and rapidly extending almost over the whole leaf. The grapes are still small and hard when healthy bunches are approaching maturity. The application of muriate of potash at the rate of 180 lb. per 1,200 sq. yds. led to the disappearance of these symptoms in one to three years.

MERJANIAN (A. S.) & ЛИПЕТСКАЯ (Мме А. Д.). Влияние на продолжительность инкубационного периода болезни Виноградной лозы милдью постоянных температур и переменных. [Effect of constant and fluctuating temperatures on the length of the incubation period of downy mildew of the Vine].—*Sovetsk. Bot.*, 1936, 3, pp. 68–77, 1 graph, 1936.

The authors describe the results of their controlled experiments and field observations [some details of which are given] on the incubation periods of vine mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*). Under the more or less constant temperature conditions which usually prevail in vine-growing areas during the spring the duration of these periods may be fairly accurately determined by means of Müller's curve [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 702]. In regions, however, where during spring the day and night temperatures are subject to sudden and sharp fluctuations the incubation period may be considerably shortened (by as much as 72 hours); this occurs when night temperatures are higher and day temperatures are lower than normal for the season, the nocturnal rises being more important in this regard than the diurnal fall in temperature. Abnormally cold nights and abnormally warm days, on the other hand, did not appear to affect the length of the incubation period, which is considered to last from the actual penetration of the host tissues by the germ-tubes produced by the zoospores to the appearance of the conidial efflorescence, coinciding approximately, under unfavourable conditions of air humidity, with the formation of oily spots on the leaves. It was further shown that a closer estimation of the length of the incubation period may be obtained by a method based on the following considerations. It was experimentally established that the duration of the incubation period is determined by the sum total of degrees of 'active' or 'effective' average daily temperatures (i.e. the temperature above the 'critical' [minimum] points, calculated from Blunck's formula, below which the germination of the zoospores inside the stomata and the growth of the intramatrical hyphae are completely suppressed) prevailing during the incubation period. This sum total was shown to range, within the limits of 13° to 24° C. (the average temperatures of Müller's curve), from 58.9° to 62.6°, giving a working average of 61°.

The actual length of the incubation period appears to be obtained by dividing 61° by the average daily 'active' temperature, and the latter is calculated by subtracting from the actual temperature reading the 'critical' temperature for the given set of nocturnal and diurnal temperatures. A graduated table is appended showing the 'critical' temperatures within 13° and 24° of night and day temperatures.

It is thought that the shortening of the incubation period under the influence of higher night and lower day temperatures may be due to a physiological effect on the parasitic organism; a partial confirmation of this hypothesis was found in the facts that the incubation of the mildew was considerably lengthened by subjecting the developing spots to ether vapour, and that the conidia from such spots also took a longer time to form fresh conidia on the untreated host under normal conditions.

PETRI (L.). *Rassegna dei casi fitopatologici osservati nel 1935*. [Review of phytopathological records noted in 1935.]—*Boll. Staz. Pat. veg. Roma*, N.S., xvi, 1, pp. 1-25, 6 figs., 1936.

During the period under review [cf. R.A.M., xiv, p. 679] wheat grown over a very large area in Friuli showed a serious wilt, the symptoms of which resembled those due to foot rot, associated only with *Leptosphaeria herpotrichoides* [ibid., xv, p. 709] and a *Pythium*; the leaves bore *Septoria graminum* [ibid., xi, p. 709]. Owing to the very low temperatures prevailing in the spring attacks by *Puccinia triticea* and *P. graminis* were limited, though the weather conditions strongly favoured infection by *P. glumarum*. *Cephalosporium sacchari* [ibid., xi, pp. 203, 562] was present saprophytically on discoloured maize tissues.

Grapes were infected by *Diplodia uvicola* Spesch., which is reported in the Caucasus to be a contributing factor in the production of a false black rot of the fruit clusters. Vine roots were severely rotted by *Rosellinia necatrix*, and in one vineyard by *Armillaria mellea*.

Olive fruits were attacked by *Sphaeropsis dalmatica* [ibid., xiv, p. 706] and the roots by *R. necatrix*. *S. malorum* Peck [*Physalospora obtusa*: ibid., xv, p. 726] occurred on pear branches. Young pears grafted on quince showed abundant formation of adventitious roots under the graft site; the condition is attributed to infection by *Phytomonas* [*Bacterium*] *rhizogenes* [ibid., xv, p. 683]. Apricots were affected by leptonecrosis [ibid., xiv, p. 800] and fig branches by *Bact. ficis* [ibid., xii, p. 746]. Walnut collar and root rot, due principally to *Phytophthora cambivora* or a closely allied organism [ibid., xiv, p. 680], became increasingly prevalent.

Owing to the cold, dry winter and hot, dry summer, there was not much extension of 'mal secco' disease of lemons [*Deuterophoma tracheiphila*: ibid., xv, p. 575] in 1935. Green lemons sent from Acireale to Trieste showed leather-coloured depressed areas on the epicarp and reaching the mesocarp, associated with *Phomopsis cytosporaella* [ibid., xii, p. 746]. Lemon fruits were affected by *Septoria citri* [ibid., xiv, p. 816]. Orange root rot (*Phytophthora citrophthora*) [ibid., xv, p. 213] was widespread and serious.

Young nursery stock of *Acer platanoides* was infected by a *Fusarium*

of the *lateritium* group; the tissues in the region of the collar broke down and the wood showed a blue discoloration. *Rhododendron ferrugineum* plants in gardens near Rome were affected by anthracnose (*Gloeosporium rhododendri* Br. & Cav.). Oleander (*Nerium oleander*) leaves affected by wilt due to *S. oleandrina* were received from two localities. A wilt of mulberry shoots caused by *F. lateritium* occurred in northern Italy. In March and April, *Lupinus luteus* growing near Rome showed the wilt due to *Ceratophorum setosum* [ibid., xiii, p. 166].

Diseases recorded on market-garden produce include spinach anthracnose (*Colletotrichum spinaciae*), *F. semitectum* [ibid., xiv, p. 472] on cucumber, and *Puccinia endiviae* and *Bremia lactucae* on endive [ibid., v, p. 275; ix, p. 224]. Tomato seedlings developed a rapid wilt as a result of infection of the collar by *P. parasitica*, the mycelium spreading up one-third of the stems. In four provinces tomatoes were severely damaged by *F. bulbigenum*. Tomato fruits showed round, yellow or greenish-yellow spots resembling those of the English form of spotted wilt [ibid., xv, pp. 324, 404], a yellow leaf-spotting also being present.

Agaricus [*Psalliota*] *campestris* was damaged by *Verticillium malt-housei* [ibid., xiii, p. 287]; improved ventilation was recommended as a control measure.

MARCHAL (É.). Observations et recherches effectuées à la Station de Phytopathologie de l'État pendant l'année 1935. [Observations and researches carried out at the State Phytopathological Station during the year 1935.]—*Bull. Inst. agron. Gembloux*, v, 2, pp. 105–111, 1936. [Flemish, German, and English summaries.]

This report [cf. *R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 679] contains, *inter alia*, the following items of phytopathological interest. Wheat in Belgium became affected in March with the foot rot due to *Cercospora herpotrichoides* [see preceding abstract], frequently in association with a *Fusarium*. The foot rot due to *Ophiobolus graminis* was prevalent on compacted soils and where couch grass [*Agropyron repens*] was present. In some localities *Erysiphe graminis* and *Septoria tritici* [ibid., xv, p. 553] were exceptionally widespread on wheat.

Potato scab (*Actinomyces scabies*) was unusually common, owing to dry, hot weather in July and August. Several new centres of infection by *Synchytrium endobioticum* [ibid., xv, p. 601] were noted. Industrie potatoes, especially in the Ardennes, were affected by a condition referred to as physiological or pseudo-leaf roll, the top leaves rolling up, but the bottom ones not being brittle as in true leaf roll; the discoloration typical of the latter disease was also absent. The Industrie variety is very susceptible to the condition in hot, dry summers. A conspicuous interveinal mosaic observed on *Datura stramonium* growing in the Botanical Garden at Gembloux was found to be due to potato virus X [ibid., xv, p. 738].

In several localities fodder beets became affected during the autumn by a premature yellowing of the leaves and a dry, black rot in the roots. Cultures from affected material gave *F. conglomerans* var. *betae* [ibid., xiv, p. 549], sometimes in association with *Phoma betae*. Inoculations of growing beets with the former organism gave rise to the same symptoms.

Flax was widely and severely affected by *P. linicola* [ibid., viii, p. 106]. Lucerne at Pondrôme was infected by *Rhizoctonia violacea* [*Helicobasidium purpureum*: ibid., x, pp. 670, 800; xv, p. 191] and *Urophlyctis alfalfae* [ibid., xii, p. 177], the latter being a new record for Belgium. *Gloeosporium caulivorum* [*Kabatiella caulivora*: ibid., xv, p. 158] caused a moderate amount of damage to clover. Beans [*Phaseolus vulgaris*] were infected by *Phyllosticta phaseolina* [ibid., ix, p. 274], and carnation rust (*Puccinia arenariae*) [ibid., xi, p. 624] occurred frequently.

Güssow (H. T.). **Progress report of the Dominion Botanist for the years 1931 to 1934, inclusive.**—Canada Dep. Agric., Div. Bot., 86 pp., 1 fig., 1935. [Received July, 1936.]

The issue of this report restores the continuity of the series which has been interrupted for from 1931 to 1934, inclusive. Many of the items noticed have since been published in full elsewhere, reference to the published papers being cited in each instance. Apart from these, the following are of special interest.

F. J. Greaney and J. E. Machacek found that the least amount of root rot of wheat (*Fusarium culmorum* [R.A.M., xv, p. 640] and *Helminthosporium sativum* [ibid., xv, p. 639]) occurred in plots receiving a complete fertilizer where growth was most vigorous. Potassium and phosphorus singly reduced leaf rust [*Puccinia triticea*] while nitrogen was without effect. Nitrogen increased susceptibility to stem rust [*P. graminis*].

Hollyhock rust [*P. malvacearum*: ibid., xiv, p. 38] was found by R. R. Hurst to be effectively controlled in 1932 and 1934 by Bordeaux mixture (4-4-40) plus casein. Lime-sulphur (1 in 60) gave good control but caused some leaf injury while weaker strengths were valueless. Sulphur dust was injurious and inefficacious. Spray applications should be made at intervals of ten days during the growing season.

D. J. MacLeod reports that asters [*Callistephus chinensis*] remained free from yellows when protected by cotton-covered cages; a serious and widespread condition resembling yellows was found in carrots and salsify in New Brunswick in 1933. R. R. Hurst records aster yellows as destructive in Prince Edward Island where the disease is suspected of overwintering in *Leontodon autumnalis*.

An apparently new disease of zinnia is attributed by G. E. Woolliams to a species of *Fusarium* which inoculation experiments showed to be pathogenic at soil temperatures above 30° C. The disease appears when the plants are coming into bloom and is characterized by a sudden wilting of the leaves on a part or the whole of the plant.

In studies on apple scab [*Venturia inaequalis*] J. F. Hockey found that expressed juices of resistant varieties of apples are more toxic to spores of the fungus than juices of susceptible varieties.

Spindle tuber of potatoes [ibid., xv, pp. 247, 460], an important problem in Prince Edward Island, was found by R. R. Hurst in greenhouse tests to be transmitted by rubbing the cut surface of diseased sets against the cut surface of a healthy tuber. The results indicated that this agency is responsible for a great measure of the dissemination of the disease and in field tests in 1933 and 1934, the effectiveness of contaminated sets in spreading spindle tuber was demonstrated, infection

ranging from 1.8 to 11.1 per cent. in plants from sets which after cutting had been shaken up in a basket with freshly cut diseased tubers. Transmission by the cutting knife was effected in 34 per cent. of the sets tested in the greenhouse and 19 per cent. of those grown in the field.

Light soil covering was ascertained by R. R. Hurst to be conducive to the development of late blight [*Phytophthora infestans*]. During October 1932, a survey was made of 32 fields in which an average of 5 per cent. of the plants produced tubers showing through the ground and all of these tubers had contracted blight.

By following a crop rotation of two years in onions, one year in maize, and three in lucerne the amount of infection by *Fusarium* bulb rot of onions [ibid., ix, p. 434; xii, p. 613; xiv, p. 150] was observed by G. E. Woolliams to fall from approximately 40 per cent. to 1 per cent.

In continuation of his work on eggplant wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*) J. K. Richardson found that the application of cyanamide to the soil promises to reduce the amount of disease to a considerable extent. The same author has succeeded in reproducing black heart of celery artificially by subjecting the plants to conditions of abnormal temperature and humidity.

In September, 1933, eggplant fruits were observed by J. K. Richardson with rather large lesions, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, considerably depressed and covered to within $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of their margins with a mass of spores of a species of *Alternaria*. The affected tissues were leathery, and extended up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. inwards. Successful artificial inoculations have been made both in the field and greenhouse.

SUNDARARAMAN (S.). Administration Report of the Government Mycologist, Madras, for the year 1935-36 (detailed report).—13 pp., 1936.

In a test carried out at Coimbatore on the control of foot rot of rice caused by *Fusarium moniliforme* [*Gibberella moniliformis*: R.A.M., xv, p. 740] treatment of artificially infected seed with copper sulphate (1 per cent. for 15 minutes), the same followed by addition of lime water, Bordeaux mixture (2 per cent. for 30 minutes), ceresan (1 gm. per lb.), and control lots gave 4.35, 5.66, 11.51, 1.27, and 29.67 per cent. diseased plants, respectively.

In resistance trials the sugar-cane varieties Co. 326, 229, 335, 355, 356, 508, 413, and P.O.J. 2878 remained unaffected by mosaic, and Co. 411, 412, and 353 showed a high degree of resistance. Inoculations from mosaic recovered (or masked) Co. 361 on healthy Co. 361 and 213 did not cause infection and a similar result was obtained on plants from recovered setts inoculated with virus from diseased Co. 213 cane; it is thought that the plants may have acquired immunity as a result of their previous infection. Attempts to transmit mosaic by seed has so far proved unsuccessful.

Experimental evidence showed that the cheapest and most effective method of seed-bed disinfection against tobacco black shank (*Phytophthora parasitica nicotianae*) [ibid., xv, p. 686] consisted in burning trash on the surface. Silver nitrate solution 1 in 1,000 proved to be the most efficacious seed disinfectant, and spraying about three times with 1 per cent. Bordeaux mixture gave satisfactory protection of seedlings

and transplants. The same methods were equally effective against the damping-off stage.

Macrophomina phaseoli [ibid., xv, p. 705] was isolated from wilted wild horsegram [*Dolichos biflorus*] and was proved to be a virulent parasite on this host in the seedling stage. The same strain was found to infect French bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris*] and black gram [*P. mungo*] but not cowpea [*Vigna unguiculata*], gingelly [*Sesamum orientale*], or Karunganni cotton. Inoculations of horsegram made one, two, and four weeks after sowing gave 100 per cent. infection in the first series and about 50 per cent. in each of the other two. The roots, collar, cotyledonary node, shoots, and leaflets were all equally susceptible, the optimum temperature of infectivity being about 28° C. Numerous pycnidia were present on horsegram stems in nature.

A yellowing of cholam [*Sorghum vulgare*] was proved to be due to a virus transmitted by the insect *Pundalaya simplicia*.

Encouraging results against severe citrus foliocollosis [mottle leaf: ibid., xv, p. 714] were given by spraying with zinc sulphate and hydrated lime (10-5-100). Satisfactory control of fig rust (*Uredo* [*Cerotelium*] *fici*) [ibid., xiv, p. 560] was given by dusting with 300-mesh sulphur. Spraying trials against vine mildew [*Plasmopara viticola*] showed that the addition to Bordeaux mixture of groundnut oil, coconut oil, and neem [*Melia azadirachta*] oil reduced infection to 5.5, 6.5, and 8 per cent., respectively, as against 31 per cent. for Bordeaux mixture with resin and soda. The oils were, in addition, cheaper than resin-soda.

DEIGHTON (F. C.). **Mycological work.**—*Rep. Dep. Agric. S. Leone, 1935*, pp. 22-26, 1936.

This report [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 343] contains, *inter alia*, the following items of phytopathological interest. In August, 1935, Cavendish bananas [*Musa cavendishii*] on both moist and dry soils at Newton, Sierra Leone, showed bacterial wilt (*Bacterium solanacearum*) [ibid., xiii, p. 788]. *Marasmius stenophyllus* [ibid., xv, p. 165] was recorded for the first time on Cavendish bananas at Freetown. Seedling French beans [*Phaseolus vulgaris*] were affected by a wilt caused by a *Pythium* near *P. myriotylum* [ibid., xiii, p. 599; xiv, p. 473]; the fungus was vigorously pathogenic to unwounded French bean seedlings in the laboratory. *P. coccineus* seedlings were killed by an organism closely resembling *Macrophomina phaseoli* [see preceding abstract]; this species was identified with certainty on old *P. vulgaris* plants in a neighbouring bed. A rot of *Canavalia ensiformis* seedlings just above or below the cotyledons was associated with a *Fusarium* which in culture gave perithecia of *Neocosmospora vasinfecta* [ibid., xiv, p. 327]. Rust (*Puccinia penniseti*) [ibid., vii, pp. 231, 712] was newly recorded on *Pennisetum leonis*. Infection was limited to a few leaves and little damage was done.

Citrus scab [*Elsinoe fawcetti*: ibid., xv, p. 575] was present at Njala on 49 per cent. of the total fruit crop, and in addition, some 11,500 young fruits, or about 14 per cent. of the crop, were shed in July, nearly all being badly scabbed. Foster [grapefruit] trees were much more resistant than Marsh. Debuttoning immediately after colouring reduced stem-end rot (*Diplodia*) [*?natalensis*: ibid., xv, p. 495] in

grapefruits by over 75 per cent., the number of rotted fruits out of nearly 9,000 debuttined grapefruits averaging well under 1 per cent. A few further cases of psorosis [ibid., xv, pp. 343, 574] appeared among late Valencia and Washington Navel oranges; the affected trees were uprooted and burnt.

Gossypium hirsutum and *G. peruvianum* were affected by *Cerotelium gossypii* [*C. desmii*: ibid., xiv, p. 629]. The leaves of *Hibiscus sabdariffa* bore the aecidia of *Aecidium garckeianum* P. Henn., chiefly on the under surfaces; the affected plants were stunted and pale. The fungus was also recorded on the wild *H. surrattensis*. *Myrothecium roridum* [ibid., xiv, p. 428] caused leaf spot of *H. esculentus*, *Luffa acutangula*, *Trichosanthes anguina*, and *Corchorus olitorius*, on none of which was any considerable harm done.

Rice seedlings, especially G.E.B. 24 and Co. 7, were severely attacked by *Piricularia oryzae* [ibid., xv, p. 740], the former variety in nurseries all over the Scarcies; later sowings (made in the wetter period of July and early August instead of in June) escaped severe infection. Ear infection appeared to be rare. *Nigrospora oryzae* was present on the leaves of rice seedlings [ibid., xiii, p. 653], but caused only negligible damage.

A small-sclerotial form of *Corticium solani* was common on ginger [ibid., xii, p. 77] at Njala and elsewhere, being associated with white spots on the leaves, and causing the above-ground parts of the plants to die prematurely.

Minor records included *Cercospora henningsii* on Ceara rubber [*Manihot glaziovii*], *C. stizolobii* on wild *Mucuna pruriens* and cultivated Bengal bean (*Stizolobium aterrimum*), *Choanephora* sp., attacking flowers of *Crotalaria retusa*, and causing a die-back from the seat of infection, *Phytophthora parasitica* in papaw stems, and *Sphaerostilbe repens* in papaw roots, causing wilt.

New records for Sierra Leone were *Cercospora citrullina* [ibid., x, p. 771] on *Citrullus vulgaris*, *Cercosporina ricinella* on *Ricinus communis* [ibid., xii, p. 247], *Septoriella philippinensis* on *Saccharum spontaneum* var. *aegypticum*, *Empusa apiculata* on flies, (?) *E. grylli* [ibid., xv, p. 499] on termites, (?) *Entomophthora aphidis* [ibid., xii, p. 683] on *Aphis medicaginis*, and *Gibellula araneorum* on spiders [ibid., xi, pp. 299, 573].

Virus diseases were recorded for the first time on *Phaseolus lunatus* (rugose and mosaic forms), *Canavalia ensiformis* (mosaic), and yellow yam [*Dioscorea* sp.] (mosaic).

LEACH (R.). Report of the Plant Pathologist.—Rep. Dep. Agric. Nyasaland, 1935, pp. 26–28, 1936.

The following items occur in this report [cf. R.A.M., xiv, p. 561]. Three different [unnamed] fungi were isolated from tea branch cankers when these became conspicuous in July, after pruning in May. In inoculation experiments with these fungi many more branches were cankered than had been inoculated; all the bushes heavily pruned immediately before inoculation were badly cankered, those heavily pruned but with three rim lungs left were affected on only a few pruned branches, those lightly pruned were slightly affected, and, finally, those unpruned but inoculated remained healthy. Sections from discoloured

parts of the inoculated bushes yielded no organisms in culture and it is concluded that this form of canker was due to sun scorch of the branches, which had been growing under heavy shade, with minimum ventilation, and hence had developed a comparatively delicate bark. Fungi enter as secondary invaders but only develop until the new shoots grow. It is suggested that the prunings should be left on top of the bushes until the new shoots have grown sufficiently to provide the necessary shade.

Another manifestation of scorching in biennially pruned tea bushes was characterized by a die-back of a large proportion of the central branches. The affected branches showed a clearly defined scorch ring at ground-level.

The spread of *Armillaria* [mellea: *ibid.*, xiv, p. 14] root disease in tea is slow in the absence of *Gliricidia maculata* [*G. sepium*], the loppings of which are used as a green manure in some old tea gardens, but when this host becomes infected, the fungus travels freely along the lateral roots, which may cover an area containing 50 tea bushes. The use of *G. sepium* is, therefore, not recommended.

A tobacco leaf spot was caused by *Pleosphaerulina*, possibly *P. argentinensis* Speng.

The causal organism of the coffee disease previously reported [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 561] as resembling one recorded by Storey from East Africa was identified at the Imperial Mycological Institute as *Fusarium lateritium* [var. *longum*].

BORG (P.). Report of the Plant Pathologist.—Rep. Insp. Agric. Malta, 1934–35, pp. liii–lxi, 1936.

In this report [cf. *R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 618] it is stated that during the period under review 17 citrus trees and 698 pear trees were affected by root rot (*Armillaria mellea*) [loc. cit., and preceding abstract] in Malta. Following a spell of very moist, warm weather in November and December, *Penicillium italicum* developed with extraordinary virulence on all citrus fruits, causing a high percentage of the crop to rot early in the season. Sea spray caused damage to potatoes even in the central parts of Malta; and following heavy rain *Phytophthora infestans* destroyed over one-third of the winter crop. A survey of rose gardens showed over 5,000 bushes to be badly affected by black spot (*Actinonema* [*Diplocarpon*] *rosae*) [*ibid.*, xv, p. 723]. Plots of fenugreek [*Trigonella foenum-graecum*] grown for experimental purposes were severely infected by *Fusarium oxysporum*.

Plant Pathology.—Rep. Fla agric. Exp. Sta., 1934–35, pp. 85–95, 4 figs., [1936].

The following items may be noticed from this report [cf. *R.A.M.*, xiv, pp. 563, 564]. Observations by A. N. Brooks and R. C. Nolen showed that in many cases the growth failure or poor conditions of strawberry plants was due to soil reaction, the best reaction under greenhouse conditions being approximately P_H 5.5. Many local growers have profited greatly by correcting their soil acidity before setting their plants. 'Black root' [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 348] was most pronounced in those soils where the P_H value was unsuited to strawberries. Both weakened and healthy plants were killed by a *Diplodia* and two species of bacteria.

A. H. Eddins observed that infection by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* of white (Irish) potatoes was epidemic in a few fields planted in December, but dry weather prevented its occurrence in later plantings [cf. *ibid.*, xv, p. 768]. The Katahdin and Bliss Triumph varieties showed outstanding resistance to *Rhizoctonia* injury [*Corticium solani*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 602], as compared with Spaulding Rose and Green Mountain. Seedling stem infection was reduced by planting quickly germinating seed and also by treating the soil with formaldehyde dust.

W. B. Tisdale and S. Hawkins state that warm, dry weather prevented the development of *Phoma destructiva* on the spring tomato crop [*ibid.*, xv, p. 537], and that under these conditions applications of Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 and of bentonite Bordeaux mixture reduced the yields of marketable fruit, apparently owing to increased transpiration.

A. N. Brooks reports that spraying strawberry plants against *Colletotrichum fragariae* [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 563] with soluble palustrex B [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 519] (15 per cent. copper resinate in an emulsified oil), 1 in 100, and with Bordeaux mixture 4-6-50 plus sodium oleyl sulphate special containing a resin, 1 in 1,000, gave, respectively, increases of 18 and 16 per cent. in the number of plants.

When citrus fruits were treated with various fungicides by W. B. Tisdale and E. West a few hours after picking and stored for four weeks at laboratory temperature, tetra ethyl thiuram monosulphide and a compound containing sodium chlor orthophenylphenate and sodium tetrachlorophenate were at least as effective as borax in preventing decay and caused a less rapid loss of moisture. In many instances these treatments reduced the percentage decay in oranges to less than one-tenth of that in the untreated lots. With grapefruits the reductions in decay while less striking were consistent and significant.

In spraying tests by W. B. Shippey against black spot [*Diplocarpon rosae*: see preceding abstract] on 10 rose varieties the effectiveness of the materials used was as follows (in descending order): Bordeaux mixture, copper-lime dust, ammoniacal copper carbonate, kolodust, florogard dust (sulphur), lime-sulphur, and no treatment.

In the section of this report dealing with the work of the Florida citrus experiment station (pp. 96-100) G. D. Ruehle states that in a grapefruit grove where a normal bloom was set 30 per cent. of the fruits on unsprayed trees became affected by scab [*Elsinoe fawcetti*: see above, p. 778]; one dormant or blossom application of Bordeaux-oil emulsion gave 2 to 5 per cent. scab, while one dormant and one blossom application were slightly more effective. Basic copper sulphate and a proprietary copper-oil were about as effective as Bordeaux, but the second application of the proprietary mixture caused severe fruit burning.

In the section on the work of the Everglades experiment station (pp. 101-131) B. A. Bourne states that tests in various soil types showed the new, promising, early-maturing sugar-cane varieties F. 30-20, 35, 31-669, 304, and 962 to be remarkably resistant to eyespot [*Helminthosporium ocellum*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 606]. Fields of P.O.J. 2714 completely destroyed by *Colletotrichum falcatum* [*ibid.*, xv, p. 607] were replaced by P.O.J. 2725, F. 30-20 and F. 30-35, which have so far remained unaffected.

G. R. Townsend states that common bacterial blight [*Bacterium phaseoli*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 765] of beans [*Phaseolus vulgaris*] appeared on plants raised from seed taken from diseased plants, and spread to plants 90 feet away. It occurred on old and new soil, but appeared to be only seed-borne. Halo blight [*Bact. medicaginis phaseolicola*: see above, p. 766] was uniformly present on old bean land, but absent from 75 per cent. of the new land. Beans growing in saw-grass [*Cladium* sp.] soil in several localities showed evidence of nutritional deficiency; the affected plants recovered their green colour and renewed growth within a week of being sprayed with zinc sulphate solutions of 5-50, 4-50, or 2-50. Most of the unsprayed plants gave no beans. In the last two years mosaic has become serious in a planting of *Amaryllis* [*ibid.*, x, p. 809]; roguing appeared to reduce the number of diseased plants by over 80 per cent. in nine months.

BROWN (NELLIE A.) & GARDNER (F. E.). Galls produced by plant hormones, including a hormone extracted from *Bacterium tumefaciens*.—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 7, pp. 708-713, 4 figs., 1936.

Red Kidney beans [*Phaseolus vulgaris*], tobacco, sunflower, Paris daisy [*Chrysanthemum frutescens*], privet, and *Impatiens balsamina* all reacted by the production of galls to inoculation with indoleacetic and indolepropionic acids, applied to wounds at the rate of 20 mg. in 1 gm. of a lanoline salve, and with cultures of *Bacterium tumefaciens*, the three first-named hosts giving the most satisfactory results. Tomato and bean stems produced bending and root primordia by surface smearing with the acids without wounding, while galls with root rudiments and witches' brooms were formed on beans as a sequel to decapitating the $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of stem immediately above the first two primary leaves and smearing the wound with indolepropionic acid. Witches' brooms have also been produced on tomato and geranium [*Pelargonium*] plants by inoculating decapitated stems with *Bact. tumefaciens* cultures. An ethyl ether extract from a *Bact. tumefaciens* culture on a medium of 2 per cent. dextrose, 1 per cent. peptone, a modicum of tryptophane, and the usual inorganic salts was taken up in 0.5 gm. of pure lanoline and applied as described above to bean seedlings and *C. frutescens* stems with positive results, the galls thus induced growing at a similar rate to those caused by smearing with indoleacetic acid [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, pp. 81, 706].

BOCKMANN (H.). Der gegenwärtige Stand der Forschungen über die Fusskrankheiten des Getreides. [The present status of investigations on the foot rots of cereals.]-*NachrBl. dtsh. PflSchDienst*, xvi, 6, pp. 57-58, 1936.

This is a semi-popular account of the writer's observations (already summarized from other sources) on the environmental factors affecting the development of the two principal forms of foot rot attacking cereals in Germany (especially Schleswig-Holstein), viz., blackleg (*Ophiobolus graminis*) and lodging (*Cercospora herpotrichoides*) [*R.A.M.*, xiv, pp. 570, 748; cf. also xv, p. 566].

BOCKMANN (H.). Untersuchungen über die Schädwirkung von *Cercospora herpotrichoides* Fron an Getreide. [Investigations on the injuriousness of *Cercospora herpotrichoides* Fron to cereals.]—*Arb. biol. Reichsanst. Land- u. Forstw., Berl.-Dahl.*, xxi, 4, pp. 625-634, 5 figs., 1936.

The results of continued investigations on *Cercospora herpotrichoides* in Germany [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 153, and preceding abstract] showed that the fungus chiefly causes 'lodging' or 'straw-breaking' in winter-sown cereals, among which wheat suffers most from the disease, while rye and barley are rarely attacked very severely, and oats are but slightly affected. Spring cereals are practically immune, presumably owing to the unfavourable weather conditions for the parasite rather than to any resistance of the hosts. In artificial inoculation experiments both in the open and in the greenhouse wheat suffered losses round about 50 per cent., and higher losses were sometimes observed in the fields. Occasionally, however, field losses were inexplicably very slight in spite of heavy initial infection.

МАКЛАКОВА (Мме G. F.). Оценка значения удобрений и сроков сева в борьбе с ржавчиной зерновых культур. [Estimation of the significance of fertilizers and of the dates of sowing in the control of cereal rusts.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 135-139, 1936.

Brief details are given of experiments in the Voronezh and Leningrad regions in 1935, the results of which again confirm the controlling effect of early sowing of spring wheats on the incidence of rusts (*Puccinia* spp.) [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 19]. Organic and mineral fertilizers, on the other hand, had but a comparatively slight effect on rust attack [loc. cit., and above, p. 776], varying with different varieties. Thus, the application of complete mineral fertilizers to the variety Novinka significantly raised the incidence of rust, while with Caesium 111 the tendency, though slight, was towards reducing the amount of rust, and with Lutescens 062 such application gave a distinct lowering of rust incidence. These results would appear to support Gassner's view of a close relationship between the effect of fertilization and rust resistance of the wheat varieties [*ibid.*, xiii, p. 755].

MARLAND (A. G.) & KUPRIANOVA (Мме V. D.). Закономерности развития корончатой ржавчины (*Puccinia coronifera* Kleb.) Овса в зависимости от метеорологических факторов. [Laws governing the development of crown rust (*Puccinia coronifera* Kleb.) of Oats in dependence on meteorological factors.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 65-67, 1936.

In studies on crown rust of oats (*Puccinia coronifera*) [*P. lolii*] the authors found that the duration of the incubation period varies according to the temperature; thus, with a minimum temperature of 7.2°, mean 10.7°, and maximum 14.3° C., it lasts 14 days, while at 14.6° minimum, 19.3° mean, and 25.1° maximum it is reduced to 7 days. No clear correlation was established between length of incubation and atmospheric humidity. In experiments under constant temperature

conditions, the incubation period of the rust lasted 6 or 7 days at 18° to 20°, and up to 9 days at higher temperatures up to 36°, above which no infection developed. Evidence collected in various parts of the U.S.S.R. indicated the possibility of forecasting outbreaks of crown rust both on *Rhamnus cathartica* and on oats [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 211 *et passim*].

BOYEVSKI (A. S.). Распространение в посевах инфекции бурой листовой ржавчины Пшеницы. [Distribution in the field of infection by brown leaf rust of Wheat.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 111–116, 1936.

The results of field experiments in 1935 in the Voronezh region showed that spring-sown wheats become infected with brown rust [*Puccinia triticina*] from winter varieties, the spread of the disease occurring earlier (by some 15 days) and infection developing most intensively in the direction of the prevailing winds; both the incidence and intensity of the rust decreased markedly as the distance from the infection focus increased. In a second paper [pp. 116–118] the author states that *Thalictrum* spp. do not appear to play any part in the spring renewal of brown rust, as aecidia on this host only appear towards the middle of June, while sporulating uredosori were already present on wheat on 14th May. There was also clear evidence that local infection foci of crown rust (*Puccinia coronifera*) [*P. lolii*] persist during winter and serve to renew the rust in the spring both on oats and on *Rhamnus cathartica*.

SCHLIEPHACKE. Die Gefahren des Weizenbaus und ihre Verhütung. [The dangers threatening Wheat cultivation and their avoidance.]—*Dtsch. landw. Pr.*, lxiii, 27, pp. 337–338, 2 figs., 1936.

The writer has observed that the dark green coloration of the leaves and stems of wheat varieties susceptible to the brown and yellow rusts (*Puccinia triticina* and *P. glumarum*) is due to the presence on these organs of numerous densely aggregated, fat-exuding hairs to which the spores adhere much more firmly than in the case of the pale green varieties with stiff haulms, narrow laminae, and relatively few hairs, e.g., *Triticum polonicum*. Crosses between the latter and a local Silesian wheat resulted in very resistant progeny. Recent observations by Lieske indicate that the use of raw lignite as a fertilizer reduces the incidence of rust in wheat [see above, p. 783].

НАУМОВА (Mme N. A.). Зависимость развития желтой ржавчины Пшеницы от метеорологических факторов. [Dependence of the development of yellow rust of Wheat on meteorological factors.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 64–65, 1936.

The author experimentally determined that the length of the incubation period of yellow wheat rust (*Puccinia glumarum* f. *tritici*) varies from 8 to 22 days within a range of temperatures between –1° and 26° C., and tends to be shorter as the general trend of the daily tempera-

tures rises; on wheat plants carrying overwintered intramatrical mycelium of the rust, pustules may be formed in the spring at temperatures as low as 2° to 4°, and may eventually reach maturity. Infection by yellow rust in the spring requires either the presence of drops of water on the leaves or relative air humidities near the saturation point. The length of the incubation period and the dates of the subsequent outbreaks of infection may be determined with the help of nomograms [*R.A.M.*, xv, pp. 522, 562].

КИКОИНА (Мме R.). Ржавчина Пшеницы в Азово-Черноморском и Северо-Кавказском краях и меры борьбы с нею. [Wheat rusts in the Azoff-Black Sea and North Caucasus regions, and their control.] —*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 101-103, 1936.

In the Azoff-Black Sea and North Caucasus regions brown wheat rust [*Puccinia triticina*] has been found usually to overwinter as mycelium in wheat plants, but in very cold and snowless winters, the rust is killed; black rust [*P. graminis*], however, has never been found in these areas overwintering on the cereals, and barberries play an important part in the renewed spring infection of this rust. Experiments in 1933 showed that eight sulphur dustings (at the rate of 40 kg. per hect.) of wheat during the season reduced the amount of rust from 11.3 to 4.1 per cent. at the earing, from 50.7 to 18.6 per cent. after the flowering, and from 66 to 46.6 per cent. at the milky maturity stages; the treatment increased the number of wheat grains in the ear by 21 per cent., and the yield by 84.4 per cent. [cf. *R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 18].

ГУРЕВИЧ (М. J.), КУПРИАНОВ (V. A.), & ПРОЙДА (P. A.). Меры борьбы с головней хлебных злаков в северных условиях. [Measures employed under northern conditions for the control of cereal smuts.] —*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 144-147, 1936.

From a survey of the results of laboratory and field investigations in 1934 in the Leningrad region the authors conclude that the best control of wheat bunt [*Tilletia caries* and *T. foetens*] was obtained by treating the seed-grain with either full-strength AB dust (1.5 gm. per kg.) [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 47], PD dust containing 10 per cent. arsenious oxide (0.75 gm. per kg.), magnesium arsenite plus 3 per cent. acidol [ibid., xv, p. 565] and 5 per cent. arsenious oxide [dose not indicated], A₁₀, B₁₀, and B₁₂ dusts (1.5 gm. per kg.), or formalin-treated peat (17.7 per cent. formalin) at the rate of 7.5 gm. per kg. (the treated wheat is kept covered with sacks or tarpaulins for two hours). Evidence was obtained that in the north the moisture content of cereal seed-grain at the time of sowing is an important factor in the amount of bunt in the ensuing crop; thus, spring Novinka wheat grain with 17.9 per cent. moisture produced 13.3 per cent. bunt, while that with 13.5 per cent. moisture only gave 1.1 per cent. bunt. Yarovization [vernalization; ibid., xv, pp. 489, 708] of spring wheat grain reduced the amount of bunt from 13 to 0.9 per cent., and artificial infection of the vernalized wheat grain only increased the amount of bunt to 1.4 per cent.

GORLENKO (M. V.). Испытание протравителей и способов протравливания семян хлебных злаков против головни. [Tests of seed disinfectants and seed disinfection methods for the control of cereal smuts.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 150-152, 1936.

The amount of bunt [*Tilletia caries*] in wheat raised from seed-grain artificially infected with bunt spores (0.1 per cent. by weight) was reduced from 35 per cent. in the control to 1 and 0.7 per cent. when the seed-grain was dusted with magnesium arsenite [see preceding abstract] at the rates of 0.75 and 1 gm. per kg. seed, respectively. Dusting the infected wheat grain with double superphosphate [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 432] at the rate of 6 gm. per kg. reduced the bunt to 3 per cent. In tests with millet [*Panicum miliaceum*] smut [*Ustilago panici-miliacei*: *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 646] dusting the infected seed with magnesium arsenite (1 gm. per kg.) reduced the smut from 54.3 per cent. in the control to 5.4 per cent., and it is believed that higher doses of the fungicide may give better control. Very good control (0.15 per cent. as against 10.6 per cent. in the untreated grain) of loose smut of oats [*U. avenae*] was obtained by mixing smutted oat seed-grain with formalin-treated peat (10 gm. per kg.) and keeping the seed covered with sacks for two hours.

РУЗНКОВА [РУЖКОВА] (Mme Z. F.). Влияние удобрения на проявление твердой головни на яровой Пшенице. [Influence of fertilizers on the appearance of bunt on spring Wheats.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 134-135, 1936.

The results of experiments in the Voronezh region during the cold and rainy spring of 1935 showed that sowing Caesium 0111 wheat seed-grain, artificially infected with bunt spores [*Tilletia caries* and *T. foetens*], immediately over superphosphate (60 kg. per hect.) or sylvinit (30 kg.) drilled into the soil delayed the emergence of the seedlings by six days and considerably reduced the density of the stands; the plants only caught up with the controls after the flowering stage. The incidence of bunt was 86 per cent. on the control, 35 per cent. on the superphosphate plot, and 63.3 per cent. on the sylvinit plot.

ЛОВИК (V. I.) & DAHLSTREM (A. F.). Уточнение лабораторной методики проращивания спор мокрой головни. [Improvement of methods for the germination of Wheat bunt spores in the laboratory.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 177-178, 1936.

Excellent results were obtained in toxicity tests of fungicides against wheat bunt (*Tilletia tritici*) [*T. caries*] by germinating the spores on disks of white blotting paper on the surface of a layer of soil of known composition and moisture content in small Petri dishes which are then incubated at determined temperatures, the advantage of this method being that on the white ground the germination of the bunt spores is visible to the naked eye. The optimum temperature for germination of *T. caries* spores was found to be 15° to 18° C. and the optimum soil humidity 40 to 50 per cent. [cf. *R.A.M.*, iii, p. 512]. At 25° only a few

spores germinated, while at 5° germination was abundant but lasted much longer (7 or 8 days), and was much depressed by humidities above 20 to 30 per cent. Light did not affect germination. Of the liquid media tested the best germination of *T. caries* was obtained in 0.05 or 0.1 per cent. calcium nitrate solution and in tap water. The results of another series of experiments indicated that freshly collected spores of *Ustilago hordei*, *U. avenae*, and *U. panici-miliacei* do not germinate as freely in the laboratory as spores that are kept for several days at room temperature [ibid., xiii, p. 749]. The temperature ranges for germination were 5° to 30° for *U. avenae* (optimum 15° to 25°) [ibid., iii, p. 128; vi, pp. 399, 411], 5° to 32° for *U. hordei* (optimum 15° to 25°), and 10° to 35° for *U. panici-miliacei* [see above, p. 786] (optimum 22° to 30°).

GASSNER (G.) & KIRCHHOFF (H.). **Die Bedeutung der Wasseraufnahme des Weizenkorns, insbesondere des Weizenembryos, für Wirkung und Wirkungsweise der Warmwassertauch- und benetzungsbeize.** [The significance of the water absorption of the Wheat seed-grain, especially of the Wheat embryo, in relation to the effect and mode of action of the hot-water immersion and moistening methods of disinfection.]—*Phytopath. Z.*, ix, 3, pp. 229–258, 9 graphs, 1936.

The fungicidal treatment of wheat seed-grain by moistening in closed vessels [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 750] has been found to lend itself particularly well to the detailed observation of the process of water absorption by the seed-grain and its individual components, especially the embryo, in relation to temperature conditions. Both this process and its sequel, the gradual migration of the absorbed water from the embryo to the endosperm, are strongly influenced by the prevailing temperature, the maximum absorption being reached after 8, 4, and 1½ to 2 hours, respectively, at pre-soaking temperatures of 1°, 10°, and 20° C., respectively, and after 1 hour at 30°. The impairment of germination resulting from the subsequent treatment of the seed-grain by rotation of the containers in water at temperatures upwards of 50° for varying periods is more marked after a medium duration of pre-soaking than after either a long or a short one. A lengthy period of pre-soaking, involving as it does the gradual transference of the water content of the embryo to the endosperm, was found to enhance the efficacy of the treatment against loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) [see next abstract].

Similar considerations are applicable to the treatment of the seed-grain by immersion in hot water, except that in this case matters are simplified by the absence of any modification in the water content of the embryo due to the migration of moisture into the endosperm. In order to ensure absolute elimination of infection by 10 minutes' treatment at 52°, 65 to 70 parts of water (calculated as a percentage of the dry matter) must be taken up by the embryo. In both methods the pre-soaking temperature operates indirectly by influencing the velocity and the course of the accompanying changes in the embryo, and not, as suggested by Appel and Riehm (*Arb. biol. Reichsanst. Land- u.*

Forstw., Berl.-Dahl., viii, p. 343, 1911), by any specific action on the mycelium of the fungus.

KUPRIANOFF (V. A.) & PROYDA (P. A.). Испытание термического протравливания в борьбе с пыльной головней в северных условиях. [Tests of the hot-water disinfection of Wheat seed-grain in the control of loose smut under northern conditions.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 153–154, 1936.

The results of tests in 1935 in the Leningrad region showed that seed-grain of the spring wheat Novinka infected by loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) and containing from 14.2 to 20 per cent. moisture, may be safely subjected, after pre-soaking, to hot-water treatment [*R.A.M.*, xv, pp. 636–637 and preceding abstract] at 52° C. for 8 minutes, and at 53° for 7 minutes; slightly longer steeping (by up to 2 minutes) may result in a slight decrease in the germinability of the grain (by up to 5 per cent.), and in a considerable reduction in the vigour of growth of the seedlings. Grain with higher moisture content should be possessed of normal germinability before treatment, since less viable seed may give much reduced stands after treatment. Seed-grain of Wiener barley containing 15.3 per cent. moisture did not show any reduction of viability after the usual period of hot-water treatment. Vernalization [see above, p. 785] of wheat seed-grain had no controlling effect on the development of loose smut.

TUPENEVITCH (S. M.). Оценка сроков посева и яровизации яровых Пшениц в борьбе с фузариозным заболеванием. [Estimation of the effect of dates of sowing and of vernalization of winter Wheats on the control of *Fusarium*-induced diseases.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 126–128, 1936.

The results of experiments from 1932 to 1935 in various parts of central and northern Russia showed that wheat seedlings germinated at a temperature of 8° to 10° C. developed considerably more vigorously and formed a much heavier root system than those germinated at 18° to 24°, and in soil artificially infected with *Fusarium graminearum* [*Gibberella saubinetii*: *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 640] the former were much less severely attacked by the fungus than the latter. It was also shown that at 5.6° to 10.6° G. *saubinetii*, *F. culmorum* var. *lethaeum* [*F. culmorum*], and *F. avenaceum* [loc. cit.] grew much more slowly in pure culture than at 18° to 25°. In the field early-sown spring wheats were only slightly attacked by *Fusarium* sp., while later-sown ones suffered much more both in the seedling and subsequent stages of growth. Vernalization [see preceding abstract] of 18 wheat varieties hastened the germination of seed-grain, increased the density of the stands, and decreased the amount of infection of the seedlings with *Fusarium* spp. Vernalization of *Fusarium*-infected wheat grain, however, decreased its viability and reduced the density of the resulting stands by from 25 to 75 per cent., but disinfection of the infected seed with germisan or the preparation AB [see above, p. 785] before vernalization considerably reduced the losses due to this cause.

TUPENEVITCH (S. M.), BUTYLINA (Mme V. I.), LISSITZINA (Mme M. L.), & OSTREYKOVSKI (M.). Оценка сортов яровой Пшеницы на устойчивость к фузариозу. [Evaluation of spring Wheat varieties for resistance to *Fusarium*-induced diseases.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 139-141, 1936.

A summarized account is given of greenhouse experiments, in which the resistance of a number of spring wheat varieties to *Fusarium culmorum* var. *lethaeum* [*F. culmorum*], *F. avenaceum*, *F. graminearum* [*Gibberella saubinetii*: see preceding abstract], and *Helminthosporium sativum* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 639] was tested in soil inoculated with pure cultures of the fungi. The results, supported by field observations in various districts of central and northern Russia, showed that the *lutescens* variety Africa (VIR 25652), the *ferrugineum* varieties Huron and Finnland (28314), and the variety Aurora 1774 suffered very little *Fusarium* injury to the ears, while *Triticum timopheevi* [*ibid.*, xv, p. 352] was almost entirely immune from it. A fairly high correlation was established between the degree of attack of the grain by *Fusarium* spp. and its water content at the milky and waxy stages of maturity. The varieties Erythrospermum 01/78, Leda 47, Milturum 0321, and Sarrubra showed a higher degree of resistance to foot rot caused by *H. sativum* than Caesium 0111.

GORLENKO (M. V.). Оценка сортов яровой Пшеницы на устойчивость к фузариозу, мучнистой росе и бурой ржавчине. [Evaluation of spring Wheat varieties for resistance to *Fusarium*-induced diseases, powdery mildew, and brown rust.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 141-143, 1936.

The 59 lines of wheat belonging to several botanical species and varieties which were tested in 1935 at Voronezh fall into four groups according to their degree of resistance to foot and ear attack by *Fusarium avenaceum*; besides the varieties enumerated in the preceding abstract, the resistant group also includes Caesium 0111, Milturum 0321, and 0274, Preston, Kazanskaya 1/1^a, Germania 19138, Uzbekistan 7264, *Triticum spelta* var. *vulpinum*, and *T. dicoccum* 250. Field observations during the epidemic outbreak of *Erysiphe graminis* in 1935 showed that *T. timopheevi*, *T. monococcum*, *T. persicum*, *T. polonicum*, *T. turgidum*, and the soft wheat varieties Preston, Germania 19138, Finnland 28314, Tulun ZA/32, Australia 13274, and Aurora 1774 remained entirely immune, while all the durum wheats (except Syria 17139), and among the soft wheats Garnet DS-12, Argentina 146797, 146800 and 146808, Africa 25652, SASSh 25665, and *T. dicoccum* var. *farrum* were highly resistant (not over 10 per cent. infection). No brown rust (*Puccinia triticina*) infection was found on *T. timopheevi*, *T. monococcum*, *T. turgidum*, or on the varieties Africa 25652 and SASSh 25665.

TUPENEVITCH (S. M.) & SHIRKO (V. N.). Изучение условий гибели озимых от выпревания. [Investigation of the conditions conducive to winter killing of winter-sown cereals.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 143-144, 1936.

After a brief reference to the very considerable losses in the U.S.S.R.

caused in autumn-sown cereals by the so-called winter injury (usually attributed to *Fusarium nivale* [*Calonectria graminicola*] but the rôle of which is uncertain, and other species of *Fusarium*), the authors give a concise summary of experiments, the results of which indicate that the injury may be effectively controlled, if not completely suppressed, by cultural measures calculated to prevent the accumulation and retention of excessive moisture in the soil in the autumn and the spring, as well as by sowing resistant wheat varieties, such as Moskovskaya A-27 and 2411, and Durable. Adequate soil fertilization appeared to increase the resistance of all the varieties tested to winter injury.

LEUKEL (L. W.). **Factors influencing infection of Barley by loose smut.**—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 7, pp. 630-642, 1936.

Further studies on the factors governing infection of barley (Alpha and Wisconsin Pedigree varieties) by *Ustilago nigra* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 641] indicated that soils with a high percentage of saturation are generally unfavourable to the development of the fungus, especially at 5° and 30° C., while a relatively dry soil promoted infection at 5°. At temperatures between these extremes differences in soil moisture from 30 to 55 per cent. saturation did not seem to affect the incidence of *U. nigra*, fairly high percentages of infection by which were secured from 10° to 25°, with an optimum at 15° to 20°, the minimum and maximum being below 5° and above 30°, respectively. *U. nuda*, on the other hand, showed little or no reaction to temperature fluctuations. Plants grown to emergence at 30° and then transferred to a soil temperature of 13° contracted less infection by *U. nigra* than those maintained at 30° until near heading. Plants transferred at emergence from a temperature of 13° to either 5° or 30° showed a highly significant decrease of infection compared with those kept at 13°; similarly, those removed at emergence from 5° to 13° or 30° showed a marked increase of disease compared with the series maintained at the lower soil temperature. Infection by *U. nigra* was experimentally shown not to occur after the emergence of the first leaf.

MCKAY (R.). **Method of infection of Oat grain with *Ustilago avenae* and the influence of external factors on the incidence of the disease.**—*Sci. Proc. R. Dublin Soc.*, N.S., xxi, 27-34, pp. 297-307, 1 pl., 1936.

In experiments carried out in Ireland from 1933 to 1935 Potato oats inoculated with loose smut (*Ustilago avenae*) either at and immediately after flowering, or by contamination of seed-grain, both with hulls intact and removed, were sown in two successive years under identical conditions and the amounts of infection compared.

In the first year the flower-inoculated oats gave the highest percentage infection in one experiment only. In the second season shelled grain contaminated before sowing gave the most infection, followed by grain contaminated with the hulls intact, and then by the flower-inoculated oats.

Dehulling flower-inoculated oats reduced infection by from 35 to over 50 per cent. [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 711]. Washing grain with hulls intact derived from flower-inoculated oats reduced infection by from 32 to 56 per cent. Dehulling and washing flower-inoculated oats reduced

infection by from 62 to 79 per cent. in the case of a pure line strain of loose smut, and by from 90 to 96 per cent. in the case of mixed strains. It is concluded that most of the infection shown by the flower-inoculated oats was due to ungerminated spores within the glumes, and not to resting mycelium [cf. *ibid.*, ii, p. 214; xii, p. 431].

During winter, examination of artificially flower-inoculated oats and grain from naturally smutted crops revealed both resting mycelium and viable ungerminated spores within the glumes, sufficient of the latter being present to account for any infection appearing in the following crop.

RIVIER (A.) **Essais comparatifs de traitement du charbon nu de l'Avoine.**

[Comparative trials of the control of Oat loose smut.]—*Rev. Path. vég.*, xxiii, 3, pp. 215–229, 3 graphs, 1936.

Full details are given of experiments on the control of *Ustilago avenae* carried out on oat seed of the Noire d'hiver de Belgique variety from 1933 to 1935 in France. The seed was inoculated with *U. avenae* at the rate of 1 gm. per kg. and sown on various dates after treatment with formalin (2.5 parts per mille for 20 mins.) or different dusts. In both years complete control was given by the formalin treatment for all sowings. The dusts used in 1933–4 (cupric chloride and talc, 10 : 90; copper sulphate and talc, 25 : 75; and basic copper carbonate ($\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot 3\text{CuO}$), alum, and talc, 25 : 25 : 50, all at the rate of 350 gm. per q.) completely failed to give satisfactory control, while in 1934–5, dusts of similar composition but modified proportions were unsatisfactory and commercial dusts B and P were not effective at the rates recommended.

MARSCHNER (G.). **Die Dörrfleckenkrankheit. Eine bisher wenig beachtete Haferkrankheit der schweren Bruchböden.** [Grey speck disease.

An as yet little regarded Oats disease of heavy fallow soils.]—*Dtsch. landw. Pr.*, lxiii, 23, p. 288, 1936.

Some improvement has been effected in the condition of oats suffering from grey speck [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 356 and next abstract] in heavy fallow soils by application to the soil of potassium nitrate (100 to 200 kg. per hect.), followed by rolling. Manganese sulphate at a similar rate may also prove helpful, more plentiful applications being desirable in the case of soils with a strongly alkaline reaction (P_H 7 and upwards). Preventive measures include the choice of lighter soils, with the application of a physiologically acid ground and top dressing, the admixture of some rye or barley (where conditions are suitable) with the oats, and a judicious scheme of crop rotation so as to avoid the development of the excessive alkalinity liable to accompany the sugar beet-wheat-barley sequence.

RADEMACHER (B.). **Gibt es gegen Dörrfleckenkrankheit widerstandsfähige Hafersorten?** [Are there any varieties of Oats resistant to grey speck?]

—*Dtsch. landw. Pr.*, lxiii, 29, p. 362, 2 figs., 1936.

In connexion with the varietal trials of some 170 selections of oats for their reaction to grey speck [see preceding abstract] conducted by the writer in two localities of Schleswig-Holstein, one on bog and the other on sandy humus soil, growers are warned not to judge exclusively by external symptoms, which may or may not be accompanied by

reduced yields, while conversely, the latter feature is not necessarily reflected in the outward appearance of the plants. Of the officially approved German varieties included in the tests, Rotenburg Black and Black President showed a conspicuous degree of resistance not shared by any of the white or yellow types, among which the most promising were Fischers Wirchenblatter III, Fichtelgebirgs, Lembkes Baldur, Lischower Early, Lüneburger Kley, Peragis, and Heines Silver. Resistant foreign varieties were Svalöfs St. 01320 and 01340 and Engelbrecht II, Glocken [Bell] II and III, Grand Mogul, Orion II, Weibulls Argus, Fyris, and Melöj III (all Swedish), Lyngby Heath (grey) and Borries (Danish), Nopsae I (Finnish), Black President (Dutch), Garton's Scotch Potato, Vilmorin's Siberian Early and Black Ligowo-Brie (French), and Burt (American). Referring to the efficacy against grey speck of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate, the writer states that the latter is surpassed by basic slag, the superiority of which is presumably due to its relatively substantial manganese content.

RADEMACHER (B.). Die Heidemoorkrankheit (Urbarmachungskrankheit) unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kupferfrage. [The heath moor disease (reclamation disease), with especial reference to the copper question.]—*Arb. biol. Reichsanst. Land- u. Forstw., Berl.-Dahl., xxi, 4, pp. 531-603, 7 figs., 4 maps, 1936.*

The author briefly reviews the results of investigations up to date on the incidence, geographical distribution, and the causes of the so-called reclamation disease of various crops in Europe [*R.A.M.*, xiv, pp. 254, 575; xv, p. 493], and states that of all the suggestions advanced to explain its causes, that of copper deficiency appears to be the most likely. Heath moor soils are usually poor but not entirely deficient in copper, the balance of evidence obtained in special tests showing that copper is present in quite appreciable quantities, but in a form unavailable to plants; humus appears to be especially responsible for the fixation of the copper, the fixing substances in it apparently being tannin, lignin, and humic acids. Copper deficiency in such soils is further increased by the cultivation of removable crops, and may be remedied by growing meadow grasses or green manure crops, especially of deep-rooted plants that help to dissolve and bring up the fixed copper from the lower to the upper soil levels. The incidence and severity of the disease appear to be inversely correlated with the amount of water supply in the soil, but are independent of the soil reaction; there was evidence, however, that copper applications were not effective in the control of the trouble in soil with a reaction unfavourable for the relative crop. Excess lime also appeared to inhibit the curative effect of copper applications. Nitrogen applications led to an increase in the severity of the disease; potassium, on the other hand, was beneficial; while magnesium had no specific effect. No evidence was forthcoming that excess phosphorus played any important part in the disease. The cases in which grey speck of oats followed the application of copper are possibly explained by the assumption that the soils in question are also deficient in manganese, the symptoms only appearing after the copper deficiency has been remedied. While the symptoms of the disease in low-lying moors differ

somewhat from those on higher ground, the fact that in such moors increased yields are obtained from copper applications would indicate that there also the trouble is due, in part at least, to copper deficiency.

The main crops are divided into three classes according to their susceptibility; white and yellow oats, winter and summer barley, and wheat are very strongly susceptible; black moor oats, four-rowed barley, cruciferous crops, carrots, field peas, broad beans (*Vicia faba*), yellow lupins (*Lupinus luteus*), and red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) are moderately to slightly susceptible; and rye, potatoes, *V. villosa*, *Ornithopus sativus*, white clover (*T. repens*), *Lotus uliginosus*, *Spergula arvensis*, and buckwheat are slightly susceptible to immune. Apart from the usual symptoms, in fields which begin to suffer from copper deficiency the affected cereal crops may only show an unfavourable straw to grain ratio which is very often attributed to other causes. There was evidence of specific and varietal variations in susceptibility of the different crops, which may be useful to geneticists for the production of resistant strains.

The trouble is amenable to control either by agricultural methods directed towards releasing and rendering available the fixed copper in the soil or, in very severe cases, by the application of copper compounds (chiefly copper sulphate) to the soil, and spraying affected cereal plants with cupric solutions.

The paper terminates with a bibliography of 133 titles.

BOEWE (G. H.). **The relation of ear rot prevalence in Illinois Corn fields to ear coverage by husks.**—*Plant Dis. Repr.*, xx, 10, pp. 165–172, 2 graphs, 1936. [Mimeographed.]

From a five-year survey [the statistical data of which are tabulated] in Illinois of the correlation between maize ear rot and the extent of coverage of the ears by the husks, it appears that infection by smut [*Ustilago zae*: *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 572], *Fusarium moniliforme* [*Gibberella moniliformis*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 494], and *Penicillium* [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 232; xv, p. 360] is favoured by imperfect coverage, whereas complete coverage assists invasion by *Diplodia* [*zae*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 290] and *G. saubinetii*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 360]. This factor exercised no appreciable influence on the incidence of infection by *Rhizopus*, *Aspergillus* [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 232], and *Basisporium* [*Nigrospora* sp.: *ibid.*, xv, p. 574]. The average percentage of prevalence of *G. moniliformis* during the period under review was 40.7, the corresponding figures for *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus*, *U. zae*, and *D. zae* being 5.8, 3, 1.7, and 1.2, respectively, while the other diseases caused under 1 per cent. infection.

EDWARDS (E. J.). **Maize seed selection and disease control. The problem of internal seed-borne infection.**—*Agric. Gaz., N.S.W.*, xlvii, 6, pp. 303–306, 5 figs., 1936.

In Australia the principal organisms producing rotting of the cob and grain tissues of maize are *Gibberella saubinetii* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 644], *G. moniliformis*, *G. fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* [*ibid.*, xv, p. 359], these three fungi causing *Fusarium* rot, and *Diplodia zae* [*ibid.*, xi, pp. 157, 778; and preceding abstract], responsible for dry or *Diplodia* rot. After briefly describing the symptoms produced by the four organisms the

author discusses the problem of control and points out that owing to the prevalence of internal, seed-borne infection no grain can be selected as entirely free from potential disease-producing organisms. The fungi causing the chief maize diseases are not always seed-borne, and may live over from season to season on old diseased stalks and plant refuse left in the field after harvesting. Hence, the control of these diseases depends primarily on thorough field sanitation, including the regular burning of the old stalks and systematic crop rotation, combined with which seed selection is of unquestionable value. Experiments in seed treatment with organic mercury dusts were instituted in 1935.

ULLSTRUP (A. J.). **The occurrence of *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* in the United States.**—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 7, pp. 685–693, 2 figs., 1936.

The occurrence of *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on old maize stalks [see preceding abstract] is reported from Ohio and New Jersey, and the morphological and cultural characters of the fungus are described in considerable detail. The author inclines to the view that the fungus is a recent introduction into the United States.

GIRTON (R. E.). **Sterilization of Corn grains with sodium hypochlorite.**—*Plant Physiol.*, xi, 3, pp. 635–639, 1 fig., 3 graphs, 1936.

Fungal infection [species unspecified] of Krug yellow dent maize seed-grain was reduced from 13 to 2 per cent. in one experiment by 5 hours' immersion in a solution of commercial sodium hypochlorite [cf. *R.A.M.*, xii, p. 743; xiii, p. 781]; there was, however, a corresponding depression of germination from 100 to 80 per cent. These results were in general confirmed by a second trial in which a marked reduction of infection (from 11.5 to 1.75 per cent.) resulted from a suction injection treatment involving the rapid removal of air bubbles from the grains; this was followed by shaking for 2½ hours.

UPPAL (B. N.) & WESTON (W. H.). **The basis for merging *Sclerospora indica* with *Scl. philippinensis*.**—*Indian J. agric. Sci.*, vi, 3, pp. 715–719, 1 pl., 1936.

An account is given of the writers' comparative studies on living and preserved material of *Sclerospora indica* and *S. philippinensis* [*R.A.M.*, xv, pp. 283, 546] from maize, whence it appears that in all essential features the two species are identical. In both the total conidiophore length ranges from 150 to 410 μ (usually 300 to 350 μ), the maximum diameter of the main axis is 20 to 25 μ , the basal cell measures 80 to 100 by 9 to 11 μ , and the sterigmata average 14 to 15 μ . The conidia of both fungi are elongate-ellipsoid, elongate-ovoid, or rotund-cylindrical; in respect of length frequencies, 60 per cent. of the Indian material falls within the range of 33 to 41 μ , and 65 per cent. of the Philippine measures 31 to 39 μ , while the width frequencies overlap practically throughout the entire range of spore measurements. The slightly narrower tendency of *S. indica* has been tentatively attributed by E. J. Butler in recent correspondence to the variability inherent in geographical races of the same fungus. Taking all these points into consideration, there seems to be no adequate reason for the maintenance

of *S. indica* as a distinct species, and its inclusion within *S. philippinensis* is therefore proposed.

CHOWDHURY (S. C.). A disease of *Zea mays* caused by *Colletotrichum graminicolum* (Ces.) Wils.—*Indian J. agric. Sci.*, vi, 3, pp. 833–843, 2 pl. (1 col.), 1 graph, 1936.

The writer describes the morphological, pathogenic, and cultural characters of *Colletotrichum graminicolum* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 558], the agent of a maize disease at Pusa characterized by the presence on the leaves of small, brownish spots, originating on the upper side of the central midrib and gradually elongating in both directions, so that they often reach from the leaf sheath to the tip. The centres of the spots turn straw-coloured and bear the minute, black, circular or oval acervuli of the fungus, which have only been obtained in small numbers in culture on maize and oatmeal agars. Under the relatively poor conditions for growth prevailing in artificial culture *C. graminicolum* forms numerous dark brown, mostly spherical or piriform appressoria, 8 to 15 μ in diameter, frequently showing a clear, white spot (the so-called 'germ-pore') near the centre. Conidial germination is favoured by high humidity and the presence of sugar or of living plant tissues, the optimum temperature for the process being 25° to 30° C.

All parts of the plant were shown by inoculation experiments to be susceptible to invasion by *C. graminicolum*, which further infected in the laboratory barley, oats, wheat, sorghum, *Panicum typhoideum*, *Eleusine indica*, *Setaria italica*, *Euchlaena mexicana*, *P. frumentaceum*, and *Paspalum scrobiculatum*. The strain of the fungus from sorghum was found to be capable of infecting maize, and vice versa.

UPPAL (B. N.) & KAMAT (M. N.). Gummosis of Citrus in Bombay.—*Indian J. agric. Sci.*, vi, 3, pp. 803–822, 3 pl., 2 graphs, 1936.

Mosambi oranges (*Citrus sinensis*) in the Bombay Deccan are stated to suffer extensively from gummosis, caused by a typical strain of the 'rubber group' of *Phytophthora palmivora* [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 77; xiv, p. 627; xv, p. 482], the morphology of which is fully described. The disease, which is most prevalent during the rains and very destructive in young plantings, attacking 20 to 25 per cent. of the trees, is characterized by copious exudations of resin and cracking of the cortex of the trunk for considerable distances upwards from the bud union, but a more serious aspect of the trouble lies in the lateral spread of infection. Mosambi fruits (and those of santra or mandarin, *Citrus nobilis* var. *deliciosa*, lying on the ground) are also liable to invasion by the fungus and develop brown rot. Details are given of inoculation experiments with fragments of *P. palmivora* mycelium from oatmeal agar cultures on different *Citrus* species which showed varying resistance.

Gummosis may be prevented by grafting sweet, commercial citrus varieties on a sour resistant stock, such as jamburi. Neither soil nor irrigation water should be brought into contact with the bud union, through which infection from these sources may penetrate the cortical tissue. Promising results were also given by decortication, followed by the application to the exposed surface of 25 to 30 per cent. creosote oil, and if necessary, by painting with coal-tar.

La gommose parasitaire des Aurantiacées, *Phytophthora parasitica* Dastur. [Parasitic gummosis of the Aurantieae, *Phytophthora parasitica* Dastur.]—*Memento Direc. Agric., Rabat*, 35, 7 pp., 1 pl., 1 fig., 1935. [Received October, 1936.]

A brief, popular account is given of the symptoms, causal organism, losses caused by, and control of parasitic gummosis of citrus in Morocco where the disease is caused by *Phytophthora parasitica* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 575]. The use of resistant stocks such as *Citrus bigaradia* [*C. aurantium*] or *C. [Poncirus] trifoliata* and the usual methods of control are recommended.

RHOADS (A. S.). Blight—a non-parasitic disease of Citrus trees.—*Bull. Fla agric. Exp. Sta.* 296, 64 pp., 2 figs., 1936.

A full account is given of a twelve years' study of the non-parasitic blight of citrus that has been present in Florida for over 50 years. The disease occurs sporadically throughout a large part of the citrus area, but is of major importance at present only in a few localities.

A careful survey in a badly affected area in 1924 showed that out of 919 trees inspected, 44.4 per cent. were blighted or had been removed because diseased, the corresponding figures for two other localities being 41.8 and 59.3 per cent. The disease not only destroys hundreds of fine trees annually in Brenard County, but the replacement of the declining trees results in the presence of trees of different ages in the groves, the market value of which is consequently much reduced.

Blight takes the form of a chronic wilt and decline, usually starting on one side of a tree, and progressing until the whole top is affected. If it develops early in the season, the affected branches die, and the fruit withers and falls before reaching maturity. If the affected branches do not die too early the fruit may reach maturity, but much is below commercial size and of a strongly acid flavour. Blooming is greatly delayed, and may be abnormally heavy, in which case the blossoms are small and weak, and the branches soon wither and die. The spring flush of growth is delayed and generally reduced in amount. When the decline is slow, the larger, defoliated branches may put forth a sparse new growth late in spring, which, except for the watersprouts developed from the upper trunk and lower main limbs, is small and under-sized. The leaves are small and dingy green. Watersprouts develop after half to two-thirds of the crown has died, and grow vigorously for a time, but wilt during prolonged drought, though they are the last part of the crown to die.

No causal organism has been found, and the condition is not contagious or transmitted by budding or grafting. The evidence indicates that it is caused by extreme fluctuations of soil moisture, including both deficits of moisture on the lighter soils and excesses on the poorly drained one and combinations of the two. The physical structure of the soil, kind of rootstock, and grove management are regarded as contributing factors.

A similar but less frequent wilt and decline of citrus, included under the composite term blight, is attributed to droughty periods following unusual rise in the water-table not only in poorly drained low soils but also in low places in upland soils.

No adequate method of control is known, but it is suggested that in planting new groves unsuitable land should be avoided, underlying rock should be removed and hard pan broken up, adequate drainage should be provided, irrigation adopted or, in its absence, the cover crop should be mown, the best cultural practice should be followed, and ground furrowed on contour lines to reduce running-off of surface water.

MCGEORGE (W. T.). **Some aspects of Citrus tree decline as revealed by soil and plant studies.**—*Tech. Bull. Ariz. agric. Exp. Sta.* 60, pp. 329-370, 3 graphs, 1936.

The Arizona soils in which citrus (orange and grapefruit) trees are affected by chlorosis [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 561; xv, p. 496] and 'crazy top' were found to be generally above the average in P_H value. Leaf analyses showed a lower calcium and higher water-soluble alkalinity of ash in the foliage suffering from chlorosis and allied physiological disturbances, such as mottle leaf [*ibid.*, xv, p. 714], as compared with normal material. The ash of juice from fruit produced by diseased branches showed an abnormally high water-soluble alkalinity, hydrogen-ion concentration, and total acidity, indicating a higher buffered state. Judging by experimental observations on maize, buckwheat, and cowpeas, lower calcium and higher water-soluble alkalinity appears to be a feature of plants growing on alkaline-calcareous soils. Encouraging results have been given by the application of sulphur to trenches at the base of the trees at the rate of 25 to 50 lb. per tree and by the incorporation of sulphuric acid with the irrigation water at the rate of 8 lb. per tree, and the practical possibilities of a commercial extension of these methods are discussed.

A condition locally known as 'pink nose' was observed in 1934 to be characterized by the same general chemical relationships as those found in the foregoing nutritional disorders. The fruit was of poor keeping quality, but the leaves, as in the case of 'crazy top', were not chlorotic.

WINSTON (J. R.). **A method of harvesting Grapefruit to retard stem-end rot.**—*Circ. U.S. Dep. Agric.* 396, 8 pp., 6 graphs, 1936.

Investigations begun several years ago in Florida to determine whether citrus fruits instead of being clipped from the trees can safely be pulled, thereby separating the source of infection by stem-end rot (*Diplodia natalensis* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 499] and *Phomopsis* [*Diaporthe*] *citri* [*ibid.*, xv, p. 717]) on the twigs from the fruits and reducing the risk of disease, showed that the rind of tangerines tears too easily for pulling to be practicable, while oranges can be successfully pulled only while fully ripe, but grapefruit can be pulled at almost any time. Pulled grapefruit, unless very ripe, was less rapidly affected by stem-end rot than clipped fruit, three years' tests showing that after 30 days storage at 70° F. the pulled and clipped fruit had, respectively, about 14 and 40 per cent. decay, the corresponding figures for borax-treated fruit being about 12 and 25 per cent. When the fruit was held at 55° the amount of decay after 60 days for the clipped untreated, clipped borax-treated, pulled untreated, and pulled treated fruits was, respectively, about 44, 27, 19, and 13 per cent. Pulling was also cheaper and quicker than

clipping, did not increase blue mould [*Penicillium italicum*], and was acceptable to the trade.

MORSTATT (H.). *Kaffee-Schädlinge und -Krankheiten Afrikas. (Fortsetzung.)* [Coffee pests and diseases in Africa. (Continuation).]—*Tropenpflanzer*, xxxix, 7, pp. 273-299, 15 figs., 1936.

This is a continuation of the writer's summary of the available information on coffee pests and diseases and their control in Africa [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 577], the relevant sections of which have been noticed in this *Review* from other sources.

MAYNE (W. W.). *Annual Report of the Coffee Scientific Officer, 1935-1936.*—*Bull. Mysore Coffee Exp. Sta.* 14, 21 pp., 1936.

In further studies carried out in Mysore on the inheritance of resistance to *Hemileia vastatrix* in coffee [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 16] a number of plants apparently resistant to both strains of the fungus were later found to be infected with a third strain. The indicator plant S. 5 was susceptible to strain 2 only, 288-45 to strain 3 only, 288-23 to none, while 288-5 was susceptible to all three strains. The evidence indicated that strain 3 is relatively uncommon. A large number of plants appear to be of the type of 288-23, and resistance to strain 3 also seems to be common among Kents. The simple one factor inheritance of resistance to strain 1 was confirmed, and further evidence was obtained that the inheritance of resistance to strain 2 is governed by two factors, one of which is probably the same as that governing inheritance of resistance to strain 1.

The conclusion previously reached [loc. cit.] that die-back is primarily a secondary disease following unfavourable conditions and that defoliation predisposes to it was confirmed. Examination of dead shoots showed clearly that in nearly every case decay had begun at the second or third node from the apex, where the leaf scars were much smaller than usual indicating leaves of the dwarfed type characteristic of flush in dry weather. The defoliation was probably caused by the extremely hot, dry weather, with less than 1 inch of rain in March, April, and May. The finer rootlets of the die-back plants had been killed off extensively. *Colletotrichum coffeanum* and several common saprophytes were present, but the evidence showed that the former, which occurs on the surface of quite healthy coffee shoots, is absent from the interior of the internodal tissue, thus further supporting the view that infection by *C. coffeanum* is secondary to predisposing factors.

The results obtained since 1930 with different spray materials against *H. vastatrix* showed no definite differences in effectiveness between plain Bordeaux mixture, fish oil-resin soap Burgundy mixture, resin-soda Bordeaux mixture, linseed oil Bordeaux mixture, and casein Bordeaux mixture. Furthermore, no satisfactory evidence of increased efficiency by the addition of vegetable oils was forthcoming and the writer concludes that adhesives and spreaders can safely be omitted from the Bordeaux spray. Further experiments made to ascertain the effects of varying the time of spraying again showed that locally the pre-monsoon application is essential and the second spray of minor importance.

MUNDKUR (B. B.). **Resistance of American Cottons to Fusarium wilt in India.**—*Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, iii, 6, pp. 498-501, 1936.

Cotton wilt (*Fusarium vasinfectum*) [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 358] is stated to be common on light, sandy, acid soils of P_H 5.5 to 5.9 in the United States, whereas in India the fungus is confined to black clay soils of P_H 7.6 to 8.

In pot tests at Dhawar the American fungus proved to be quite incapable of attacking the Indian and Indo-American cottons. In similar tests at Ames, in the United States, the Indo-American cottons on American cotton soils proved to be as susceptible to the American fungus as the American cottons, but were still immune from the Indian fungus, indicating a strict specialization on the part of the fungus, the American form being unable to attack Indian cottons, and vice versa. Indian cottons on American soils are much less susceptible to the Indian form than in India. Apart from specialization, environmental factors are considered to affect pathogenicity markedly. The virulent American strain became almost non-pathogenic to the American and Indo-American varieties in Indian soils, whereas the Indian strain only weakly attacked Indian cottons in American soil. This difference in behaviour is attributed to the different textures and acidities of the two soils.

GULATI (A. N.). **A note on a new type of progressive damage to the structure of Cotton hair caused by micro-organisms.**—*Indian J. agric. Sci.*, vi, 3, pp. 861-865, 2 pl., 1 fig., 1936.

In connexion with a study on the etiology of deterioration in Broach cotton, the writer describes a hitherto apparently unrecorded form of damage consisting in the internal disintegration and corrosion of the cell wall, leaving only the cuticular sheath intact. The injury originates in infection at the basal end of, or at a tear in, the fibre by micro-organisms, of which about 17 species of fungi [cf. *R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 585] and three of bacteria, to be described in a later publication, were isolated from the affected samples.

Разработка системы мероприятий по защите от вредителей и болезней Хлопчатника в старых Хлопковых районах. [Development of the systematic control of Cotton pests and diseases in old-established Cotton-growing districts.]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, 1935, pp. 217-248, 1936.

Most of the papers included in the section of this report, dealing with the control of cotton diseases, give details of investigations in 1935 of the physiology of cotton wilt, which, in south-east Russia and in Central Asia is stated to be chiefly caused by *Verticillium dahliae* [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 369; xv, p. 577]. A. S. Letoff found that the microsclerotia of *V. dahliae* germinated most abundantly (90 to 100 per cent.) in saccharose solutions with osmotic pressures between 7 and 10 atmospheres (0.3 to 0.4 mols saccharose), and that the osmotic pressure of the cell sap in the collar of native cotton varieties [*Gossypium herbaceum*] is of the same order at the stage of growth (flowering) when they are most susceptible to *V. dahliae* attack, while that of the cell sap of the highly

resistant, if not immune. Egyptian cottons is markedly higher. He suggests the possibility of raising the resistance of susceptible varieties by the application of adequate mineral fertilizers, a suggestion based on the facts that cotton plants growing in soils with high [common] salt content have a cell sap with higher osmotic pressure than normal, and that such plants were never seen to be attacked by the fungus. Preliminary tests indicate that the osmotic pressure of other host plants of the fungus lies within the range of the osmotic pressures at which the microsclerotia germinate freely, while that of species immune from it (monocotyledons) is invariably considerably higher.

In experiments recorded by Mme A. M. Eremeyeva it was found that under favourable environmental conditions and in the presence of sufficient inoculum cotton plants are liable to infection by germinating microsclerotia of *V. dahliae* in the soil from the time when the stems begin to become lignified to the end of the vegetation period. Under the peculiar weather conditions of 1935, which favoured a profuse but etiolated growth of the cotton plant, infection of the basal parts, revealed by the dark discoloration of the vascular tissues, was not reflected in the aerial organs, which showed no wilting. Such latently infected plants constitute a serious danger from the standpoint of the perpetuation of soil infection with *V. dahliae*.

According to Mme V. A. Yablokova, it was experimentally shown that both susceptible (native and American Upland) and resistant (Egyptian) cottons can be infected with *V. dahliae* through wounds at the cotyledonary first leaf stage, but that such early infections do not usually spread to any considerable extent in the host tissues, only traces of vascular discoloration being found later in both the susceptible and resistant hosts. At the flower bud formation stage infection of the susceptible varieties resulted in a widespread invasion of the host vessels both longitudinally and radially, the mycelium penetrating the vascular system of the leaves. A preliminary series of tests showed that spores of *Fusarium buharicum* [ibid., xv, p. 577] sprayed on cotton seedlings only penetrated the unwounded host cortex at the collar, from which the mycelium then spread to the pith.

PETCH (T.). *New and rare Yorkshire fungi*.—*Naturalist. Lond.*, 1936. pp. 57-60, 1936.

Of 11 fungi collected in Yorkshire included in this annotated list *Sphaeroderma fusisporum* n. sp. [with a Latin diagnosis] found on *Spicaria (Isaria) farinosa* [R.A.M., xiii, p. 574] on a pupa is characterized by orange, later black, globose, astomate perithecia up to 0.3 mm. in diameter, which later develop a papillate ostiole and subsequently a collar round the orifice, but no setae. The asci measure 66 by 12 μ and the lanceolate, fuliginous, obtuse or truncated spores 20 to 24 by 6 to 9 μ . For an *Entomophthora* found on aphids at North Wootton and Barnard Castle and also received from America the author adopts the name *E. planchoniana* Cornu and proposes to rename it a forthcoming paper the American fungus referred by Thaxter to this species *E. thaxteriana*. The spore of Cornu's species is the shape of the old German spiked helmet. *Fusarium arenaceum* [ibid., xv, p. 643], determined by Reinking and Wollenweber, was found on an aphid. *Hirsutiella*

aphidis n. sp., also collected on an aphid, is characterized by conidio-phores laterally borne on the hyphae, up to 55μ high, with a conical base about 20μ high, 3μ in diameter, and gradually attenuated into a long sterigma. The lemon-coloured spore cluster measures 10 by 5 to 6μ , the individual conidia being cymbiform or oval, obtuse at the end, hyaline, continuous, and 6 to 10 by 1.5 to 2μ .

IMAI (S.). **Studies on the Hypocreaceae of Japan. II.**—*Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc.*, xiv, 2, pp. 101–106, 1 fig., 1935. [Received 1936.]

This annotated list of 11 Japanese Hypocreaceae records *Cordyceps clavicipiticola* Tokunaga & Imai n. sp. parasitic on *Claviceps sclerotia* in the glumes of *Sasa paniculata* Mak. & Shib.; it is characterized by simple or branched, clavate or capitate stromata, 4 to 13 mm. high, subglobose or oblong, sometimes compressed, ochraceous or vermilion heads, 1 to 4 mm. in diameter; a straight, smooth, white or sulphur-yellow stalk; ovoid perithecia, 170 to 230 by 100 to 150μ ; and cylindrical asci, 100 to 150 by 2.4 to 3.6μ , containing eight filiform, multi-septate, hyaline ascospores.

SHANOR (L.). **The production of mature perithecia of *Cordyceps militaris* (Linn.) Link in laboratory culture.**—*J. Elisha Mitchell sci. Soc.*, lii, 1, pp. 99–104, 1 pl., 1936.

The author obtained mature perithecia of *Cordyceps militaris* [R.A.M. xii, pp. 216, 567] on normal fruit bodies of the fungus in culture, by inoculating living pupae of *Basilona imperialis* and *Callosamia promethia* with mycelium from pure cultures of the organism, and by incubating them in a moist chamber with damp filter paper or in sterilized sphagnum moss. No perithecial stromata were produced on pupae that had been autoclaved before inoculation or on various media, though the fungus grew rapidly on the latter. The size of the fruit bodies varied with the size of the pupae and the number of stromata produced.

TANAKA (R.). **The effect of formalin as a disinfectant against the aquatic fungus which attacks the eggs of the Pond Smelt.**—*Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc.*, xiv, 2, pp. 138–141, 1935. [Received 1936.]

A species of *Saprolegnia* responsible for destructive epidemics in pond smelt (*Hypomesus olidus* Pallas) hatcheries in Japan [cf. R.A.M., viii, p. 720; xii, p. 93] was satisfactorily controlled by the immersion for 30 minutes at three-day intervals (i.e., five times during the incubation period) of fertilized eggs of the fish in a 1 in 200 formalin bath, which reduced the mortality rate from 45.03 to 5.24 per cent.

ANDERSON (JOAN A. T.). **Gall-midges (Cecidomyiidae) whose larvae attack fungi.**—*J. S.-E. agric. Coll.*, Wye, xxxviii, pp. 95–107, 1936.

This comprehensive, annotated list of the species of Cecidomyiidae whose larvae have been reported in various parts of the world to feed on, or to be associated with, fungi, includes *Mycodiplosis coniophaga* and *M. reaumuri* living on *Phragmidium subcorticium* [P. mucronatum: R.A.M., xv, p. 506] on rose leaves, *M. gymnosporangii* found in the deformities produced on the branches of *Juniperus sabina* by *Gymno-*

sporangium clavariaeforme [ibid., xiv, p. 533], *M. melampsoarae* living on the spores of *Melampsora* 'salicina', *M. poriae* living on the spores of *Poria vaillantii* [ibid., viii, p. 3; ix, p. 78], and *M. tremulae* living on *Melampsora tremulae* on poplar leaves [ibid., xv, p. 618].

Dermatoses parasitaires d'origine végétale. [Parasitic dermatoses of vegetable origin.]—*ex* Nouvelle Pratique Dermatologique, Tome II, pp. 99-634, 15 pl. (14 col.), 261 figs., 5 diags., 2 maps, Paris, Masson et Cie, 1936.

The section on mycotic dermatoses of this monumental treatise on practical dermatology, the entire eight volumes of which comprise over 7,350 pages and 2,425 illustrations, contains fully documented chapters by Sabouraud, Gougerot, Langeron, and other specialists on the numerous forms of human disease associated with fungal infection. The present edition is designed to replace the 'Pratique Dermatologique' published in four volumes in 1900.

MEMMESHEIMER (A. M.). Beobachtungen über das epidemische Auftreten von Pilzkrankungen in der Industrie. [Observations on the epidemic occurrence of fungous diseases in industry.]—*Klin. Wschr.*, xv, 6, pp. 206-208, 1936.

During the last three or four years there has been a marked recrudescence of industrial mycoses in Germany, where they have been more prevalent than at any time since the world war and the period immediately following it. In this connexion particulars are given of two epidemics, in one of which (in a mine) Kaufmann-Wolf's *Epidermophyton* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 580] was ascertained to be the agent of the disease, affecting some 10 per cent. of the 2,000 workers employed.

TODD (RAMONA L.) & HERRMANN (W. W.). The life cycle of the organism causing yeast meningitis.—*J. Bact.*, xxxii, 1, pp. 89-97, 1936.

The writers report the isolation, from the spinal fluid of two male patients and from subcultures of eight other cases, of what is believed to be the perfect stage of the organism commonly known as *Torula histolytica* or following Benham, *Cryptococcus hominis* [*R.A.M.*, xv, pp. 153, 222]. A revision of the classification of the organism is thus necessitated and the following system of nomenclature is proposed. The ten strains of yeast meningitis conform to the description of the genus *Debaryomyces* Kloecker (*C. R. Lab. Carlsberg*, vii, p. 273, 1909) and the spore-forming strains of *C. hominis* (*T. histolytica*) [*Torulopsis neoformans*] should therefore be known as *D. hominis* (Vuillemin) Todd & Herrmann n. comb. The globose to ovoid vegetative cells measure up to 10 μ in diameter and are enclosed in a capsule. On Sabouraud's maltose or glucose agar (P_H 7) at 20° to 37° C., budding continues for six weeks or more under moist conditions, and is followed by the development of two types of cells, one spherical, thick-walled, 5 to 8 μ in diameter, each containing a large globule staining with Sudan III and osmic acid, and sometimes furnished with protuberances up to 3 or 4 μ in length, the other thinner-walled, spherical to ovoid (generally the latter), with several small, spherical bodies in the granular cytoplasm, and also frequently provided with tubes of varying length. On

two occasions fusion between these two types of cells was observed to be effected by means of the tube-like projections; other preparations indicated that the contents of the thin-walled cell passed to the thick-walled, giving rise directly to an ascus, containing a single, globose or slightly oval spore, fairly thick-walled, 7 to 11 μ in diameter, filled with up to 22 globules (commonly 14 to 18), and germinating by budding.

ALLEN (F. R. W. K.) & DAVE (M. L.). **The treatment of rhinosporidiosis in man based on the study of sixty cases.**—*Indian med. Gaz.*, lxxi, 7, pp. 376–395, 5 figs., 1936.

A very comprehensive account, based on the detailed study of 60 Indian cases, is given of the etiology, taxonomy, pathological effects, distribution, mode of infection, diagnosis, and therapy of rhinosporidiosis (*Rhinosporidium seeberi*) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 446] in man; the disease is also stated to affect cattle and equines. Diagnosis consists in the observation of minute, white sporangia on the surface of the exfoliative, non-infiltrating granulomata in the nose, throat, and elsewhere and the detection of the spores, with their 10 to 16 refringent spherules, in stained smears of the secretion therefrom. The treatment of the disease is discussed.

KARUNARATNE (W. A. E.). **The pathology of rhinosporidiosis.**—*J. Path. Bact.*, xlii, 1, pp. 193–202, 7 pl. (1 col.), 1936.

During the last 13 years the writer has personally investigated in Ceylon 34 cases of rhinosporidiosis (*Rhinosporidium seeberi*) [see preceding abstract], which is so far represented in the relevant literature by only 53 records altogether. An account is here given of the structure and life-history of the parasite (based on Ashworth's monograph) [*R.A.M.*, iii, p. 153], supplemented by observations by the writer and others on the histology and morbid anatomy of the associated lesions, the clinical characters of the disease, and the mode of infection, with a brief note on the occurrence of rhinosporidiosis in animals.

LEFROU (G.) & QUERANGUAL DES ESSARTS (J.). **Contribution au diagnostic des faux lépreux (deuxième mémoire). Les macules dyschromiques d'épidermomycose.** [A contribution to the diagnosis of cases of pseudo-leprosy (second memoir). The dyschromic plaques of epidermomycosis.]—*Bull. Soc. Path. exot.*, xxix, 7, pp. 743–749, 1936.

Clinical details are given of ten cases of Madagascan natives whose symptoms, simulating those of leprosy, were found to be associated with infection by *Malassezia furfur*, the agent of pityriasis versicolor [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 295]. The diagnostic significance of these observations and the therapy of the condition are briefly discussed.

CIFERRI (R.) & BALDACCI (E.). **Acremoniella (Allescheriella) tarchiniana n. sp. isolata da una lesione nodulo-gommosa del solco sottomammario.** [*Acremoniella (Allescheriella) tarchiniana* n. sp. isolated from a nodular-gummosous lesion of the sub-mammary sulcus.]—*Atti Ist. bot. Univ. Pavia*, Ser. IV, vii, pp. 329–339, 6 figs., 1936. [Latin and English summaries.]

From a nodular-gummosous lesion of the sub-mammary sulcus of a

female patient a fungus was isolated which in culture formed a dense, cottony, later gypsum-coloured growth, with hyaline hyphae, 1.5 to 2.5 μ in diameter, cylindrical, septate, frequently short conidiophores constricted at the apex and 2 to 4 μ in diameter, and piriform to spheroidal, brown, thick-walled aleurochlamydospores, 9 to 13 by 8 to 10 μ , which were not observed to germinate. It is considered to belong to *Acremoniella*, agreeing with *Allescheriella*, regarded by the authors as a sub-genus of *Acremoniella* and is named *A. (Allescheriella) tarchiniana* n. sp., with a Latin diagnosis.

CARRIÓN (A. L.). **Chromoblastomycosis: a new clinical type caused by *Hormodendrum compactum*.**—*Puerto Rico J. publ. Hlth*, xi, 4, pp. 663–682, 8 pl., 1936.

This is an amplified account of the new clinical type of human chromoblastomycosis caused by *Hormodendrum compactum*, and of the cultural and morphological characters of the fungus, a preliminary report on which has already appeared [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 219].

MOUGNEAU (R.) & LE COULANT (P.). **Myringomycoses dues à '*Sterigmatocystis nigra*'.** [Myringomycoses due to *Sterigmatocystis nigra*.]—*Gaz. hebd. Sci. méd.*, lvii, 2, pp. 19–21, 5 figs., 1936. [Abs. in *Bull. Inst. Pasteur*, xxxiv, 16, pp. 787–788, 1936.]

A fungus of the *Sterigmatocystis nigra* [*Aspergillus niger*] type was isolated from a number of cases in the Hérault and neighbouring departments of France of mycosis of the external auditory canal [cf. *R.A.M.*, xii, p. 631]. The whitish or greyish accumulations at the base of the canal were sprinkled with typical black points, and were found to consist of epithelial débris mixed with a thick web of large, regular, septate hyphae of the fungus.

PINOY (P. E.). **Les mycoses de la rate.** [Mycoses of the spleen.]—*Rev. Path. comp.*, xxxvi, 474, pp. 367–374, 1936. [Abs. in *Bull. Inst. Pasteur*, xxxiv, 16, pp. 785–786, 1936.]

Aspergillus fumigatus, *A. jeanselmei* [*R.A.M.*, iii, p. 95], *Sterigmatocystis* [*A.*] *nantae* [ibid., xii, p. 445], and *Madurella mycetomi* are among the organisms responsible for mycoses of the spleen in animals, the last-named resulting in a black-grained mycetoma when inoculated into cats. In man the involvement of fungi in the causation of splenomegaly has been disputed, but from spleens with Gandy-Gamna nodules the writer has repeatedly isolated an *Aspergillus* close to *A. versicolor* in the *nidulans* group [ibid., vii, p. 782] and more recently a smoky-grey species with rounded 'heads' resembling those of *A. niger* but smaller. The brownish-yellow bodies of variable morphology found in the Gandy-Gamna nodules (from which alone fungi have been isolated) are believed to be old mycotic elements infiltrated by lime, while slender mycelial hyphae are also present; the former also develop as a sequel to inoculation with the smoky-grey *Aspergillus*. These results are considered to point to primary fungal implication in the etiology of splenomegaly.

SHARVELLE (E. G.). **The nature of resistance of Flax to *Melampsora lini*.**—*J. agric. Res.*, liii, 2, pp. 81–127, 8 figs., 2 diags., 2 graphs, 1936.

In investigations described in detail in this paper on flax rust

(*Melampsora lini*) [R.A.M., xv, p. 369] which causes in the United States an annual loss of approximately 2 per cent. of the total yield of seed flax, it was shown that the varieties of cultivated flax may be classified as immune (designated type 0), highly resistant (1), resistant (2), incompletely susceptible (3), and completely susceptible (4), and that varietal resistance cannot be attributed to any one single factor alone but is rather due to a combination of a number of different factors. Histological studies of the uredo stage on the different types indicated that the physiological properties of the host may be a factor in resistance or susceptibility; this view was supported by the fact that plant extracts varied in their ability to maintain the vegetative growth of uredospores in hanging drop cultures in accordance with the resistance or susceptibility of the plants from which they originated. The thickness of the epidermal membrane of leaves and stems may also be of considerable importance in the formation of uredosori and the liberation of the uredospores, since it was shown that the leaf and stem epidermis of varieties resistant to or immune from rust requires a significantly greater pressure to effect a puncture than that of certain susceptible varieties. A correlation was further found between the presence of a thick cuticle, the development of a hypodermis, and the isodiametric shape of the epidermal cells and the resistance of the epidermal membrane to puncture. No correlation, on the other hand, was established between rust resistance and the size, shape, and arrangement of the cortical fibres. The number of stomata and their functioning may be of significance in resistance, since it was found that the variety Bison, the stomata of which did not open until after the disappearance of dew from the leaves, developed very little rust in the field. The fact that in soil infected by *Fusarium lini* [ibid., xv, pp. 369, 652] flax plants usually fail to be rusted even in the presence of abundant inoculum, may possibly be due to the atrophy of the guard cells, and additional evidence of the part played by stomatal movements in rust resistance is that darkness during the incubation period apparently suppressed the development of the disease. Excess nitrogen and excess phosphate tended to increase rust development, and excess potassium to suppress it.

WATANABE (T.) & TAKESAWA (M.). **Studies on the leaf-spot disease of the Hemp.**—*Ann. phytopath. Soc. Japan*, vi, 1, pp. 30–47, 4 figs., 1936. [Japanese, with English summary.]

Septoria cannabis [R.A.M., xv, p. 97] first appears on hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) foliage in Japan during the early summer, producing ellipsoidal or polygonal, yellowish- to greyish-brown spots, mostly on the basal leaves, and gradually spreading during the warm weather of June and July, so that premature defoliation often ensues.

The flat or spherical, light brown, ostiolate pycnidia, 27.5 to 115.5 μ in diameter, are usually immersed in the palisade tissue of the upper leaf surface. The filiform, straight, or slightly curved, smooth, hyaline, usually triseptate pycnosporos measure 12 to 46 by 2 to 3 μ . In culture the pycnidia are brown to black and attain 85 to 465 μ in diameter. The most suitable media for mycelial growth and pycnidial formation were found to be, respectively, potato decoction agar and hemp decoction or soy agar. The minimum, optimum, and maximum

temperatures for mycelial growth were shown to be below 9°, 25°, and about 35° C., respectively. Mycelial development took place on Richards's solution at a hydrogen-ion range of P_H 1.8 to at least 9.8 and with an optimum at 5.2. On the same medium the highest percentage of pycnospore germination occurred at P_H 4.2 to 8.2, the proportion being low at 2.2 and moderate at 9.8 and above.

Positive results were given by inoculation experiments on hemp leaves with the pycnospores of the fungus from hemp decoction agar, the incubation period of the leaf spot in September being about six to seven days.

GITMAN (L.) & BOITSCHENKO [BOYTCHENKO] (E.). **Zur Frage der Verschiedenheit der zwei Septorien des Kendyrs *Septoria littorea* Sacc. und *Septoria apocyni* Chochrjak.** [On the question of the divergence of the two *Septoriae* of Kendir, *Septoria littorea* Sacc. and *Septoria apocyni* Chochrjak.]—*Phytopath. Z.*, ix, 3, pp. 337–347, 5 figs., 4 graphs, 1936.

A comparative study was carried out on *Septoria littorea* Sacc. and *S. apocyni* Chochrjak. [Khokryak.], the agents of leaf and stem spots of kendir fibre (*Apocynum venetum*) in U.S.S.R. [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 377], the morphological and cultural characters of which were not found to show sufficient differences to justify specific separation. The average spore length of *S. littorea* on dead kendir stems was 52 μ and that of *S. apocyni* 32 μ , while in cross-inoculation tests with the former on the stems and with the latter on the leaves the corresponding dimensions were 44 and 43 μ , respectively. *S. apocyni* further caused a brown discoloration and disorganization of the infected tissues, with incipient pycnidial formation at the line of demarcation between phloem and wood, while *S. littorea* remained confined to the phloem parenchyma layer adjoining the epidermis. On the basis of these studies *S. apocyni* is reduced to the rank of a form of *S. littorea* as *S. littorea* f. *apocyni*.

PAPE (H.). **Die Praxis der Bekämpfung von Krankheiten und Schädlingen der Zierpflanzen. Zweite Auflage.** [The practice of control of diseases and pests of ornamental plants. 2nd Edn.]—viii+427 pp., 8 col. pl., 297 figs., 6 diag., Berlin, P. Parey, 1936. Price RM. 18.

This second edition of the author's manual on disease and pest control in ornamentals, first issued in 1932 [*R.A.M.*, xi, p. 245], owes its appearance to the great increase both of theoretical and practical knowledge in the field covered by the treatise, necessitating extensive revision, the amplification of various sections, and the addition of over 30 illustrations.

KAWAMURA (T.). **Weiteres Studium über die Sklerotienkrankheiten der Tulpen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von *Scl. rolfsii* Sacc.** [A further study on the sclerotial diseases of Tulips with special reference to *Scl. rolfsii* Sacc.]—*Ann. phytopath. Soc. Japan*, vi, 1, pp. 1–14, 1 fig., 1936. [Japanese, with German summary.]

Tulip bulbs in Japan are stated to be liable to infection by *Sclerotium rolfsii* (with which *S. tuliparum* [*R.A.M.*, viii, p. 725; x, p. 524; xv,

p. 632] is believed to be identical), *Botrytis cinerea* [ibid., v, p. 669], and *B. tulipae* [ibid., xv, p. 656].

At least eight strains of *S. rolfsvii* [ibid., xv, p. 401] were differentiated on tulips, nearly all varieties of which appear to be uniformly attacked. Mostly negative results were given by inoculation tests with the tulip strains on a number of other flowering bulbs, but it was possible to infect crocus, *Scilla*, and hyacinth buds in process of development. The outcome of inoculation trials on tulip bulbs with the same strains was positive in every case. A new procedure for determining the longevity of the sclerotia consists essentially in leaving these bodies under controlled conditions for certain fixed periods and then transferring both whole and halved sclerotia to new media.

WENZL (H.). **Epidemisches Auftreten von Botrytis parasitica Cav. auf Tulpen.** [The epidemic occurrence of *Botrytis parasitica* Cav. on Tulips.]—*Neuheiten PflSch.*, xxix, 3, p. 96, 1936.

The damp spring of 1936 was attended by the most destructive outbreaks of *Botrytis tulipae* (*B. parasitica*) [see preceding abstract] on outdoor tulips ever witnessed in Austria. Tens of thousands of plants were killed in Vienna nurseries alone; in one field only a minute fraction of the 100,000 tulips could be utilized for the market. The fungus ordinarily arrests growth and induces rotting in young plants or flower buds, but in the present instance the fully developed buds, opening blossoms, and leaves were attacked. Of outstanding importance in the control of the disease are transference to a fresh site and the use of healthy bulbs, the disinfection of which with 0.5 per cent. uspulun has given good results.

WILHELM (A. F.). **Eine für Deutschland neue Bakterienkrankheit an Begonien.** [A bacterial disease of Begonias new to Germany.]—*NachrBl. dtsh. PflSchDienst*, xvi, 6, pp. 58–60, 3 figs., 1936.

Two pink begonia varieties in German nurseries have been affected by a bacterial leaf disease characterized by 'grease spots' of variable shape and often confluent; the diseased portions of the foliage turn yellowish-green and eventually become brown and necrotic. Infection frequently proceeds from the leaf margins, but may also originate along the veins, or at the leaf axes or scars, leading to petiole and stem invasion; in the last-named case the stem turns black and finally collapses. It is obvious that the resulting loss of leaves weakens the plants and renders them both unmarketable and practically useless for propagation. Severely diseased plants are completely destroyed.

The causal organism, isolated in pure culture on bouillon agar, is a non-motile, Gram-negative rod, 1.8 to 2.8 by 0.4 μ , forming canary-yellow colonies with a fatty, glistening aspect and liquefying gelatine. Inoculations with bacterial suspensions gave positive results on begonia leaves, from which the agent of the leaf spot was recovered. The incubation period of the disease under moist conditions in the greenhouse in June and July was 7 to 9 days, 10 in a heated greenhouse (25° C.) in December (when negative results were obtained at 8° to 13°), and 6 in February at 25°. Control measures are briefly indicated. The identity or otherwise of the present disease with that affecting

begonias in Denmark and Holland [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 228] is not yet established.

LAUBERT (R.). **Eine neue Begonienkrankheit.** [A new Begonia disease.]—*NachrBl. deutsch. PflSchDienst*, xvi, 7, p. 68, 1936.

Attention is drawn to what is evidently a further case of the new bacterial disease of pink begonias already reported from Germany [see preceding abstract]. The disorder was apparently favoured by a high soil moisture content, and the condition of the plants was improved by transference to more permeable soil.

RICHTER (H.). **Die Gelbsucht der Sommerastern.** [Yellows of China Asters.]—*NachrBl. deutsch. PflSchDienst*, xvi, 7, pp. 66–67, 3 figs., 1936.

China aster (*Callistephus chinensis*) yellows [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 156], previously known only from North America and Japan, has reached Europe, where it was first detected in Hungary [as reported by Dobrosky in a personal interview with H. H. P. Severin: *Hilgardia*, xiii, p. 339, 1934] and subsequently (1935) in Berlin. An account is given of the symptoms and mode of transmission of the disease, based mainly on the work of Severin and Kunkel in the United States.

GAUDINEAU (Mlle M.). **Le wilt ou flétrissement des Reines-Marguerites.** [Wilt or withering of China Asters.]—*Ann. Épiphyt.*, N.S., ii, 2, pp. 145–157, 1 fig., 1936.

Full details are given of the author's studies on the wilt of China aster [*Callistephus chinensis*] in France caused by *Fusarium conglutinans* var. *callistephi*, an account of which has already been noticed from another source [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 583].

ASUYAMA (H.). **The life-cycle of heteroecious species of Puccinia.**
II. Puccinia kusanoi Diet.—*Ann. phytopath. Soc. Japan*, vi, 1, pp. 27–29, 1936. [Japanese, with English summary.]

Inoculation experiments with *Puccinia kusanoi* Diet. from *Pleioblastus* (*Arundinaria*) *simoni* Nakai and *P. chino* (Franch. & Sav.) Makino [*A. chino* Makino] showed that *Deutzia scabra* Thunb. var. *crenata* Makino is one of the alternate hosts of the rust, the aecidial stage of which is identified with *Aecidium deutziae* Diet.

WHITE (R. P.). **Summary of nine years' experience with Rhododendron wilt.**—*Plant Dis. Reprtr*, xx, 13, pp. 204–207, 1936. [Mimeographed.]

The most important disease of *Rhododendron ponticum* seedlings (communicable by inoculation to *R. carolinianum*, *R. maximum*, *R. catawbiense*, *R. californicum*, and *R. caucasicum* var. *Boule de Neige*) in New Jersey is the *Phytophthora* wilt due to *P. cambivora* [*R.A.M.*, xii, p. 696; xv, p. 655]. Infection originates in one or more plants in a nursery and rapidly extends over an increasingly wide area. In inoculation experiments the first signs of wilting appeared in plants growing in soil with a relatively high moisture content, but eventually all were killed at a range of 30 to 90 per cent. of the water-holding

capacity. Conclusive evidence was obtained that the soil temperatures normally reached during the winter at a 4 in. depth at New Brunswick, N.J., are lethal to the fungus, the survival of which from one season to the next is therefore improbable. The maximum loss from the wilt is commonly sustained two to three weeks after transplanting, indicating an increased tendency to infection following injury or disturbance of the root system. Control measures, based on improved cultural practices, are concisely indicated.

DODGE (B. O.). **A stem-rot of *Euphorbia lactea*.**—*J.N.Y. bot. Gdn*, xxxvii, 439, pp. 165–168, 2 figs., 1936.

A brief description is given of a rather soft stem rot of *Euphorbia lactea* (particularly of the *cristata* variety) in the New York Botanic Garden, isolations from which yielded an unidentified species of *Coniothyrium* which was shown by inoculation to cause the rot and also to attack small *Stapelia gigantea* plants; the fungus is being further studied. During the winter of 1935–6 some trouble was also caused by common grey mould (*Botrytis*) [*cinerea*] on *E. pulcherrima*, presumably owing to faulty aeration or to too low temperature in the greenhouse.

AGGÉRY (Mlle B.). **Quelques maladies nouvelles des Fougères.** [Some new Fern diseases.]—*Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse*, lxvii, 4, pp. 5–201, 9 pl. (7 col.), 206 figs., 1935. [Received June, 1936.]

In this exhaustive account of four new fungal and two new bacterial diseases of ferns in the eastern Pyrenees a partial wilt of the small leaves of *Polypodium vulgare*, its var. *serratum*, and *P. cambricum* is attributed to a new species of *Sphaerella*, *S. subostiolica*. The upper surfaces of the leaves of *P. vulgare* and its var. *serratum* showed a spotting due to *Homostegia polypodii* n. sp. A leaf spot of *Scolopendrium officinarum* was caused by *Gloeosporium nicolai* [*R.A.M.*, xii, p. 373], and of the above-mentioned species of *Polypodium*, as well as of *Aspidium aculeatum*, by *G. polypodii* n. sp. A brown spot of *P. vulgare*, its var. *serratum*, and *P. cambricum* was caused by combined bacterial and eelworm infection, the former apparently being the more pathogenic. A yellow leaf spot of the same species of *Polypodium* was due to the action of bacteria followed by saprophytic infection by a new species of *Sphaerulina*, *S. polypodii*. All the new species of fungi are provided with Latin diagnoses.

Although the ferns under observation are of wild origin, they are stated to be largely cultivated in gardens and greenhouses in the Toulouse district, and for this reason control measures against the foregoing diseases are briefly indicated. Mention should be made of the excellent coloured plates illustrating this monograph, which is followed by a five-page bibliography.

NOBLE (R. J.). **Ergot in *Paspalum*.**—*Agric. Gaz. N.S.W.*, xlvii, 7, pp. 403–405, 410, 4 figs., 1936.

A short, popular account is given of paspalum (*Paspalum dilatatum*) ergot (*Claviceps paspali*) in New South Wales [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 724], the chief points dealt with being the geographical distribution of the disease (United States, Argentine, South Africa, and New Zealand),

symptoms, life-history, and the effect of climatic conditions on infection. The ergots were most conspicuous in the late summer, as small globular structures on the seed-head spikelets; they ranged up to about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, and were hard, horny, grey, and slightly roughened on the surface.

MAINS (E. B.). **Host specialization of *Uromyces trifolii*.**—*Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci.*, xxi, pp. 129–134, 1936.

In this paper the author describes the results of studies of the host specialization of *Uromyces trifolii* [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 794] started in 1923 at Purdue (Indiana) University Agricultural Experiment Station, and continued since 1930 at Michigan University. Cultures from different collections of clover rusts were maintained on susceptible plants of the species from which they were collected, inoculations being made in greenhouses from November to May.

The results obtained showed that most of the *Trifolium armenium*, *T. incarnatum*, and *T. pannonicum* plants inoculated with the rust from *T. pratense* were more or less resistant, though a few were moderately susceptible. The majority of the inoculated plants of *T. pratense*, grown from each of eight different lots of seed were, however, susceptible [*ibid.*, viii, p. 176], a small proportion showing little or no infection. Two hundred and seven of the most resistant plants were then self-pollinated, and from the small amount of seed obtained (*T. pratense* being mostly self-sterile) both very susceptible and very resistant plants were produced, indicating that resistance is probably a dominant character.

The results of inoculations with the rust from *T. hybridum* showed only the natural host to be uniformly susceptible; one strain of *T. angustifolium* was very susceptible and another very resistant to the rust collected from Ann Arbor, Michigan; one strain of *T. armenium* and one of *T. subterraneum* were moderately susceptible, other strains of the same two species being resistant to collections of the rust from Indiana.

Three strains of *T. repens* showed little or no infection when inoculated with the rust taken from this species, five strains showed a few uredosori on some of the plants, while in six strains a majority of the plants were very susceptible, a small proportion showing resistance. Most plants of *T. incarnatum* were resistant to the rust from *T. repens*, but a few were moderately susceptible. One strain of *T. resupinatum* was very susceptible, and two were very resistant. Two strains of *T. parviflorum* were moderately and two of *T. glomeratum* very susceptible.

There is evidently a considerable variation in reaction to the rust within a number of the species of *Trifolium*. The author considers that it would not be surprising to find differences in pathogenicity within the rusts occurring on red, alsike, and white clovers.

BROADFOOT (W. C.). **Experiments on the chemical control of snow-mould of turf in Alberta.**—*Sci. Agric.*, xvi, 11, pp. 615–618, 1936.
[French summary.]

Golf courses, bowling greens, and lawns in Alberta are stated to have

suffered severely of recent years from snow mould, which was shown to be constantly associated with a *Fusarium* sp., a *Rhizoctonia* sp. [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, pp. 445, 706], and frequently with an unidentified Basidiomycete with characteristic clamp-connexions. In pathogenicity tests at 6° C. each of these organisms was proved to be capable of attacking Chewing's fescue (*Festuca rubra* var. *fallax*), from which it is concluded that all three, either alone or in combination with one another, may cause turf trouble in Alberta. In pure culture the three fungi grew fairly well at temperatures between 0° and 6°; for the *Fusarium* and *Rhizoctonia* species the optimum was between 20° and 25°, and for the Basidiomycete from 6° to 15°; the last-named ceased growth at 20°.

The results of experiments showed that the trouble may be effectively controlled by applications of from 4 to 8 oz. of mercuric chloride or calomel [mercurous chloride] in sharp, dry sand per 1,000 sq. ft. of turf, the higher doses not causing noticeable injury to the grass when the turf was lightly watered after application. Under the conditions in Alberta an autumn dressing of equal parts of mercuric chloride and the slower oxidizing calomel at the combined rate of 4 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. is recommended.

WEBER (ANNA). **Aeblesygdomme onder Opbevaringen.** [Apple diseases in storage.]—Pamphlet issued by Faellesudvalget for Frugtavlsløkonomie [Joint Committee for Fruitgrowing Economy], Copenhagen, 40 pp., 40 figs., 1936.

A useful, semi-popular account is given of the symptoms, etiology, economic importance, and control of some well-known physiological and fungal diseases [reference to which has frequently been made in this *Review*] affecting stored apples in Denmark.

HARDING (P. L.). **Distribution of total soluble solids and catalase in different parts of Jonathan Apples.**—*J. agric. Res.*, liii, 1, pp. 43–48, 2 figs., 1936.

Experiments in 1935 at the cold storage laboratory of the Arlington Experiment Farm, Virginia, indicated that in Jonathan apples affected with soft scald [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 770 and next abstract] soluble solids were consistently less than in normal apples; in both cases, however, the concentration of the solids was greatest in the skin and gradually decreased towards the pith. Catalase activity, on the other hand, was highest in the skin and lowest in the tissue immediately under the skin in normal apples, while in soft-scalded apples it was highest in the pith region and lowest in the diseased area comprising the skin and the brown tissue immediately below the latter. These results suggest that preliminary work to detect localized differences should precede chemical and physiological studies, in which apples are usually analysed as a whole.

MILLER (E. V.). **Distribution of acetaldehyde and alcohol in the Apple fruit.**—*J. agric. Res.*, lii, 1, pp. 49–55, 1936.

In this progress report the author states that the acetaldehyde and alcohol contents of the peel were shown to be higher in soft-scalded

Jonathan apples [see preceding abstract] than in normal fruit. The acetaldehyde content of the peel was also higher than normal in Grimes Golden apples affected with soggy breakdown. While the high acetaldehyde content of apple peel may in part be due to its production by cells ruptured in the paring process, there is also a tendency for the acetaldehyde to accumulate in peel either mechanically injured or impaired by abnormal physiological conditions of the fruit.

BROADFOOT (H.) & WHITTAKER (E. C.). **Superficial scald in Granny Smith Apples.**—*Agric. Gaz. N.S.W.*, xlvii, 7, pp. 393–395, 398, 2 figs., 1936.

Investigations [which are described, and the results of which are tabulated] carried out during a period of five years in New South Wales into possible means of prevention of superficial scald in Granny Smith apples kept for long periods in cold storage [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 769; xv, p. 482] showed that the use of oiled wraps or, instead, of thick layers of oiled strips between the tiers of fruit, greatly reduced scald, the oiled wraps giving better control and being easier to handle than the strips. Delayed storage without the use of oiled wraps gave some control, but the use of oiled wraps without delayed storage gave better results than delayed storage alone. By far the best results were given by the delayed storage of fruit in oiled wrappers.

The recommendations made (based on the experimental data obtained and other information) include holding the fruit in common storage in a well-ventilated shed for four to six weeks in cold, and two to three weeks in hot climates, and enclosing the apples in paper wrappers containing not less than 14 per cent. oil before placing them in the cold chamber.

SUTHERLAND (R.). **Prevention of storage wastage in Cox's Orange Pippin Apples.**—*N.Z. J. Agric.*, liii, 1, pp. 12–19, 6 graphs, 1936.

From 1932 to 1935 investigations into the causes of storage wastage in Cox's Orange Pippin apples were carried out by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the New Zealand Fruit-export Control Board, the fruit being wrapped, packed, and forwarded to cold storage at Wellington through the usual channels as for export, and the examinations being made at times coinciding with the arrival of consignments at an overseas destination and subsequent marketing.

The results obtained showed that apples from light, sandy loams are less susceptible to bitter pit [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 446] and internal breakdown [*ibid.*, xv, p. 301] than comparable apples from clay soils (heavy loams). Bitter pit incidence varies from season to season with orchard conditions, is more serious in large than in small apples and on young than old trees (especially if the crop is light, and heavy rainfall occurs late in the growing season); susceptibility is greatest in apples picked when immature and becomes progressively less with maturity at picking. On the other hand, the more advanced the maturity at picking the greater the liability of the fruit to internal breakdown and fungal rotting. Internal breakdown was appreciably reduced by

storage at 37° F. instead of 32°. The paper concludes with notes on packing methods in relation to bruising.

DUFRENOY (J.). **Études épidémiologiques relatives à la tavelure du Pommier.** [Epidemiological studies relative to Apple scab.]—Reprinted from *Rev. Microbiol. appl.*, 1936, 2, 20 pp., 3 figs., 2 graphs, 1936.

After referring to the need for the application of statistical methods to the study of the epidemiology of apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) in France, the author discusses the conditions requisite for attack and the resistance of apple varieties, and strongly emphasizes the importance of prompt and timely spraying with Bordeaux mixture or wettable sulphur as a preventive measure, warnings for which should be issued by wireless.

GANTE (T.). **Nachblütenspritzungen zur Schorfbekämpfung beim Kernobst.** [Post-blossom sprays for scab control in pome fruits.]—*Obst- u. Gemüseb.*, lxxxii, 7, pp. 110–111, 1936.

In districts with a heavy summer rainfall the post-blossom treatment of apple trees against scab [*Venturia inaequalis*] with copper-containing mixtures is liable to induce scorching [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 36]. Under the relatively dry conditions prevailing at Geisenheim-am-Rhein, twelve varieties treated with 0.75 per cent. nosprasis [ibid., xiv, pp. 79, 701] when the apples were the size of a hazel-nut sustained no injury to the fruit, though White Transparent and Charlamowski showed slight foliar scorching. On the other hand, the use of 0.75 per cent. copper oxychloride preparations resulted in severe fruit injury on Beauty of Boskoop, moderate damage on Minister von Hammerstein, and slight russetting on six other varieties, including Yellow Bellflower and Canada Pippin. The susceptibility to copper injury manifested by apples at the hazel-nut to walnut-sized stage gradually decreases, and for the late July and August applications copper sprays may safely be used at weak concentrations. For the control of pear scab [*V. pirina*] post-blossom applications of copper oxychloride [ibid., xv, p. 234] are recommended in preference to Bordeaux mixture, which is apt to cause damage to the fruit.

HOCKEY (J. F.). **Studies in fruit diseases. IX. Apple scab.**—*Circ. Dep. Agric. Can.* 109, 8 pp., 4 figs., 1936.

This is a popular note on apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) and its control in Canada, with special reference to Nova Scotia. The first ascospore discharge usually occurs in Nova Scotia when the buds are in the 'green tip' or 'mouse-ear' stage, and the process reaches a climax at the time of full bloom or petal-fall. In addition to lime-sulphur and Bordeaux mixture, a combination of iron sulphate and lime-sulphur is extensively used in the Maritime Provinces [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 159] and may safely be applied to wet foliage.

GOODWIN (W.), PIZER (N. H.), SALMON (E. S.), & WARE (W. M.). **The control of Apple scab : Allington Pippin and Newton Wonder, 1935.**—*J.S.-E. agric. Coll.*, Wye, xxxviii, pp. 31–37, 1936.

In further comparative spraying tests against apple scab [*Venturia*

inaequalis: *R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 769] conducted in Kent in 1935, Newton Wonder trees given two pre- and two post-blossom applications of home-made Bordeaux mixture (8:12:100) and cotton-seed oil Bordeaux emulsion (as used in previous tests) [*ibid.*, xiii, p. 779] gave, respectively, 38.8 and 34.2 per cent. scabbed apples, as against 92.7, 93.8, and 91.8 per cent. scabbed fruits in the unsprayed control plots. No results were calculated for similarly sprayed Allington Wonder trees as on these the crop failed. Clear evidence was again obtained that cotton-seed oil Bordeaux emulsion is as effective against *V. inaequalis* as hydrated-lime Bordeaux mixture, and it is recommended for commercial use on varieties tolerating Bordeaux mixture. In three seasons it caused no appreciable russetting. Further, while slight leaf-fall following frost occurred on trees of both varieties sprayed with Bordeaux mixture none was noted on the trees sprayed with the emulsion.

LINK (G. K. K.) & WILCOX (H. W.). **Relation of nitrogen-carbohydrate nutrition of Stayman Apple-trees to susceptibility to fire blight.**—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 7, pp. 643–655, 1936.

This is an amplified account of studies, already reported in outline by the first-named writer [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 370], on the relation of succulence and woodiness in Stayman apple trees, the former condition induced by an excess, and the latter by a deficiency, of nitrate nutrient solutions, to fireblight (*Erwinia amylovora*) [*Bacillus amylovorus*] infection [see next abstract].

HILDEBRAND (E. M.). **Overwintering of *Erwinia amylovora* in association with severe winter injury on Baldwin Apple trees.**—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 7, pp. 702–707, 1 fig., 1936.

Evidence is presented to show that *Erwinia amylovora* [*Bacillus amylovorus*: *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 662] is capable of surviving in winter-injured Baldwin apple tissues in New York, having been recovered from 85 (24.6 per cent.) of the 345 stem cankers examined in March, 1934, following an excessively cold winter. A reinspection of 116 cankers in the next autumn showed that 55 (47.4 per cent.) had progressed for distances of 1 to 5 in. during the season, while some were still alive and exuding their characteristic milky fluid in the summer of 1935.

WENZL (H.). **Eine neue Blattfleckenkrankheit des Apfels (*Phyllosticta angulata* n. sp.).** [A new leaf spot disease of the Apple (*Phyllosticta angulata* n. sp.).]—*Phytopath. Z.*, ix, 3, pp. 349–356, 2 figs., 1936.

Nursery apple trees in two of the more humid regions of Lower Austria were observed in 1935 to be affected by a leaf spot due to a species of *Phyllosticta* with pycnidia (on the upper surface only) 80 to 130 μ in diameter, with a circular ostiole, 13 to 17 μ in diameter, and unicellular, hyaline, elliptical spores averaging 5.5 to 6.5 by 2.7 to 3.4 μ , to which the name of *P. angulata* n. sp. is given [with a diagnosis in German only] on account of the angular shape of the lesions. These are 0.5 to 1 mm. in breadth, often confluent, visible on both leaf surfaces,

mostly without a sharply defined margin, yellowish-brown at maturity, and bounded by the fine veins; the aspect of the affected foliage is peculiarly mosaic-like.

CHEO (C. C.). **Tan spot rot of Peili (*Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd.).**—*Bull. Chin. bot. Soc.*, ii, 1, pp. 1-15, 3 figs., 1936. [Chinese summary.]

Pear scab (*Fusicladium pirinum*) [*Venturia pirina*] is stated to be widely distributed in northern China, where a more serious disease of white pears (*Pyrus bretschneideri*) known as tan spot rot, is due, however, to *Corticium centrifugum* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 395]. The circular, tan spots on the fruits coalesce under damp conditions to large, dark brown, rotten areas, often covering over half the surface and liable to secondary invasion by a greenish-black *Alternaria*. The internal affected portion is conical and usually extends to a depth about equal to the diameter of the superficial lesions (up to 1.5 cm.). The diseased tissues turn brown and assume a dry, spongy consistency, while a cavity usually underlies the infected area. A peculiar sweet odour is sometimes emitted by the spotted pears. On the market tan spot rot is most prevalent during December and January.

Two strains, each regarded by the author as belonging to *C. centrifugum*, were isolated from *P. bretschneideri*, to which both are equally pathogenic. One of these, originally forming basidiospores in abundance on potato glucose agar, becomes sterile after several transfers in the laboratory; it produces a characteristic odour either on the host or on culture media. The second strain is sterile, but forms numerous sclerotia in culture and is non-odorous. The optimum temperatures for the development of strains 1 and 2 are 26° to 27° and 17° to 18° C., respectively. Both strains can infect *P. serotina*, a number of undetermined *P. spp.*, and Hwailai apples, producing fish-eye spot [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 701] through punctures on the last-named host. A strain of *C. centrifugum* from the Peihaitang variety of *Malus* [*P.*] *spectabilis* was found to be culturally and morphologically identical with strain 2 from *P. bretschneideri*, and each strain was cross-inoculable to the other host. The somewhat aberrant strains of the fungus (which are nevertheless thought to be merely physiologic forms of the same species) from two *P. spp.* and vine cuttings also cause typical tan spot symptoms on white pears.

HATTON (R. G.). **Plum rootstock studies: their effect on the vigour and cropping of the scion variety.**—*J. Pomol.*, xiv, 2, pp. 97-136, 4 pl., 1936.

Observations made at East Malling on the incidence of silver leaf disease (*Stereum purpureum*) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 729] in a trial plot of ten plum varieties showed that the most resistant varieties were Red Cherry Plum (Myrobolan), Prune Damson, Denniston's Gage, and Black Bullace with only 6, 22, 38, and 48 per cent. trees infected, respectively, as against 84, 80, 73, 73, 69, and 66 per cent. infected for Victoria, Belle de Louvain, Czar, Yellow Egg, Purple Egg, and Giant Prune. The final recoveries from infection amounted to 100 per cent. for Red Cherry Plum and Prune Damson, 96 per cent. for Yellow Egg,

and only 39 per cent. for Victoria, the others being intermediate in this respect. Whereas only 64, 66, and 67 per cent. of the varieties worked on Common Mussel, St. Julian (Seedlings), and Myrobolan (Seedlings) rootstocks, respectively, recovered, 77 per cent. of the trees on Yellow Egg (Pershire) and 87 per cent. of those on Common Plum returned to normal [ibid., xiv, p. 772].

In a further plot a sudden outbreak of bacterial die-back (*Pseudomonas mors-prunorum*) [ibid., xv, p. 729] occurred two years after planting, killing 40 Victoria trees in 1924, 8 in 1925, 10 in 1926, and 1 in each of the years 1927, 1932, and 1934. Rivers's Early Prolific remained unaffected, and two President trees were killed. These infections appeared to bear no relation to the rootstock. A planting of the Czar variety also suffered severely from bacterial die-back in the third, fourth, and fifth years after planting, there being no clear indication that rootstock influence affected resistance in any way; none of the trees of the Utility or Purple Egg varieties in the same plot were attacked.

NICOLAS (G.) & AGGÉRY (Mlle B.). **Une maladie grave des jeunes Pêchers des environs de Toulouse.** [A serious disease of young Peaches in the vicinity of Toulouse.]-*Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse*, lxvii, 2, pp. 228-236, 7 figs., 1935. [Received June, 1936.]

A Latin diagnosis is given of *Dothiopsis rufa* n. sp., the agent of a severe die-back of young peach branches in a humid situation near Toulouse, the Précoce de Halle variety being chiefly affected and the Fleur de Mai and Amsden resistant. The fungus is characterized by numerous subglobose, black, unilocular stromata, 800 to 1,500 μ in diameter, 700 to 980 μ in height, with an ostiole, 160 μ in diameter, and by slightly curved, hyaline, continuous conidia, 5 to 8 by 1 to 5 μ , exuded in vermiform, reddish cirri from the hyaline, elongated conidiophores, 18 to 26 μ in length. The species is placed in *Dothiopsis* since the writers consider that this genus should comprise all unilocular and uniostiolar species, *Cytospora* being retained for those furnished with stromata consisting of several pycnidia and pores.

Control measures should be based on improved cultural practices and the application to the wounds through which the fungus enters of 2 to 3 per cent. Bordeaux mixture or potassium permanganate (350 gm. per hectol.), followed by painting with tar.

BODINE (E. W.). **Peach mosaic disease in Colorado.**-*Bull. Colo. agric. Exp. Sta.* 421, 11 pp., 9 figs., 1 diag., 1936.

A popular account is given of peach mosaic in Colorado [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 559], where the widely grown Elberta and J. H. Hale varieties show the most pronounced symptoms, which are equally conspicuous on Stanwick and Red Roman nectarines. The writer insists on the importance of eradication even of only partially diseased trees, the detection of which necessitates frequent orchard inspections, e.g., as soon as the leaves have unfolded, a week or ten days later, at mid-season, and shortly before harvest.

HARRIS (R. V.). **Growing healthy Raspberries. The control of diseases and pests.**—*Rep. E. Malling Res. Sta.*, 1935, pp. 232-242, 1936.

Notes are given on the symptoms and control of the chief diseases and pests attacking the Lloyd George raspberry variety in England, including blue stripe wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*) [*R.A.M.*, viii, p. 183; xii, p. 705], cane spot (*Elsinoe veneta*) [*ibid.*, xiv., p. 219], spur blight (*Didymella applanata*) [*ibid.*, xiv, pp. 595, 775], mosaic [*ibid.*, xv, p. 377], and leaf scorch [*ibid.*, xiii, pp. 40, 111, 173]. The paper concludes with a discussion of varietal susceptibility to raspberry diseases.

ZELLER (S. M.). **A new disease of Youngberry in Oregon.**—*Plant Dis. Repr.*, xx, 13, p. 209, 1936. [Mimeographed.]

Stigma and anther blight of youngberry (a hybrid dewberry), caused by *Haplospheeria deformans* [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 495], has been observed in Oregon, this being apparently the first record of the fungus in the United States. 'Dry berry' of loganberries, due to the same organism, was also very prevalent in parts of Oregon in the early summer of 1936.

MARCEL (M.). **Étude sur la dégénérescence des Fraisières (ses causes, comment y remédier).** [A study on Strawberry degeneration (its causes and how to control it).]—*Bull. Soc. nat. Hort. Fr.*, Sér. 6, iii, pp. 211-214, 1936.

Strawberry degeneration in France assumes various forms—rolling, crinkling, stunting, yellow edge [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 732] and mosaic of the foliage, immature and hard fruits in the popular Parisian Madame Moutot variety; weak, straggling plants in the Vicomtesse Héricart de Thury (dating from 1849); and in certain centres of production a root rot characterized by blackening and desiccation of the cortex, a reddish discoloration of the interior, and an elongation of the tap-root, which is destitute of rootlets. Control by means of mass selection is suggested and discussed.

BERGMAN (H. F.) & WILCOX (MARGUERITE S.). **The distribution, cause, and relative importance of Cranberry fruit rots in Massachusetts in 1932 and 1933, and their control by spraying.**—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 7, pp. 656-664, 2 graphs, 1936.

Early rots, chiefly due to *Glomerella* [*cingulata* var. *vaccinii*], *Sporonema* [*oxycocci*], and *Diaporthe* [*vaccinii*: *R.A.M.*, xi, p. 188], caused most of the spoilage of Early Black, Howes, Middleboro, and Holliston cranberries from unsprayed plots in the majority of the Massachusetts bogs inspected during the seasons of 1932 and 1933 [cf. *ibid.*, xiv, p. 776]. *S. oxycocci* was found to be a much more important pathogen than would be suspected from previous reports, causing a loss of 30 to 38 per cent. of the berries from three untreated plots on one bog in 1933, while *D. vaccinii* was responsible for a reduction of 18 to 35 per cent. of the crop from several plots in the same year. *G. cingulata* var. *vaccinii* was the principal agent of spoilage in berries from unsprayed plots on certain sites in both years. *Godronia* [*cassandrae*: loc. cit.] and *Guignardia* [*vaccinii*: *ibid.*, xi, p. 429] were much less injurious than the foregoing during the period under review; the

former apparently attacks the fruit during the latter part of the summer, since its incidence was very much lower in plots sprayed three times (the last application between 10th and 15th August) than in those receiving only two treatments. Apart from this, however, two applications of 4-6-50 Bordeaux mixture at the rate of 300 to 400 galls. per acre were frequently equally effective with three; potassium fish-oil soap was usually added at the rate of 1 lb. per 50 galls. water. Phenyl mercury acetate and ethyl mercury arsenate, used at the rate of 1 lb. in 100 galls. water, gave quite as good control as Bordeaux mixture on one bog in 1932. *S. oxycocci* proved more amenable to fungicidal treatment than either *Glomerella cingulata* var. *vaccinii* or *D. vaccinii*.

BITANCOURT (A. A.). Sobre Chaetothyrium guaraniticum Speg. e Chaetothyria musarum (Speg.) Theissen. [On *Chaetothyrium guaraniticum* Speg. and *Chaetothyria musarum* (Speg.) Theissen.] —*Arch. Inst. biol. Def. agric. anim.*, S. Paulo, vii, 1, pp. 5-22, 2 pl., 2 figs., 1936. [English summary.]

Chaetothyria musarum (Speg.) Theissen (syn. *Chaetothyrium musarum* Speg.) is the agent of a prevalent sooty blotch affecting 'prata' [silver] and 'figo' [fig] bananas [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 487] and occasionally attacking the 'maça' [apple] variety in Southern Brazil, where the Dwarf Cavendish, the sort chiefly used for foreign export, is, however, apparently immune. An examination of the type specimens of *Chaetothyria musarum* and *Chaetothyrium guaraniticum* Speg. showed the former to belong to the Hemisphaeriales, with typical scutiform perithecia, while the latter is a representative of the Perisporiales, with closed conceptacles. An amended Latin diagnosis of the genus *Chaetothyria* is therefore given, the other species *C. phoebes*, *C. consociata*, and *C. amadelpa* Syd., and *C. megalospora* Pet. & Cif. being referred to *Microcallis*, where they were originally placed.

Formaldehyde for seed and soil treatment. A bibliography.—55 pp., Wilmington, Delaware, The R. & H. Chemicals Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., 1936. [Mimeographed.]

This annotated bibliography of the use of formaldehyde for seed and soil treatment is divided into two sections, (1) dealing with the effect on seeds and (2) with the fungicides containing formaldehyde and the effect on the pathogen (listed mostly under the common name).

VINAS (J.). La protection des cultures par traitement á sec. Les poudres insecticides et anticryptogamiques. Leurs propriétés et leur préparation. [Protection of crops by dusting. Insecticidal and fungicidal dusts. Their properties and their preparation.]—*Rev. Vitic.*, Paris, lxxxiv, 2187, pp. 349-357; 2188, pp. 365-370; 2189, pp. 387-390; 2190, pp. 397-406, 5 figs., 1936.

After a brief historical outline of the practice of dusting crops with insecticidal and fungicidal dusts since its introduction by Kyle in England in 1846, the author gives a broad description of the newest developments both from the theoretical and practical standpoints. The advantages and drawbacks of dusting over spraying, the necessary chemical and physical properties of the dusts, dosage, and methods of

application, as well as details of their preparation and of the construction of hand- and mechanically-driven dusting apparatus, are separately dealt with at some length. A comprehensive bibliography of the relevant literature is given in the form of foot-notes.

DES RUE (A.). **Les alcools terpéniques sulfonés en agriculture.** [Sulphonated terpenic alcohols in agriculture.]—*Progr. agric. vitic.*, cv, 25, pp. 594–597, 1 fig., 1936.

In this paper the author states that sulphonated terpenic alcohols [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 736] are eminently suitable for use as spreaders with sprays for the control of diseases caused by fungi either with intramatrical or with superficial mycelium, e.g., vine mildew [*Plasmopara viticola*] or *Oidium* [*Uncinula necator*].

MITTER (J. H.). **Some recent contributions to our knowledge of heterothallism in fungi.**—*J. Indian bot. Soc.*, xv, 3, pp. 183–192, 1936.

The history of contemporary research on heterothallism in different groups of fungi is concisely summarized and illustrated by references to some outstanding examples of the phenomenon, many of which have been mentioned from time to time in this *Review*.

MITTER (J. H.). **Fungous plant pathology and mycology in India.**—*Proc. twenty-second Indian Sci. Congr.*, 1935, pp. 221–245, 1935. [Received 1936.]

In this address the author reviews in some detail the history of mycological work in India and urges closer co-operation between the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, and the Universities.

ALCORN (G. D.) & WORLEY (CLAIRE L.). **A new staining technic for perithecia of the Erysiphaceae.**—*Stain Tech.*, xi, 3, pp. 119–120, 1936.

The following technique has been found satisfactory for staining perithecia of the Erysiphaceae. The organs should be placed, immediately on removal from the host, in Ziehl's carbol fuchsin for 48 hours or more in an oven at 50° C., transferred to a clean slide, covered, opened by smart tapping on the cover slip, heated for 15 minutes in an oven at 95°, with the repeated addition of water to replace that lost by steaming, destained by drawing 6 to 10 drops of acid alcohol rapidly under the cover glass by means of filter paper, washed in a series of 25, 50, and 75 per cent. xylene in 95 per cent. alcohol, followed by pure xylene, and mounted in balsam or hyrax.

STEVENS (N. E.). **Environmental conditions and the wasting disease of Eel-Grass.**—*Science*, N.S., lxxxiv, 2169, pp. 87–89, 1 graph, 1936.

Finding the current explanations of the wasting disease of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 671] unconvincing, the writer suggests that the cause of the phenomenon should be sought in other than purely local conditions. The three recorded periods of eelgrass scarcity coincide with the phases of extreme north declination of the moon, falling in 1894, 1912, and 1930, which it is thought may well be associated

with changes in obscure sea currents tending to weaken the plant or bring about fluctuations of temperature exceeding the narrow limits found by Setchell (*Science*, lvi, p. 575, 1922) to favour its growth. Another factor to be considered is that of extensive warm transgressions in the Atlantic Ocean, in which the continental waters of polar origin are invaded by tropical currents with marked effect on the abundance of fish. Three such transgressions coincided with the above-mentioned north declination phases of the moon, and though highly speculative it is not unreasonable to take into consideration the possibility that they contribute to the disappearance of the North Atlantic eelgrass at those times.

BLEGVAD (H.). **An epidemic disease of the Eel-Grass (*Zostera marina* L.).**—*Rep. Danish biol. Sta.*, xxxix (1934), pp. 3–8, 1 map, 1935. [Received 1936.]

In this general account of the dying-off of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) [see preceding and next abstracts] in Denmark the author states that the decline mostly began during the autumn, winter, and spring of 1932–3, and it is noteworthy that the disease has followed the currents of the open waters, e.g., the main fairways of the Limfjord. Prof. E. Lönnberg, in a report from the Kristineberg (Sweden) Zoological Station (summer, 1933), attributes the spread of the condition from America to southern and thence to northern Europe to the vigorous pressure of 'southern bank water', which carries with it organic life of many types not forming a normal part of the local fauna.

PETERSEN (H. E.). **Preliminary report on the disease of the Eelgrass (*Zostera marina* L.).**—*Rep. Danish biol. Sta.*, xl (1935), pp. 3–8, 4 figs., 1935. [Received 1936.]

In studies on the wasting disease of *Zostera marina* [see preceding abstracts] at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Copenhagen University the writer found *Labyrinthula* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 671] in Danish material. The strikingly infectious character of the disease is believed to be due, however, to *Ophiobolus* [*halimus*: *ibid.*, xiv, p. 599], formed principally in the rhizomes, the ascospores of which adhere readily to the outer leaves of the shoot. The greyish, later rusty-red *Ophiobolus* mycelium makes good growth on a decoction of sterilized *Zostera* material, boiled in salt water and mixed with agar. Some evidence of physiological specialization within the fungus is available.

MURPHY (P. A.). **Some effects of drought on Potato tubers.**—*Emp. J. exp. Agric.*, iv, 15, pp. 230–246, 2 pl., 5 graphs, 1936.

As a result of studies carried out at Glasnevin, Ireland, from 1933 to 1935 the author distinguishes ten types of drought effect on the potato. Of these, cracking [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 525], often associated with hollow heart [*ibid.*, xi, p. 535], is due to resumed growth following a check caused by drought. Absence of boron aggravates the condition, as do certain forms of virus diseases. Cracking may also occur during or after harvesting, and may then be caused by over-turgidity, as when frost kills the foliage but allows root action to continue.

Hollow heart affects large tubers mostly; the optimum soil temperature for the condition is approximately 18° C. Attacks are often associated with spindle tuber [ibid., xv, p. 460].

Visible stem-end wilt, best known in the United States, was only observed four times, in the President, Arran Pilot, and British Queen varieties. It is attributed to drought and excessive transpiration.

Glassy end [ibid., x, p. 335] is uncommon in Ireland, where it has been found only in Arran Cairn and Arran Pilot, which are particularly susceptible, as is Golden Wonder in Scotland, and Burbank in the United States. In Ireland it follows drought, and is associated with second growth, stem-end wilt, and premature sprouting; it is usually followed by a jelly-end rot. The stem end shows a progressive soft rot, in advance of which the flesh is yellow, glassy, and devoid of starch. The rot eats away much of the original tuber, and then stops, the diseased part being sloughed off.

Necrosis of the vascular ring and surrounding parenchyma due to drought and heat occurs under very hot conditions, the symptoms being most conspicuous in the outer phloem and cortex, especially at the rose and heel ends. In another form of the disease, groups of yellow or brown dead cells, varying from specks to areas half an inch in diameter, develop in any part of the flesh, sometimes in storage.

BECHHOLD (H.) & ERBE (F.). **Versuche zur Aufklärung des Mechanismus der 'Kupferprobe' zur Feststellung des Kartoffelabbaus.** [Attempts at the explanation of the mechanism of the 'copper test' for the determination of Potato degeneration.]—*Phytopath. Z.*, ix, 3, pp. 259–296, 4 diags., 1936.

It was ascertained by means of the copper strip test [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 171] that no appreciable differences exist between sound and 'degenerate' potato tubers [see next abstracts] in respect of tyrosinase and melanin formation [ibid., xv, p. 526], whereas with regard to the oxidation-reduction system, the components favouring oxidation take precedence in healthy tubers and those stimulating reduction in diseased material. The action of the oxidation-reduction system on the copper strip is conceived as falling into two parts: in the first place, it causes the oxidation and dissolution of the copper, and secondly it induces, under the action of high temperatures (the experimental tubers were incubated at 37° C. for 8 hours and at 18° to 20° for 16 hours), damage to the membranes separating the cells mechanically injured by the insertion of the copper strip from the intact tissues. The metabolic disturbances arising from this secondary injury may ultimately involve large portions of the healthy tuber, whereas in the case of 'degenerate' material the oxidizing capacity of the tissues is inadequate to produce such far-reaching modifications. The sterilization of the test tubers and of the copper strip failed to alter the process in any particular, showing that micro-organisms play no part in the development of the characteristic tissue changes. The substitution of inert substances, e.g., wood, glass, or quartz for copper strips cannot be recommended, since the resultant tissue alterations, while generally resembling those described above, are not always sufficiently clear-cut to permit of the accurate diagnosis of health or disease. Rapid freezing

also leads to cellular injury and consequent blackening extending throughout the tuber.

WARTENBERG (H.) & LINDAU (G.). **Studien über die 'Dehydrase-wirkungen' gesunder und abbaukranker Kartoffelknollen.** [Studies on the 'dehydrase reactions' of healthy and degenerate Potato tubers.]-*Phytopath. Z.*, ix, 3, pp. 297-324, 1936.

The expressed juices of 'degenerate' potato tubers were experimentally ascertained to undergo more rapid clarification in contact with a methylene blue solution (as indicated by the decoloration of the stain) than those of healthy material. The diagnostic use of this differential character is complicated by the failure of attempts to establish an objective standard of values for comparative purposes, but it appears certain from theoretical considerations that a parallel exists between the differences in the oxidation-reduction potentials of tissue emulsions of diseased and healthy tubers [see next abstract] and variations in their dehydrase reactions [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 650].

WARTENBERG (H.), HEY (A.), & TAHSIN (A.). **Untersuchungen über die Azidität des Gewebebreies der Kartoffelknolle. Die elektrometrische Pflanzgutwertbestimmung der Kartoffelknolle. II. Mitteilung.** [Studies on the acidity of the tissue emulsion of the Potato tuber. The electrometric determination of the seed value of the Potato tuber. Note II.]-*Arb. biol. Reichsanst. Land- u. Forstw., Berl.-Dahl.*, xxi, 4, pp. 499-516, 1 graph, 1936.

Measured by the hydrogen electrode (found to be preferable for the authors' purposes to the glass electrode), the tissue emulsions of 'degenerate' potato tubers [see preceding abstracts] showed a tendency to alkalinity, indicating the predominance of a carbonate-bicarbonate system which is less prevalent in healthy material. The actual reaction values of the tissue emulsions of 'degenerate' and sound tubers do not deviate appreciably from a mean hydrogen-ion concentration, so that differences in the seed value (oxidation-reduction) potentials are not substantially affected by acidity divergences.

BEAUCARNOT (R.). **Rendements comparatifs de l'Institut de Beauvais avec d'autres variétés résistantes à la galle verruqueuse.** [Comparative yields of the Institut de Beauvais with other varieties resistant to wart disease.]-*J. Agric. prat., Paris*, N.S., c, 10, pp. 200-203, 1936.

In experiments carried out in France on the effect of degeneration diseases [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 597] on the yield of potato varieties resistant to wart [*Synchytrium endobioticum*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 601], Max Delbrück contracted only 4 per cent. degeneration during the five years covered by the trials and gave a yield 197 per cent. that of Institut de Beauvais, the corresponding figures for Arran Banner, Kerr's Pink, Cellini, Ackersegen, Betula, Champion, and Sickingen being 175, 168, 155, 143, 136, 134, and 110 per cent., respectively. Cellini is becoming accustomed to light soils but Betula needs improvement from the standpoint of constitutional vigour, having developed 8 per cent. degeneration during the period of the observations. The Parnassia, Robinia, Arran

Pilot, and Belle de Fontenay varieties gave inferior yields and suffered severely from degeneration, so that their further cultivation, except on a small horticultural scale, is considered inadvisable.

NYHUS (P. O.). **The Potato situation in Argentina.**—*Amer. Potato J.*, xiii, 7, pp. 185–189, 1936.

Drought, insects, and diseases are stated to have decimated the 1936 Argentine potato crop, and the consequent sharp advance in prices has necessitated the purchase of foreign certified table and seed stocks from Germany, Scotland, the United States, and Canada. In Balcarce the heavy aphid infestation resulted in an extensive spread of mosaic and other virus diseases [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 248]. In the Rosario district the writer examined on 15th May field after field with 70 per cent. or more of mosaic and leaf curl, locally known as 'crispy potatoes'. In Uruguay a similar situation prevails, and here the unreliability of uncertified foreign seed has been convincingly demonstrated by the development of over 60 per cent. mosaic and leaf curl in the progeny of a high-yielding crop of southern United States seed. Generally speaking, northern-grown certified seed of approved varieties, carefully rogued and sprayed, appears to give satisfactory yields for two or three generations, but it is hoped to improve the Balcarce (Argentine) crops to such an extent that they will serve as an economical source of supply for Uruguay.

IWADARE (S.). **On the geographical distribution of the black rot of Rice-grains and the relation of atmospheric temperature to the outbreak of the disease.**—*Rep. Hokkaido agric. Exp. Sta.* 36, pp. 1–52, 1 fig., 1 graph, 1 map, 1936. [Japanese, with English summary on pp. 2–4.]

Pseudomonas itoana Tochinai, the agent of a severe black rot of rice which is prevalent in the northern districts of Hokkaido and more sparsely distributed in other parts of Japan [*R.A.M.*, xi, p. 535], has been shown by six years' statistical studies (1929 to 1934) to be closely connected with atmospheric temperature relations. The disease occurs in seasons when the mean temperatures during July and August both exceed 20° C., while those above 22° favour epidemic outbreaks; under cooler conditions (below 20°) the incidence of infection is slight.

KILLIAN (C.). **Étude sur la biologie des sols des hauts plateaux algériens.** [A study on the soil biology of the Algerian high plateaux.]—*Ann. agron., Paris*, vi, 4, pp. 595–614, 1 fig., 4 graphs, 1936.

In cultivated soil in the high plateaux region of Algeria the author found *Mucor mucedo* and *M. spinosus* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 257] in the proportions of 60 and 40 per cent., respectively, while uncultivated soil in the same locality showed the presence of *M. mucedo*, *Rhizopus niger*, *Aspergillus niger*, *A. calypttratus*, *Gliocladium penicillioides*, *Sporotrichum polysporum*, and *S. luteo-album* to the extent of 6, 10, 40, 10, 10, 18, and 1 per cent., respectively. The fungal content of uncultivated soil was only 57,000 individuals per gm. in April, 1934, as compared with 156,000 for the cultivated.

GALLOWAY (L. D.). **Indian soil fungi.**—*Indian J. agric. Sci.*, vi, 3, pp. 578–585, 1936.

The most striking feature of the 200 fungal isolations from Indian soils, representing some 30 genera, is the predominance of *Aspergillus* spp., the most frequent of which was *A. nidulans* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 314, and above, p. 804], followed by *A. niger*, *A. terreus*, and *A. ustus*. *A. fumigatus*, a very common occupant of most soils, occurred in only three samples; contrary to Thakur's and Norris's results [*ibid.*, viii, p. 334], however, it played an active part in cellulose decomposition, as also did *A. ustus*, *A. terreus*, *A. ochraceus*, *Penicillium* spp., *Chaetomium* (?) *indicum*, *Trichoderma lignorum* [*ibid.*, xv, pp. 257, 526] (found only in two samples), *Melanconium* sp., representatives of the *tenuis* group of *Alternaria*, *Acrothecium lunatum* [*Curvularia lunata*: *ibid.*, xv, p. 740], *Helminthosporium sativum* and *H. tetramera* [*ibid.*, xiv, p. 622], *Stysanus stemonites*, *Dematium* sp., *Trichosporium* (?) *fuscum* [*ibid.*, xv, p. 257], and (?) *Epochnium* sp.

NEWHALL (A. G.) & NIXON (M. W.). **Disinfecting soils by electric pasteurization.**—*Bull. Cornell agric. Exp. Sta.* 636, 20 pp., 4 figs., 7 graphs, 1936.

After describing two portable electric soil sterilizers [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, pp. 255, 314], in one of which the current passes directly through the soil (Ohio type), while in the other it passes through resistance units (New York type), the authors state that both types destroyed a number of common pathogens, namely, *Erwinia carotovora* [*Bacillus carotovorus*], *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium* sp., *Phytophthora cactorum*, and *Pythium ultimum*, it being unnecessary in the presence of adequate soil moisture to raise the soil temperature above 70° C. All kinds of soils were effectively treated by both types of apparatus, electric pasteurization apparently giving as good results as the best standard methods of soil and seed treatment for damping-off (*Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia*). The current consumed per cu. ft. per degree increase varied with the type of soil from 22 or 23 watts (pure sand) to 27 or 28 watts (muck soil). In general, an increase from initial 20° to final 70° required from 1 to 1.3 kilowatt hours per cu. ft.

A certain minimum initial soil moisture was found to be essential for the most effective working of both types of pasteurizer, though for different reasons. In the New York type it is needed for thermal conductivity and to prevent drying, and hence excessive heating, close to the heating units; in the Ohio type it is required to ensure rapid rise in temperature, as the soil solution carries the current.

SALMON (E. S.) & WARE (W. M.). **The downy mildew of the Hop in 1935.**—*J.S.-E. agric. Coll.*, Wye, xxxviii, pp. 48–52, 1936.

In this account of the hop downy mildew [*Pseudoperonospora humuli*: *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 462] situation in England in 1935, the authors state that the production of basal spikes was less than usual, probably owing to cold, dry weather in April and May, though some spikes black with spores were found. Warm, wet weather at the end of June induced the formation of terminal and lateral spikes in some gardens, but

owing to subsequent drought there was no attack on the cones even in unsprayed gardens, the crops being free from infection for the third successive season. There is a danger that some growers may be caught unprepared in the next wet season.

SALMON (E. S.) & WARE (W. M.). The Cladosporium disease of Hops.—*J.S.-E. agric. Coll., Wye*, xxxviii, pp. 53–54, 1 fig., 1936.

In 1935 three further cases of infection of hop cones (Tutsham and Fuggles varieties) by a *Cladosporium* [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 354; xv, p. 462] were observed by the authors. So far, the disease has been sporadic, and has not necessitated control measures being taken, but owing to its resemblance to downy mildew [*Pseudoperonospora humuli*] growers in some cases pick the crop before it is ripe. In certain seasons the petals show a general pale brown discoloration, or isolated, pale brown patches, due to heat from the sun following morning mists. This 'sun scald' and the *Cladosporium* disease may occur on petals of the same cone.

VAN FLEET (W.). Goldenseal under cultivation.—*Fmrs' Bull. U.S. Dep. Agric.* 613 (revised), 13 pp., 6 figs., 1936.

Botrytis blight [*R.A.M.*, iv, p. 44] is stated to be the most destructive disease of golden-seal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), a perennial cultivated for its medicinal properties in Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, and elsewhere in the United States. The fungus attacks all parts of the plant, the most conspicuous symptoms on which are leaf blight and basal rot of the petioles; 10 to 20 per cent. of the tops may be destroyed. Control measures should consist in the elimination of all diseased material, including mulching refuse in which the fungus may overwinter, spraying of the beds with copper sulphate (1 lb. in 10 galls. water) before replacing the mulch, and the application of Bordeaux mixture or some other standard fungicide—the last-named practice being, however, only partially effective.

DRECHSLER (C.). Pythium graminicolum and P. arrhenomanes.—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 7, pp. 676–683, 3 figs., 1936.

The author does not concur in Carpenter's opinion (*Hawaii. Plant. Rec.*, xxxviii, p. 279, 1934) that *Pythium graminicolum* [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 560] and *P. arrhenomanes* [*ibid.*, xv, p. 432], both active agents of sugar-cane root rot in the southern United States, should be united as a single species. A close mycelial connexion between oogonium and antheridium, very frequent in *P. graminicolum* on maize meal agar, is rare in *P. arrhenomanes*, while in parallel cultures the sturdy, more substantial membranous portions of the sexual apparatus of the former species remain clearly discernible long after the evanescent antheridial envelopes and supporting branches of the latter have almost or entirely disappeared.

McCLEAN (A. P. D.) & HALSE (R. H.). Streak disease of Sugar Cane. Its economic importance in South Africa.—*S. Afr. Sug. J.*, xx, 7, pp. 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449–450, 1 diag., 1936.

The writers' studies on sugar-cane streak and its economic importance in South Africa have already been noticed from another source [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 744].

ABBOTT (E. V.). **Conditions influencing germination of seed Cane and stands with disease resistant varieties.**—*Sug. Bull.*, xiv, 20, pp. 1-6, 1936.

Under Louisiana conditions rapid germination of immature seed cane can be obtained by planting early in August, thereby escaping the seed rots apt to develop in autumn planted stands. Varieties adapted to early August planting are Co. 281 and 290 and C.P. 807 and 28/19. Mosaic-free seed germinates better than diseased, especially in the case of Co. 281. Heavy losses may result from red rot [*Colletotrichum falcatum*: *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 605], especially among P.O.J. 213 and C.P. 807 stands, Co. 281 and 290 and C.P. 28/19 being more resistant to this fungus and giving an average germination percentage of 30 per cent. in the district under observation (compared with 10 to 20 per cent. for the noble varieties); the same figure is reached by an unreleased seedling, C.P. 29/116. In tests with November plantings in 1935 of the varieties, Co. 281 and 290 and C.P. 807, 28/19, and 29/320, only 22, 32, 28, 26, and 18 of 100 original sound eyes germinated, respectively, 13, 22, 17, 5, and 33 of the remainder being dead from disease. Red rot is the most important disease affecting seed cane, but during the winter of 1935-6 sheath rot (*Cytospora*) [*sacchari*: *ibid.*, xiv, p. 348] has caused considerable deterioration of all commercial varieties, especially C.P. 807 and 28/19, and in some instances Co. 281. In cold, wet winters root rot (chiefly *Pythium* [*arrhenomanes*: *ibid.*, xiv, p. 94]) may cause rotting of the first seed roots that develop.

SANDU-VILLE (C.). **Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Erysiphaceen Rumäniens.** [Contribution to the knowledge of the Erysiphaceae in Rumania.] —*Anal. Acad. române*, Ser. III, xi, 5, pp. 181-250, 15 pl., 1936.

This annotated list of 40 species of the Erysiphaceae which have been recorded in Rumania supplements the previous list published by Săvulescu in collaboration with the author [*R.A.M.*, ix, p. 343], bringing the total record to 65 species on 273 host plants. The fungi are classified on the lines suggested by Blumer [*ibid.*, xiii, p. 127], with the exception that the genus *Trichocladia* is retained as valid, representing a transitional form between the genera *Erysiphe* and *Microsphaera*. Specimens of all the species contained in the two lists are preserved at the Rumanian Agricultural Research Institute, and exsiccata of a large number of the species have also been issued in the Herbarium Mycologicum Romanicum.

GOIDÀNICH (G.). **Il genere di Ascomiceti 'Grosmannia' G. Goid.** [The genus *Grosmannia* G. Goid. of the Ascomycetes.]—*Boll. Staz. Pat. veg. Roma*, N.S., xvi, 1, pp. 26-60, 1 pl., 19 figs., 1936.

In this paper an exhaustive account is given of the new genus *Grosmannia* G. Goid. recently announced by the author [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 703]. The perithecia are characterized as subspheroidal, bearing sparse hairs, and with a rather short, rigid beak, sometimes with hyaline cilia at the apex. The globose-ellipsoidal asci arise irregularly within the ascocarp and are diffuent when mature. The ascospores are oval, cylindrical, or slightly curved and are expelled through the beak at the apex of which they form a light opalescent drop.

The conidial stage is referred to *Scopularia* Preuss., with which *Leptographium* [ibid., xii, p. 408] is regarded as synonymous. An emended Latin diagnosis of the genus is given. The conidiophores of *Scopularia* consist of (generally) pluricellular, brown hyphae intricately branched at the apex. The conidia are borne at the extreme branches of the conidiophore in heads of 2 to 6; they are hyaline, ellipsoid, or slightly curved and are contained in a drop of mucus at the apex. Spores are also produced on simple branches; the conidia can multiply by budding.

In *Grosmannia* the author places his new species *G. serpens* with its conidial stage *S. serpens* n. sp., isolated from wood of *Pinus sylvestris*. He also transfers to it *Ceratostomella penicillata* as *G. penicillata* (Gros.) n. comb., *C. pini* as *G. pini* (Münch) n. comb., and *C. ips* as *G. ips* (Rumb.) n. comb. the imperfect stages of these being *S. penicillata* [ibid., xiv, p. 703], *S. pini* n. sp., and *S. rumboldii* n. sp., respectively. Other species included in *Scopularia* are *S. lundbergii* (Lagerb. & Melin) G. Goid. (syn. *Leptographium lundbergii*) [ibid., ix, p. 77]; *S. phycomyces* (Auersw.) Goid. (syn. *L. phycomyces*) [ibid., xii, p. 409] and *S. microspora* (Davidson) n. comb. (syn. *L. microsporum*) [ibid., xiv, p. 729]. Latin diagnoses are given of the new genera and species.

The author considers that *Grosmannia* occupies a systematic position of particular importance, inasmuch as it consists of Ascomycetes which in their perithecial stage closely resemble others belonging to neighbouring genera, but are distinctly characterized when regarded in their perithecial and imperfect stages together. The author emphasizes the necessity of considering all the stages of a fungus in arriving at its correct systematic position, and considers that systematic mycology should be based on this principle. The genus *Grosmannia* belongs to the family Plectascales Ophiostomataceae and lies midway between *Microascus* and *Ophiostoma*.

ARTHUR (J. C.) & CUMMINS (G. B.). **Philippine rusts in the Clemens collection 1923-1926. I.**—*Philipp. J. Sci.*, lix, 3, pp. 437-449, 3 pl., 1936.

This is the first instalment of an annotated list of rusts collected by Mrs. M. S. Clemens in the Philippine Islands between 1923 and 1926, inclusive. The present section embraces rusts on monocotyledonous hosts, and one species on Pinaceae, *Peridermium insulare* Syd., found on *Pinus insularis*. In all, it includes 51 species, represented by 96 collections.

HIRATSUKA (N.). **A contribution to the knowledge of the rust-flora in the alpine regions of high mountains in Japan. (Contribution to the rust-flora of Eastern Asia. I.)**—*Mem. Tottori agric. Coll.*, iii, 2, pp. 125-247, 1 fig., 1935.

A fully annotated and tabulated list, supplemented by fungus and host indices and a bibliography of 81 titles, is given of 83 species of Uredinales (four new to science) occurring in the alpine regions of high mountains in South Saghalien, Hokkaido, and Honshu, of which 18 (21.69 per cent.) have also been found at similar altitudes in Switzerland [cf. *R.A.M.*, xii, p. 579]. A correlation was observed between the

lower atmospheric temperatures and the relative increase of microcyclic rusts towards the north and regions of high altitude. *Gymnosporangium nipponicum* Yamada n. sp. [with a Latin diagnosis], collected on *Juniperus chinensis* L. var. *sargentii* Henry, is characterized by minute, pulverulent, cinnamon-coloured, appanate or hemispherical sori differing from the wedge-shaped ones of the otherwise closely similar *G. haraeaeum* [ibid., xiv, p. 533] on the leaves and more rarely on young branches; the diagnosis contains two descriptions of teleutospores, namely (1) ellipsoid or broadly ellipsoid, rounded at the apex and base, with one median septum, smooth, chestnut-brown 36 to 45 by 22 to 27 μ ; and (2) oblong or fusiform, tapering towards the apex and base, with one median septum, smooth, pale yellow or subhyaline, 36 to 55 by 17 to 21 μ , with a very long, hyaline, cylindrical pedicel. The alternate host of the new rust is *Sorbus* [*Pyrus*] *aucuparia*.

HIRATSUKA (N.) & YOSHINAGA (T.). **Uredinales of Shikoku. (Contributions to the rust-flora of Eastern Asia. II.)**—*Mem. Tottori agric. Coll.*, iii, 2, pp. 249–377, 3 figs., 1 map, 1935.

This is a list, compiled on similar lines to the foregoing, of 294 species of Uredinales (including seven new ones and three new combinations) found in the province of Shikoku, Japan, where the rust flora bears some relationship to that of Europe, North America, India, Siberia, and South Saghalien.

KAMEI (S.). **On *Milesina itoana*, sp. nov. and its peridermal stage.**—*Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc.*, xiv, '2, pp. 97–100, 1 pl., 1935.
[Received 1936.]

Details are given of inoculation experiments on *Abies mayriana* needles with sporidia of *Milesina itoana* n. sp. from overwintered fronds of the fern *Dryopteris crassirhizoma*, the results of which (spermogonial and aecidial development on the former host and uredospore and teleutospore formation on the latter, after inoculation with teleutospores and aecidiospores, respectively) are considered to establish a genetic connexion between the aecidial (*Peridermium*) stage on *A. mayriana* and the teleutospore (*Milesina*) phase on *D. crassirhizoma*. Considerable damage is caused by the rust to *A. mayriana*, to which it is, in fact, more highly pathogenic than any of the other 'white' rusts (some 15 in number, including *M. miyabei* [*R.A.M.*, xi, p. 813] and *M. carpatica* [ibid., xv, p. 469]), attacking the same host. *A. sachalinensis* suffers similar injury from the rust.

A Latin diagnosis is given of *M. itoana*, which is characterized by hyaline, subspherical spermogonia, 160 to 352 μ in width by 110 to 290 μ in height (average 260 by 200 μ); oblong to cylindrical, hyaline spermatia, 5 to 6 by 1 to 1.5 μ ; cylindrical or laterally compressed, white aecidia, 0.2 to 0.5 mm. in diameter, 0.2 to 2 mm. in height, with subimbricated, polygonal peridial cells, 21 to 42 by 12 to 30 μ (26 by 18 μ); globose, ovate, or ellipsoid, hyaline, verrucose aecidiospores, 20 to 38 by 14 to 29 μ (25 to 20 μ); round uredosori with hyaline, irregularly polygonal, non-imbricated peridial cells, 4 to 16 μ in diameter; obovate or oblong, smooth, hyaline uredospores, 24 to 46 by

14 to 26 μ (30 by 18 μ); and vertically septate, pluricellular, smooth, hyaline teleutospores, the cells measuring 12 to 16 by 7 to 14 μ .

Ito (S.). *Notae mycologicae Asiae orientalis. II.* [Mycological notes from Eastern Asia. II.]—*Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc.*, xiv, 2, pp. 87–96, 1935. [Received 1936.]

Latin diagnoses are given of 24 fungi which are either new species, new combinations, or have hitherto been described only in Japanese [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 57]; the remaining eight new combinations are furnished with taxonomic, bibliographical, and geographical notes. *Ustilago kenjiana* n. sp., characterized by globose or ellipsoid, brown, echinulate spores, 4 to 7.6 μ in diameter (average 5 μ), produces subglobose or oblong, brownish-black, powdery sori, 3 to 6 mm. in diameter, covered with a light brown membrane, in the ovaries of sorghum in Manchuria. It differs from the closely related *U. bulgarica* [ibid., xii, p. 617] in its smaller spores and pulverulent sori, and from *Sphacelotheca sorghi* in its smaller spores and the absence of a columella.

U. tanakae n. sp. forms compact, black, covered sori, scarcely visible between the glumes, in the ovaries of *Setaria italica* var. *germanica* in Hokkaido. Its globose to angular or occasionally ellipsoid, brownish-black, verrucose spores measure 8 to 15 μ in diameter.

Sorghum ovaries and pedicels in Honshu are liable to invasion by *Sorosporium andropogonis-sorghi* n. sp., characterized by powdery, brownish-black sori, 5 to 15 mm. long, a columella surrounded by the disorganized cellulose of the glume tissues, and globose or ellipsoid, brown spores, 9.6 to 13.5 μ in diameter, sometimes with one or two hyphae united above the spore. This species differs from the related *S. [Tolyposporium] ehrenbergii* [ibid., xiii, p. 746] in the presence of numerous twisted fibres in its sori.

S. manchuricum n. sp. (*S. panici-miliacei* Takahashi p.p.), infecting the ears of *Panicum miliaceum* in Hokkaido, Honshu, and Manchuria, is characterized by masses of black, fusiform, erumpent sori, glomerules of variable shape, globose or ellipsoid 150 μ in diameter, ovoid 320 by 220 μ , or cylindrical 70 to 170 by 16 to 30 μ , and globose or ellipsoid, brown, smooth spores, 6 to 8 μ in diameter, occasionally up to 13 μ long.

U. paspali-thunbergii P. Henn. (*S. paspali* McAlp.), attacking the ears of *Paspalum thunbergii* Kunth. and *P. scrobiculatum* L. [ibid., ix, pp. 431, 775] is re-named *S. paspali-thunbergii* (P. Henn.) S. Ito n. comb.

SĂVULESCU (T.). *Contribution à la connaissance des Ustilaginées de Roumanie.* [Contribution to the knowledge of the Ustilaginales of Rumania.]—*Anal. Inst. Cerc. agron. Român.*, vii (1935), pp. 347–430, 35 pl., 1 map, 3 graphs, [? 1935. Received October, 1936.]

This is a copiously annotated list of 75 species belonging to 13 genera of the Ustilaginales which have been so far recorded on 84 different cultivated and wild host plants in Rumania, including one new species and one new specialized form. Exsiccata of most of the species have been issued in the Herbarium Mycologicum Romanicum. The world distribution of certain of the species described is indicated in a special table.

MUNDKUR (B. B.). On the systematic position of the smut causing malformation of *Vitis quadrangularis*.—*Indian J. agric. Sci.*, vi, 3, pp. 876-887, 1936.

The smut described by Iyengar and Narasimhan (*Phytopathology*, xii, p. 435, 1922) under the name of *Schizonella colemani* as causing a witches' broom of *Vitis quadrangularis* in Madras has been compared by the writer with herbarium material of the earlier *Mycosyrinx arabica* (Henn.) Penzig, collected by W. McRae on the same host in Madras in 1911 and identified by Sydow in 1914 (*Ann. mycol.*, Berl., xii, p. 487), and found to be identical with the latter.

ROGER (L.). Quelques champignons exotiques nouveaux ou peu connus. II. [Some new or little known exotic fungi.]—*Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr.*, lii, 1, pp. 80-84, 2 figs., 1936.

Continuing his earlier studies [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 396] the author gives notes, with technical descriptions, on four fungi from Africa and South America. *Helminthosporium lycopersici* Maublanc & Roger n. sp., found on tomato leaves at La Mé, Ivory Coast, is characterized by brown, short conidiophores bearing light brown, sometimes very pale, 7- to 14-septate conidia measuring 90 to 200 by 10 to 18 μ . The fungus occurred on lesions caused by a *Cercospora*, thought to be *C. canescens* [ibid., xiv, p. 87]. This is stated to be the first record of a *Helminthosporium* on tomato. *Coniothyriella theobromae* n. sp. was found on cacao pods, probably saprophytic, at Bingerville, Ivory Coast.

CASTELLANI (E.). Ricerche preliminari sulla biologia di alcune Rizotomie. [Preliminary researches on the biology of some species of *Rhizoctonia*.]—*Ann. Ist. sup. (agr.) for. naz.*, Ser. II, v, pp. 29-61, 2 pl., 16 graphs, 1935. [Received August, 1936.]

This paper on certain species of *Rhizoctonia* which are weak parasites of the roots of various plants is an expanded version in Italian of one already noticed from another source [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 597]. *R. callae*, belonging to the second, less virulent group of species, was obtained from *Calla* [*Zantedeschia*] *aethiopica*. Its optimum temperature for growth was 20° C., its optimum hydrogen-ion concentration was P_H 7.4, the maximum P_H 3.4 to 4.0, and the final P_H 7.7. Its virulence was limited.

CASTELLANI (E.). Ricerche morfologico-sistematiche su alcune Rizotomie. [Morphological and systematic researches on some species of *Rhizoctonia*.]—*Ann. Ist. sup. (agr.) for. naz.*, Ser. II, v, pp. 65-77, 6 pl., 7 figs., 1935. [Received August, 1936.]

In this expanded version of his earlier paper the author gives full technical descriptions [but no Latin diagnoses] of eight strains of *Rhizoctonia* isolated from the roots of various plants in Italy [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 598 and preceding abstract]; *R. solani* var. *cedri deodarae* [? n. var.] from deodar differs from the type in the less strong pigmentation, in the smaller and fewer sclerotia (up to 16 as against 20 mm.), and general appearance. *R. lupini* n. sp. is characterized by an ochraceous-yellow, later dark chestnut mycelium, with cells 50 to 65 by 7 μ , branching at right angles, with barrel-shaped cells (pseudoconidia) 30 by 12.5 μ , and sparse sclerotia 5 to 8 mm. in diameter and produced

only at rather high temperatures. *R. fraxini* n. sp. showed a dark, abundant, cottony mycelium with cells 24 to 60 (mostly 40 to 50) by 3.5μ in diameter, and the angle of branching tending to be acute, with pseudoconidia 27 by 12μ , sometimes dichotomously dividing, with subglobose, fulvous-violaceous to reddish-brown sclerotia 2 to 3 mm. in diameter, rough at the edges. *R. alpina* n. sp. has an abundant white, cottony mycelium with cells 72 to 108 (mostly 90 to 100) by 6μ and numerous white, later faintly lemon-yellow sclerotia, 1 to 1.5 mm. in diameter, which develop in compact masses; the round pseudoconidia measure 24 by 17μ . *R. pini-insignis* n. sp. shows a white mycelium with cells 22 to 67 (mostly 50) by 3 to 6μ ; the hyphae measure 3 to 6μ in diameter, the pseudoconidia 25 to 30 by 6 to 7μ , and the sclerotia 1 to 1.5 mm. in diameter. *R. callae* n. sp. has a white, cottony mycelium with cells 44 to 60 by 4μ , sclerotia 0.6 to 1.5 mm. in diameter, and pseudoconidia 18 to 24 by 12 to 16μ . *R. quercus* n. sp. is characterized by white, later ochraceous mycelium, with cells 130 to 140 by 4 to 6μ , pseudoconidia measuring 22 to 28 by 10 to 12μ , and sclerotia 0.3 to 0.8 mm. in diameter.

PRICE (W. C.). Specificity of acquired immunity from Tobacco-ring-spot diseases.—*Phytopathology*, xxvi, 7, pp. 665–675, 3 figs., 1936.

A systemic virus disease of tobacco, designated as ring spot No. 2 and characterized by the production on Turkish tobacco foliage of zonate necrotic spots, was shown by means of the immune reaction to be entirely distinct from ordinary ring spot (No. 1) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 751] and from the green and yellow forms of this disease. Tobacco plants infected by ring spot No. 2, which is transmissible by leaf rubbing to *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. sylvestris*, *N. langsdorffii*, tomato, bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), and cowpea, recover and acquire a solid immunity from the disturbance, but not from ring spot No. 1 or from any of the other eleven virus disorders tested. Ring spot No. 1 and green ring spot give complete protection against each other, but neither confers absolute immunity from the yellow type [*ibid.*, xv, p. 614]; the last-named, however, protects against ring spot No. 1 and the green form, indicating a close relationship between these three viruses. Ring spot No. 1, green ring spot, and yellow ring spot do not protect tobacco against infection by the tobacco, aucuba, cucumber, or celery mosaic, potato veinbanding, potato ring spot, spotted wilt, etch, or severe etch viruses. These data are considered to demonstrate the specificity of acquired immunity from diseases of the tobacco ring spot group.

Destructive Insect and Pest Acts, England. The Fruit Tree Pests (Huntingdonshire, East and West Suffolk, and West Sussex) Orders of 1936. Nos. 129, 622, and 875 of 1936.—12 pp., 1936.

These orders, effective from 22nd February, 27th May, and 4th September, 1936, respectively, are on similar lines to those already issued to other local authorities [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 272].

Legislative and administrative measures.—*Int. Bull. Pl. Prot.*, x, 7, pp. 153–155, 157–159, 1936.

AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH OF). Quarantine 9P of 11th September,

1935 [cf. *R.A.M.*, xv, p. 688] specifically prohibits the importation of all stone fruit trees or parts thereof from countries (or any individual State of the United States of America) harbouring the diseases known as peach yellows [ibid., xv, pp. 688, 730], rosette, little peach, and phony [ibid., xv, p. 335]; all gooseberry plants or parts thereof from any country in which *Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* occurs; all plants or parts thereof, including fruits or seeds (other than manufactured products), liable to infection by any species of *Hemileia* from any country in which the latter exists; *Humulus* plants (except the dried flower cones commercially known as 'hops') grown in any country harbouring either *Pseudoperonospora humuli* or mosaic; citrus (tribe Citrinae only) plants (including the fruits but exempting the seeds) from any country in which *Pseudomonas citri* [cf. ibid., xiv, pp. 64, 564; xv, p. 64] occurs; all plants or parts thereof (including the fruits but exempting the seeds) of the family Rosaceae from any country in which *Bacillus amylovorus* exists.

LATVIA. New regulations for the phytosanitary control of Latvian nursery-gardens authorize the inspection of the nurseries at least twice annually by experts who are empowered to order the destruction of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees infected by various common pathogens.

RUMANIA. The Chief of the Rumanian Plant Protection Service announces that, for a period of five years commencing on 5th May, 1936, no young plants or seeds of *Pinus strobus*, *P. lambertiana*, *P. flexilis*, *P. monticola*, and *P. cembra* var. *sibirica* are to be introduced into the country, with a view to preventing the spread of *Cronartium ribicola*. The entire stocks of plants of these species in infested nurseries will be burnt and their further cultivation during the legislative period is prohibited.

Legislative and administrative measures.—*Int. Bull. Pl. Prot.*, x, 8, pp. 174–175, 178, 1936.

AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH OF). A modification (Quarantine Proclamation No. 14P of 25th March, 1936) of Quarantine Proclamation No. 9P [see preceding abstract] permits the importation into Australia of apples from districts of New Zealand free from fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*) [*R.A.M.*, xiii, p. 707], subject to the conditions prescribed in the Regulations.

ITALY. In order to prevent the spread of 'mal secco' disease of citrus (*Deuterophoma tracheiphila*) [see above, p. 774], a Ministerial Decree of 29th May, 1936, prohibits the export from Sicily of lemon, grapefruit, and citron plants and parts thereof.

Gesetze und Verordnungen. [Laws and ordinances.]—*NachrBl. dtsh. PflSchDienst*, xvi, 5, p. 55, 1936.

GERMANY. An Ordinance of the Corporation of Horticulture and Viticulture, dated 22nd April, 1936, and effective from that day prohibits the cultivation in nurseries and horticultural establishments of all the grey or blue forms (var. *glauca*) of *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* with a view to arresting the spread of needle fall [*Rhabdochline pseudotsugae*: *R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 483; xv, p. 608].

INDEX OF AUTHORS

	PAGES		PAGES
Aamodt, O. S.	288, 564	Bates, G. R.	715
Abbott, E. V.	605, 826	Baudet, E. A. R. F.	295
Abe, T.	312, 740	Baudyš, E.	369, 372, 376, 420
Adam, D. B.	191, 324, 765	Baumgart, S.	647
Adams, J.	259	Baur, K. E.	376
Adams, J. F.	664, 665	Bavendamm, W.	471, 546
Afzal, M.	366	Bawden, F. C.	172, 390, 680
Aggéry, B.	809, 816	Beach, W. S.	179
Agustoni, E.	70, 373	Beard, F. H.	729
Ainsworth, G. C.	264, 305, 532, 655, 672, 757	Beattie, R. K.	130
Ajrekar, S. L.	174, 175	Beaucarnot, R.	822
Alcock, N. L.	450	Beaumont, A.	508, 555
Alcorn, G. D.	819	Bechhold, H.	821
Alexander, L. J.	470	Beckenbach, J. R.	666
Alexandri, V.	201	Becker, K. E.	83
Alexandrovskaya, Z. V.	637	Becker, T.	637
Allain, A.	408	Beckwith, C. S.	238
Allan, J. M.	120, 756	Bedi, K. S.	198
Allen, F. R. W. K.	803	Beeley, F.	115, 734
Allen, M. C.	174	Bell, A. F.	319
Anderson, H. W.	235, 736	Bell, R. H.	112
Anderson, J. A.	430	Beltyukova, K. I.	748, 749, 750
Anderson, J. A. T.	801	Benatar, R.	216
Andres, H.	370	Benemerito, A. N.	422
Andreyeff, I. E.	67, 68	Benham, R. W.	96, 153
Angell, H. R.	120, 756	Benlloch, M.	765
Anliker, J.	643	Bennett, F. T.	6
Aoki, Y.	255	Beran, F.	452
Ark, P. A.	589	Beregoff-Gillow, P.	504
Arker, H.	335	Beresina, P. F.	94
Armstrong, G. M.	119	Berge, T. O.	205
Arnaud, G.	182, 234, 515, 616	Berger, G.	199
Arnaud, M.	515	Bergman, H. F.	817
Arnd, T.	493	Berkner, F.	111, 457, 598
Arndt, C. H.	149	Bernhardt, R.	153
Arnold, E. L.	551	Bernon, G.	630
Arrillaga, J. G.	14	Bertrand, I.	581
Artemieff, G. V.	593	Bertus, L. S.	113, 114
Arthur, J. C.	827	Best, R. J.	40, 404, 531
Artom, M.	580	Bevin, R. H.	488
Askew, H. O.	446	Bewley, W. F.	655
Asuyama, H.	341, 808	Biraghi, A.	361
Atkins, W. R. G.	504, 505	Birkeland, J. M.	242, 671
Atkinson, W. T.	612	Biron, M.	555
Austin, W. W.	712	Bitancourt, A. A.	13, 90, 147, 292, 487, 575, 818
Ayers, T. T.	542	Blair, I. D.	489
Azevedo, N.	215, 240, 396	Blaisdell, D. J.	409
Badea, M.	473	Blank, I. H.	737
Baeza, M.	21	Blatný, C.	392, 393, 395
Baissac, J.	606	Blauser, I. P.	255
Baker, R. E. D.	716	Blauvelt, W. E.	722
Bald, J. G.	40	Blegvad, H.	820
Baldacci, E.	389, 649, 650, 678, 803	Bliss, D. E.	15, 91
Balfe, I. G.	24	Blodgett, E. C.	448
Bamberg, R. H.	489	Blodgett, F. M.	172, 739
Banfield, W. M.	304	Blumer, S.	157, 655
Banu, C.	323	Bockmann, H.	782, 783
Barbacka, K.	743	Bodine, E. W.	167, 816
Barbee, O. E.	10	Bodnár, J.	144
Barmenkoff, A. S.	636	Boerner, E. G.	286
Barnes, B.	38	Boerner, F.	413
Barthelet, J.	182, 234, 589, 616, 657	Boewe, G. H.	197, 793
Bates, G. H.	459	Boitschenko, E.	806
		Boivin, A.	206

	PAGES		PAGES
Bolsunova, O.	651	Busteed, R. C.	729
Bond, T. E. T.	521, 595	Butcher, F. G.	739
Bondartzeff, A. S.	56	Butler, E. J.	674
Bonde, R.	459, 602	Butylina, V. I.	789
Bongini, V.	693		
Böning, K.	61, 275, 419, 420, 494, 519, 689, 748	Caldwell, J.	611
Boer, J. R.	667	Caldwell, R. M.	708
Borg, P.	780	Camp, A. F.	495
Bormans, P.	696	Campbell, L.	194
Bornhövd, L.	511	Camus, J. S.	79
Bortels, H.	183	Canonaco, A.	258, 731
Borzini, G.	358	Cappelletti, C.	41, 243
Bosc, M.	628	Capucci, C.	234
Bose, R. D.	86	Carbone, D.	675
Bose, S. R.	469	Carne, W. M.	299, 301
Botjes, J. G. O.	387	Carneiro, J. G.	91, 291, 487
Boudru, M.	328	Carpenter, P. H.	748
Bouget, J.	523	Carré, G.	288
Bouhelier, R.	199	Carrera, C.	685, 716
Boujard, F.	668	Carrión, A. L.	219, 220, 804
Boutaric, A.	668	Carter, J. C.	245
Boyd, O. C.	324	Carter, W.	451, 673
Boyd, S. A.	366	Casella, D.	213, 575
Boyevski, A. S.	784	Castellani, E.	673, 830
Bramble, W. C.	541	Castelli, T.	440
Branas, J.	630	Catanei, A.	92, 579, 651, 721
Brandenburg, E.	145, 273	Cation, D.	234
Brandes, E. W.	52	Celino, M. S.	498
Braun, H.	394	Cellina, M.	297
Breed, R. S.	80, 633	Chabrolin, C.	399
Bremer, H.	552, 627	Chadwick, L. C.	758
Brian, P. W.	763	Chamberlain, E. E.	28, 252, 324, 690
Bridoux	297	Chamberlain, G. C.	161
Brien, R. M.	12, 102, 690	Chandler, W. H.	730
Briggs, F. N.	9, 351	Chargraff, E.	706
Brioux	273	Charles, V. K.	719
Briton-Jones, H. R.	465	Chaudhuri, H.	33, 496
Broadfoot, H.	812	Chaze, J.	700
Broadfoot, W. C.	810	Chen, H. K.	684
Broadley, E.	497	Cheo, C. C.	815
Brooks, A. N.	164	Childers, N. F.	736
Brooks, C.	498	Chittenden, E.	446
Brooks, F. T.	306, 676	Cholodny, N. G.	115, 527
Brooks, R. St. J.	80	Chow, C. H.	683, 684
Brown, A. M.	309	Chowdhury, S. C.	795
Brown, N. A.	782	Christensen, J. J.	242
Brown, W.	196, 226, 597	Christenson, L. D.	438
Brückner, G.	208	Christoff, A.	745
Brundza, K.	54, 62	Christopher, E. P.	726
Bryan, J.	186, 695	Christova, E.	745
Bryzgalova, V. A.	348, 349, 564	Chu, H. T.	334
Bubentzoff, S. T.	625	Chupp, C.	59, 187
Buchanan, W. D.	691	Ciarrocchi, L.	297
Buchheim, A.	360, 637	Ciferri, R.	94, 500, 803
Buchwald, N. F.	209, 370, 412	Claridge, J. H.	44
Buckman, S. J.	623	Clark, J. A.	348
Budrina, A. P.	39, 671	Clarke, A. E.	156
Bugnicourt, F.	271	Clarté, R.	461
Buhr, H.	610	Clayton, E. E.	537
Buisman, C.	125, 126, 541, 615	Clore, W. J.	727
Burawski, J.	153	Clothier, G. E.	731
Burges, A.	673	Cochran, L. C.	552
Burgess, A. H.	315	Coffman, F. A.	642
Burgevin, H.	273	Colle	638
Burgwitz, G. K.	4	Collins, C. W.	326, 691
Burk, E. F.	713	Conant, N. F.	721
Burnier, R.	582	Conn, H. J.	633
Busse, G.	599	Connors, I. L.	631
		Conrotte, L.	147

	PAGES
Constantinescu, C.	323
Cook, M. T.	40, 51, 107, 108
Cooley, L. M.	377
Coons, G. H.	71
Cooper, E. A.	139
Cormack, M. W.	445
Cormany, C. E.	418
Cormio, R.	67
Cortella, E.	218
Cortzas, C. B.	577
Costa, A. S.	155
Costantin, J.	171, 254, 255, 310, 351
Cottam, C.	39
Couch, J. N.	58
Cowan, E. K.	172
Cowie, G. A.	698
Craig, L. C.	22
Cralley, E. M.	47
Crawford-Jones, C.	218
Crépin, C.	597
Crooks, K. M.	25
Crosier, W.	45
Cross, C. B.	713
Crosti, A.	152
Crowell, I. H.	159, 303, 662
Crump, L. M.	51
Culbertson, J. O.	418
Cummins, G. B.	259, 827
Cummins, J. E.	332
Cunningham, G. H.	381
Cunningham, H. S.	603
Curzi, M.	134
Cutler, D. W.	51
Dadswell, H. E.	332
Dahlstrem, A. F.	786
Dale, H. H.	22, 168
Dame, F.	666
Dana, B. F.	156
Darling, H.	252
Darrow, G. M.	163
Dastur, J. F.	423, 433
Dastur, R. F.	717
Dave, M. L.	803
Davey, A. E.	193, 194
Davidson, A. M.	152, 366, 582
Davidson, H. F.	141, 180
Davidson, R. W.	331
Davies, F. R.	142
Davis, C. L.	221
Davis, G. N.	408, 712
Davis, J. G.	154
Davis, L. D.	728, 729
Davis, W. H.	27, 100
Davydoff, P. G.	428
Dearborn, C. H.	769
Dearness, J.	759
De Bruijn, H. L. G.	250
De Cisneros, J. M. G. J.	500, 580
Decoux, L.	337, 764
Défago, G.	447
De Fluiter, H. J.	17
De Francolini, J.	166
De Haan, K.	190
Deighton, F. C.	343, 778
De Long, W. A.	663
de Mello, F.	367
Demere, C.	270
D'Emmerez de Charmoy, D.	258

	PAGES
Demolon, A.	658
Demonbreun, W. A.	295
Denaiffe	638
Dennis, R. W. G.	188, 416
de Ong, E. R.	594
De Peralta, F.	614
Derick, R. A.	11
Desai, S. V.	135, 315, 316
De Sornay, P.	317
Desrue, A.	166, 819
Dessy, G.	297
Dey, N. C.	151, 579
Dey, P. K.	463
d. H.	199
Diehl, R.	601
Diehl, W. W.	102
Dieudonné, P.	353
Dillon Weston, W. A. R.	456, 459, 508, 667
Dimitroff, T.	411
Dippenaar, B. J.	34
Dobrozakova, T. L.	39
Dodge, B. O.	184, 229, 443, 510, 809
Dodge, C. W.	368, 581
Dodoff, D. N.	682
Doerell, E. G.	338
D'Oliveira, B.	184
Dominik, T.	55
Doncaster, J. P.	306, 672
Dorywalski, J.	285
Dósa, A.	366, 651
Dounine, M. S.	421, 718
Dowding, E. S.	650
Dragišić, B.	223
Drechsler, C.	720, 825
Driabina, M. M.	334
Dubrisay, R.	518
Ducomet, V.	601
Dudley, H. W.	154
Dufrénoy, J.	453, 519, 674, 813
Duggar, B. M.	403
Dunegan, J. C.	34
Dunez, A.	658
Dunlap, A. A.	547
Duplessis, S. J.	235, 701
Durant, A. J.	150
Durnovo, Z. P.	18
Du Toit, P. J.	243
Dutton, W. C.	514, 736
Duyfjes, H. G. P.	5
Dykstra, T. P.	310, 738
Eastham, J. W.	480, 660
Eastwood, H. W.	238, 664
Eaton, S. V.	111
Eddins, A. H.	459
Eddy, C. E.	4
Edelman, N. M.	670
Edgerton, C. W.	759
Edson, H. A.	427
Edwards, E. T.	359, 644, 724, 793
Ehrke, G.	250
Eide, C. J.	644
Elliot, C.	435, 573
Elpidina, O. K.	388
Elssmann, E.	370
Emmons, C. W.	220
Endó, S.	48, 49
Englund, B.	623
Engman, M. F.	500

	PAGES		PAGES
Erbe, F.	821	Garassini, L. A.	441
Ernest, E. C. M.	762	Garber, R. J.	613
Esmarch, F.	103	Garbowski, L.	279, 306
Esnault, O.	170	Gardner, F. E.	782
Evans, A. C.	382	Gardner, M. W.	188, 550
Ezekiel, W. N.	438, 658	Gassner, G.	787
Fabian, F. W.	223	Gaudineau, M.	583, 657, 808
Fabre, J. H.	342	Gäumann, E.	176, 607, 675
Faes, H.	135, 200	Gauthier, M.	649
Fahmy, T.	648	Geach, W. L.	767
Fajardo, T. G.	324	Georgescu, C. C.	473
Farish, L. R.	514, 736	Gerretsen, F. C.	356
Farneti, F.	154	Ghimpu, V.	531
Faull, J. H.	760	Gibbs, J. G.	509
Fawcett, G. L.	255, 258	Giesecke, F.	681
Fawcett, H. S.	89, 361, 574, 576	Gigante, R.	350, 458
Fedorintschik, N. S.	475, 624	Gilman, J. C.	408
Fedotova, T. I.	456, 577	Giltner, L. T.	477
Fehér, D.	256	Gioelli, F.	630
Felsz-Karnicka, H.	741	Girton, R. E.	794
Fernandes e Silva, R.	495	Gistl, R.	695
Fernando, M.	714	Gitman, L.	806
Ferrari, A. V.	220	Glasscock, H. H.	626
Ferraris, T.	97, 98, 442	Glennie, A. E.	106
Fikry, A.	590	Glynne, M. D.	433
Filley, W. O.	326	Godfrey, G. H.	518
Finch, A. H.	543	Goetz, G.	236
Findlay, A. J.	204	Goidanich, G.	129, 158, 412, 446, 466, 474, 691, 826
Findlay, W. P. K.	133, 621	Gokhale, V. P.	717
Finlayson, E. H.	330	Golding, F. D.	72, 701
Fisher, E. E.	25	Goldsworthy, M. C.	595
Fisher, P. L.	406	Gomez-Menor, J.	582, 657
Fitch, C.	251	Gonçalves, R. D.	487
Fitzpatrick, H. M.	106	Goodwin, W.	605, 813
Flachs, K.	98, 371, 506	Göpfert, J.	539
Flandrin	638	Gordon, W. L.	428
Flor, H. H.	441, 652	Gorlenko, M. V.	358, 565, 570, 786, 789
Foëx, E.	273, 679, 680, 709, 732	Goss, R. W.	603
Foister, C. E.	383	Goto, K.	401
Folsom, D.	246, 459	Gougerot, H.	295, 582
Fontquer, P.	466	Graff, P. W.	620
Forsyth, J. L.	11	Graham, T. W.	266
Fort, C. A.	463	Grainger, J.	403
Fowler, M. E.	472	Gram, E.	159
Franchi, F.	220	Grandfield, C. O.	157
Fransen, J. J.	126	Granjon, J.	478
Fraps, G. S.	648	Grant, T. J.	542
Fraser, L.	530	Grauer, R. C.	222
Freeman, E. M.	383	Graves, A. H.	692
Freisleben, R.	307	Gray, G. F.	539
Freitag, J. H.	191	Greaney, F. J.	429
Frémont, T.	365	Grečušnikov, A. I.	710
French, O. C.	452	Green, D. E.	99, 442, 583
Fron, G.	145, 584	Green, E. L.	595
Frosch, C. J.	695	Greeves, T. N.	769
Frutchey, C. W.	286	Gregory, J. H.	302
Fuchs, W. H.	566	Gregory, P. H.	92, 152, 582
Fudge, J. F.	648	Greisenegger, K.	393
Fukushi, T.	48	Gretschushnikoff, A. I.	710
Fuller, C. H. F.	574	Grieve, B. J.	539
Furneaux, B. S.	626	Grigoraki, L.	608
Furtado, C. X.	411	Grooshevoy, S. E.	61, 751
Gadd, C. H.	321, 610, 747	Grove, W. B.	53
Gage, G. R.	691	Groves, A. B.	666
Galloway, L. D.	1, 371, 703, 824	Guba, E. F.	690
Gamarnik, F. D.	646	Guilbert, F.	414
Gante, T.	230, 813	Guillain, G.	581
		Guilliermond, A.	719

	PAGES		PAGES
Gulati, A. N.	799	Hoette, S.	104
Güll, A.	663	Hoffman, C. H.	691
Gurevitch, M. J.	785	Hoffman, M. B.	727
Güssow, H. T.	688, 776	Hoggan, I. A.	532
Guterman, C. E. F.	99	Höhnk, W.	746
Gutner, L. S.	55	Holbert, J. R.	290
Häger, B.	414	Hollaender, A.	403
Hähne, H.	697	Holton, C. S.	287, 493, 569
Halperin, L.	726	Holtzward, F.	20
Halse, R. H.	744, 825	Holz, W.	28, 375, 661
Haltalin, C. P.	366	Honecker, L.	568
Hamilton, C. C.	229	Honey, E. E.	530
Hanley, F.	626	Honningstad, A.	189
Hanna, W. F.	430, 489	Hopkins, J. C. F.	704
Hansford, C. G.	91, 426	Hoppe, P. E.	290
Harding, P. L.	811	Hori, M.	311
Harkom, J. F.	133	Horne, W. T.	238
Harris, H. A.	65	Horowitz-Vlassova, L. M.	42
Harris, R. V.	741, 817	Horsfall, J. G.	551
Harrison, A. L.	100, 339, 340, 341	Howells, D. V.	450, 614
Hart, H.	284, 635	Howie, G. W.	289
Hart, L. P.	40	Hruszek, H.	219, 651
Harter, L. L.	547	Huelsen, W. A.	615
Hartzell, A.	730	Hülson	526
Harvey, E. M.	646	Humphrey, H. B.	634
Hasegawa, M.	440	Humphries, W. R.	286
Hashioka, Y.	57	Hunter, L. M.	469
Hatch, A. B.	455	Hurst, R. R.	525
Hatfield, I.	69	Hurst, W. M.	286
Hatton, R. G.	815	Hurt, R. H.	304
Havas, L.	81	Hurtado, E. A.	560
Hawker, L. E.	224	Husz, B.	444
Heald, F. D.	732	Hutchinson, W. G.	124, 545
Hecker, G.	457	Hyde, R. R.	40
Hedcock, G. G.	331	Ildrim, D. J.	21
Hemmi, T.	635	Imai, S.	347, 801
Hendee, E. C.	217	Ingram, J. W.	743
Henderson, R. G.	612	Isenbeck, K.	242
Hendricks, F. L.	717	Ito, S.	57, 829
Henin, S.	105	Ito, T.	545
Henrick, J. O.	517	Ivanoff, S. S.	211, 434
Henry, A. W.	445, 639	Iwadare, S.	823
Hepting, G. H.	69, 331, 409, 470, 758	Iyengar, M. O. T.	19
Héranger, S. F.	668	Jaag, O.	176
Herrmann, W. W.	802	Jackson, L. W. R.	329
Herschler, A.	772	Jacobs, W. A.	22
Heuberger, J. W.	161	Jacques-Félix, H.	451
Hey, A.	171, 822	Jaczevski, A. A.	204
Hibbard, P. L.	730	Jaggi, S. S.	366
Higgins, B. B.	277	Jahn, E.	520
Hildebrand, A. A.	449	Jamalainien, E. A.	446, 475
Hildebrand, E. M.	103, 662, 663, 814	James, R. F.	722
Hilgermann, M.	93	Jenkins, A. E.	90, 155, 231, 361, 362, 435, 477, 575
Hilitzer, A.	375	Jensen, J. H.	533, 606
Hill, A. V.	120, 612, 756	Joëssel, P. H.	515, 628, 735
Hino, I.	395	Johann, H.	87, 290
Hirane, S.	403	Johnson, A. G.	571
Hiratsuka, N.	57, 401, 609, 827, 828	Johnson, E. H.	263, 613
Hirayama, S.	322	Johnson, F. M.	262
Hiroe, I.	72, 266, 511	Johnson, H. W.	759
Hirschhorn, E.	435	Johnson, J.	532, 535
Hirschhorn, J.	435	Johnson, L. R.	525
Hiscox, E. R.	154	Johnson, O.	350
Hixson, E.	713	Johnson, T.	350, 430, 488
Ho, W. T. H.	385	Johnston, C. O.	492
Hoagland, D. R.	730	Johnston, H. G.	20
Hockey, J. F.	302, 813		
Hodges, F. A.	764		

	PAGES		PAGES
Johnston, J. C.	576	Koppisch, E.	19
Johnston, W. H.	288	Kostoff, D.	205, 352
Jones, L. K.	376	Kotila, J. E.	71
Jones, L. R.	23	Kovačevski, I. C.	681, 700
Jones, S. G.	267	Krassilnikov, N. A.	520
Jordon, J. W.	503	Kravtzeff, B. I.	63
Jørstad, I.	617	Krieg, W.	333
Jouis	273	Kriss, A. E.	520
Jurion, F.	436	Kroemer, G.	501
Jurišić, J.	585	Krueger, W. C.	314
Juster, P.	206	Krug, H. P.	155
Kadow, K. J.	235, 736	Kuilman, L. W.	312
Kaho, H.	311	Kulkarni, N. T.	278
Kalashnikoff, K. J.	553, 699	Kunkel, L. O.	516, 604
Kalé, F.	709	Kuprewicz, V. F.	26
Kamat, M. N.	338, 554, 795	Kuprianoff, V. A.	785, 788
Kamei, S.	828	Kuprianova, V. D.	783
Kamesam, S.	333	Kurotchkin, T. J.	502
Karachentzeff	21	Kusano, S.	659
Karakulin, B. P.	39	Kvashnina, E. S.	670
Karling, J. S.	579, 720	Labrousse, F.	341, 628
Karnicka, H.	526	Lacey, M. S.	723
Karunaratne, W. A. E.	803	Laffond, P.	554
Katznelson, H.	659	Lagatu, H.	62
Kawamura, T.	806	Lancefield, S.	454
Kazina, O.	652	Landaluze, P. U.	540
Kearns, H. G. H.	735	Langner, W.	693
Keitt, G. W.	513	Lansade, M.	680, 732
Kelbert, G. A.	768	Larose, E.	636
Kelsall, A.	159	Larue, P.	199
Kendrick, J. B.	548	Laske	763
Kern, F. D.	259	Laubert, R.	184, 227, 443, 808
Kessel, J. F.	20	Lawrence, W. J. C.	460
Kharasch, M. S.	720	Laycock, T.	649
Kheswalla, K. F.	365, 410, 586	Leach, J. G.	241, 252
Khetagurova, F. V.	39	Leach, L. D.	193, 194
Khokhryakoff, M.	566	Leach, R.	35, 779
Kholodnyuk, I. K.	640	Lebedeva, O. P.	749, 750
Khudiakoff, J. P.	81	Lebezinskaya, V. D.	81
Khudyna, I. P.	753	Le Coulant, P.	804
Kiashko, P. I.	669	Ledingham, G. A.	491
Kikoina, R.	785	Leemann, A. C.	9
Kile, R. L.	500	Leeper, G. W.	8
Killian, C.	256, 823	Lefebvre, C. L.	157, 435
Kimura, K.	67	Lefevre, P.	342
King, H.	720	Lefrou, G.	803
Kinghorn, W. O.	505	Lehmann, H.	600
Kirchhoff, H.	787	Leonard, E. R.	495, 592
Kiryalova, D. N.	321	Leonian, L. H.	42, 597
Kitchevatz, M.	579	Lepik, E.	11, 609
Kivilaan, A.	303	Lereboullet, J.	581
Klapp, E.	247	Lerner, E.	12
Klebahn, H.	230	Lesch, W.	681
Klee, H.	477	Leszczenko, P.	284
Klemm, M.	425	Leukel, L. W.	790
Kletschetoff, A. N.	740	Leukel, R. W.	286, 641
Klinkowski, M.	171, 372	Levine, M.	560, 706
Klotz, L. J.	576	Levine, M. N.	242
Klyushnikova, E. S.	699	Levykh, P. M.	751
Knapp, A. W.	82	Lewin, C. J.	499
Kobayasi, T.	221	Lewis, H.	131
Kobs, E.	521	Li, L. Y.	362, 385
Koch, L. W.	178, 449	Lidoyne, A.	515
Kochman, J.	407, 422	Liese, J.	68, 333, 413, 472
Köck, G.	393	Likhite, V. N.	648
Koehler, B.	346, 428, 494	Liming, O. N.	129
Koenig, P.	119	Lindau, G.	822
Köhler, E.	43, 101, 246, 390, 391, 524	Lindegge, G.	230, 584

	PAGES		PAGES
Lindenbein, W.	585	Matsumoto, T.	397, 403, 610
Lindgren, R. M.	621	Mattick, A. T. R.	154
Lindquist, J. C.	298	Matz, J.	52
Ling, L.	684	Maume, L.	62
Link, G. K. K.	814	Maunder, J. C. J.	504
Linnemann, G.	461	Maurizio, A.	217
Lipetskaya, A. D.	773	May, C.	327
Liro, J. I.	117	Mayer, K.	477
Lissitzina, M. L.	789	Mayne, W. W.	16, 798
Litvinov, M. A.	520	Mazzanti, C.	153, 722
Livschitz, M. J.	42	McCallan, S. E. A.	166, 733
Lobik, V. I.	786	McClean, A. P. D.	124, 744, 825
Lockwood, L. B.	453	McClintock, J. A.	304
Löhnis, M. P.	767	McColloch, L. P.	498
Lohwag, H.	329	McCormack, H. W.	620
Lominski, I.	140	McDaniel, E. I.	328
Longley, L. E.	724	McDonald, J.	558, 633
Loring, H. S.	404	McDonald, W. J. B.	755
Lortat-Jacob, E.	295	McGeorge, W. T.	797
Lund, A.	466, 625	McIlvaine, T. C.	613
Luthra, J. C.	198, 398	McIntosh, A. E. S.	397
Lutz, L.	540	McKaig, N.	463
Lyon, H. L.	559	McKay, R.	790
Lyle, E. W.	722	McKinney, H. H.	118, 261, 321
Lysaght, A. M.	579	McLachlan, T.	622
		McNew, G. L.	408
Macindoe, S. L.	612	McWhorter, F. P.	98, 156, 182
Mackie, W. W.	84, 87	Mead, H. W.	432
Mackinnon, J. E.	503	Mehlisch, K.	22, 23
MacLachlan, J. D.	160, 512, 742	Mehrlich, F. P.	106, 378
MacLean, J. D.	269	Melchers, L. E.	435
Macrae, R.	761	Memmesheimer, A. M.	802
Madson, B. A.	586	Mendosa, J. M.	324
Magee, C. J.	193, 238, 450, 538, 592	Menzel, K. C.	36
Magrou, J.	139, 206, 243, 254, 675	Merjanian, A. S.	773
Mains, E. B.	227, 810	Mes, M. G.	263
Maklakova, G. F.	783	Mesrobianu, L.	206
Malcolm, D. H.	689	Métalnikov, S.	292
Malençon, G.	770	Métalnikov, S. S.	292
Mallamaire, A.	16, 79, 427, 451	Metzger, W. H.	157
Mameli Calvino, E.	22	Meyer, J.	19, 294
Manil, P.	387, 678	Meyer, M.	19
Mann, J. C.	626	Meyer-Bahlburg, W.	476
Manns, T. F.	681	Meyer-Hermann, K.	189
Manzo, I. C.	498	Michaelis, P.	26
Maplestone, P. A.	151, 579	Midana, A.	582
Marbe, M.	206	Miège, E.	523
Marcel, M.	817	Mielke, J. L.	330, 412
Marchal, E.	775	Milbrath, J. A.	182
Marchionatto, J. B. 14, 209, 248, 272, 362		Miles, A. C.	76
Marco, H. F.	619	Miles, L. E.	10, 150
Marggraf, M.	583	Milian, G.	21, 650
Mariani, G.	617	Millan, R.	248
Markley, A. J.	581	Miller, E. V.	811
Markwardt, L. J.	269	Miller, J. C.	394
Marland, A. G.	639, 783	Miller, J. H.	620
Marsais, P.	631	Miller, J. K.	68
Marschner, G.	791	Miller, P. R.	158, 427
Marsh, R. W.	735	Miller, P. W.	375, 617
Martin, D.	299, 301	Milochévitch, S.	296, 579
Martin, F.	317	Minet, J.	297
Martin, H.	382, 594, 667, 735	Mitchell, L. A.	651
Martínez, J. B.	407	Mitra, A.	233
Martyn, E. B.	202, 740	Mitra, M.	7, 86, 365, 431, 557
Mascarenhas, J.	367	Mitter, J. H.	819
Mason, E. W.	466	Möller	574
Massee, A. M.	732	Montemartini, L.	7
Massey, L. M.	722, 723	Montgomery, H. B. S.	728
Mathiesen, A.	619	Moore, E. S.	469, 613, 687

	PAGES		PAGES
Moore, H. I.	232, 525	Nowak, A.	333, 547
Moore, M.	500, 581, 720	Nusbaum, C. J.	232, 513
Moore, M. B.	431, 567	Nyhus, P. O.	823
Moore, M. H.	588, 728		
Moore, N. P.	729	Obermeister, N. P.	749
Moore, W. C.	467	O'Brien, D. G.	188, 416, 457
Moreau, L.	590	Obrtel, J.	439
Morris, H. E.	170	Ocfemia, G. O.	498
Morstatt, H.	241, 577, 798	Oddie, T. H.	4
Morwood, R. B.	18, 522	Ogilvie, L.	732, 742, 757, 763
Moungneau, R.	804	Okabe, N.	346
Mounce, I.	761	Oleynikova, V. M.	369
Müller, A. S.	3, 59, 633	Olgyay, M. v.	351
Müller, K.	477	Olsen, C.	110
Münch, E.	131, 540	Oltařewski, N. P.	279
Muncie, J. H.	42, 286	Oomen, H. A. P. C.	93
Mundkur, B. B.	313, 358, 771, 799, 830	Orr, H.	650
Murata, M.	91	Orton, C. R.	256
Murphy, H. C.	492, 571, 642	Osmun, A. V.	484
Murphy, P. A.	820	Osterwalder, A.	32, 588
Murray, R. K. S.	49, 50	Ostreykovski, M.	789
Muskett, A. E.	769	Ota, M.	502
		Otero, J. I.	40
Načeff, N. p.	682	Otero, P. M.	19
Naegeli, O.	293	Owen, R. C.	714
Nagai, Y.	341	Owens, C. E.	543, 694
Nagel, C. M.	550	Oyler, E.	655
Naoumoff, N. A.	39, 56, 321	Oza, J. D.	174, 175
Naoumova, N. A.	522, 562, 784		
Narasimhan, M. J.	77	Pacca, D. W.	278
Nath, P.	29, 33, 396	Padwick, G. W.	445, 490
Natrass, R. M.	85, 291	Pady, S. M.	237
Neal, D. C.	149	Page, C.	653
Neatby, K. W.	561	Paguirigan, D. B.	614
Neergaard, P.	275, 614, 768	Pal, B. P.	396, 563
Negróni, P.	152, 221	Palén, A. G. P.	623
Neill, J. C.	12, 564	Palm, B. T.	133, 176
Neis, W.	227	Palmer, D. F.	238
Nelson, R.	552	Palmiter, D. H.	663
Némec, A.	113	Palo, M. A.	363
Neuweiler, E.	1, 696	Pannier, R.	658
Newell, J.	460	Pape, H.	25, 583, 806
Newhall, A. G.	824	Parfitt, E. H.	440
Newton, M.	430, 488	Parham, B. E. V.	137, 164, 439, 462
Nichols, A. A.	582	Parisi, E.	13
Nicol, H.	198	Park, M.	113, 114, 136
Nicolaisen, W.	354	Parker, E. R.	146, 714
Nicolas, G.	372, 488, 816	Parker, M. C.	766
Nieves, R.	638, 639	Parodi, E.	561
Nigam, B. S.	596	Parsche, F.	298
Nightingale, A. A.	265	Pasinetti, L.	249, 373, 573
Niizawa, S.	501	Páskuj, J.	144
Nikitin, A. A.	665	Passecker, F.	71
Nilsson-Leissner, G.	299	Patay, R.	217
Niño, F. L.	222	Patel, M. K.	338, 554
Nisikado, Y.	554	Paul, B. P.	563
Nisikôri, T.	341	Pavari, A.	616
Nitsche, G.	477	Peace, T. R.	759, 761
Nixon, H. W.	576	Pease, D.	167
Nixon, M. W.	824	Peltier, G. L.	707
Noble, R. J.	280, 724, 809	Peluffo, A. T.	427
Noell	183	Peppin, S. G.	525
Nolan, R. E.	164, 237	Perevesentzeva, M. S.	565
Noll, A.	640	Persons, T. D.	272
Noll, J.	420	Pesante, A.	233
Norman, A. G.	131	Petch, T.	800
North, D. S.	317	Peters, F.	333
Nose, T.	374	Petersen, H. E.	820
Novotelnova, N. S.	571	Peterson, P. D.	518

	PAGES		PAGES
Petersun, B.	9	Rayner, M. C.	90, 308, 737
Pethybridge, G. H.	626	Rayss, T.	200, 201, 683
Petit, A.	207, 208, 563	Read, W. H.	667
Petri, L.	291, 735, 774	Reckendorfer, P.	240
Pflug, H.	333	Redaelli, P.	94
Phillips, E. F.	662	Reddick, D.	45, 679
Philpott, O. S.	581	Reed, A. C.	20
Pichler, F.	569	Reed, G. M.	434, 510, 642
Pierce, W. H.	134, 418	Reed, H. S.	365, 676
Pieris, W. I.	50	Reeves, E. L.	664
Pinoy, P. E.	804	Reinboth, G.	212
Pirie, N. W.	390, 680	Reinking, O. A.	321, 604, 605
Pirone, P. P.	65, 187	Remington, J. S.	413
Pittman, H. A.	84, 305, 587, 714, 730	Renard, P.	70
Pizer, N. H.	813	Renn, C. E.	453
Plakidas, A. G.	514	Renner, S.	169
Pole Evans, I. B.	425	Retief, D. F.	469
Politis, J.	676	Reuther, W.	495
Pollacci, G.	108	Rhoads, A. S.	796
Poner, V. M.	718	Rice, M. A.	108
Pos, F. W.	573	Richards, B. L.	550
Pope, O. A.	149	Richardson, J. K.	553
Popova, A. A.	748	Richardson, N. A.	186
Popova, E. M.	103	Richter, H.	586, 808
Popp, W.	429, 430	Rieman, E. H.	414
Porter, J. M.	310	Riemann, F.	452
Pound, F. J.	561	Ries, E.	215
Powell Jones, A.	232, 525	Rietschel, P.	293
Pratt, H. St. J.	103	Riker, A. J.	205, 434, 634, 663
Preston, J. F.	139	Riker, R. S.	23
Preston, N. C.	455	Riofrio, B. F.	466
Preti, G.	228	Rischkow, L. W.	671
Price, C.	418	Rives, L.	199
Price, W. C.	195, 751, 831	Rivier, A.	791
Prichäusser, G.	184	Robbins, W. J.	521
Prien	598	Roberts, J. W.	303
Priode, C. N.	664	Roberts, F. M.	707
Proctor, B.	167	Robertson, D. W.	712
Proyda, P. A.	785, 788	Robertson, W. A.	185
Prutensky, D. I.	330	Robertson, W. C.	37
Pugsley, A. T.	4, 191, 627, 766	Robinson, G. H.	222
Pullen, A. R.	247	Robinson, R. H.	305
Puntoni, V.	95	Rochlina, E. J.	250
Purser, J.	505	Rode, A.	394
Putterill, V. A.	363	Röder, K.	405
		Rodigin, M. N.	27, 698
Quanjer, H. M.	548	Roger, L.	283, 830
Querangal des Essarts, J.	803	Rogers, C. H.	438
		Rohde, G.	46
Raabe, A.	100	Rohmer, G.	601
Rabanus, A.	187, 333	Rojalin, L. B.	251
Rada, G. G.	18	Roland, G.	337, 548, 764
Radaeli, F.	21	Roldan, E. F.	116
Rademacher, B.	86, 355, 791, 792	Rolfs, F. M.	214
Radoslavoff, A.	745	Romberg, G. v.	487
Rădulescu, E.	725	Ronsdorf, L.	109
Rafay, S. A.	398	Rosen, H. R.	23, 515, 662
Raillo, A. I.	684	Rosenfeld, A. H.	462
Raistrick, H.	170	Rosenthal, J. M.	294
Raleigh, G. J.	769	Rössler, R.	22
Raleigh, W. P.	460, 602	Rostrup, O.	259
Ramsey, G. B.	188, 265	Rothe, G.	513
Rands, R. D.	605	Roy, A.	130
Rankin, W. H.	326	Roy, H.	763
Ranniger, R.	12	Rudenko, D. K.	39
Rave, L.	119	Rudge, E. A.	131
Rawlins, T. E.	737	Rudloff, C. F.	29, 30
Ray, W. W.	760	Rudolph, B. A.	591
Raynaud, R.	311	Ruggieri, G.	88, 89, 360

	PAGES		PAGES
Rumbold, C. T.	544	Shanor, L.	801
Russell, T. A.	63, 537, 559	Shapovalov, M.	123
Rust, S. F.	132	Sharvelle, E. G.	804
Ruth, W. A.	736	Shatsky, A. L.	702
Ryakhovski, N. A.	538, 569, 646	Shaw, F. J. F.	563, 771
Rygg, G. L.	646	Shaw, F. W.	297
Ryjkoff, V. L.	386	Shaw, L.	373
Ryjkova, Z. F.	786	Shear, C. L.	118, 745
Sabet, Y. S.	314	Shelley, A. D. G.	653
Saksena, R. K.	244	Shepherd, E. F. S.	203, 610
Salaman, R. N.	676	Sherbakoff, C. D.	304
Salgues, R.	116, 139, 257, 388	Sherwood, S. F.	70
Salmon, E. S.	257, 424, 461, 605, 813, 824, 825	Shirko, V. N.	789
Samotzvetova, E. A.	749	Shirokova, Z. N.	637
Sampson, A. E.	18	Sibilia, C.	83, 84, 350
Samuel, G.	40	Sideris, C. P.	685
Sandu-Ville, C.	201, 260, 826	Sidorin, M. I.	637
Sanford, G. B.	445	Siemaszko, W.	407
Sarejanni, J. A.	556, 575, 577, 591, 611	Simmonds, J. H.	281, 406, 593
Sartory, A.	19, 294	Simon, M.	764
Sartory, R.	19, 294	Singh, B.	366
Sattar, A.	198, 398	Skuderna, A. W.	418
Sattler, F.	536	Slate, G. L.	507
Sauthof, G.	152	Small, T.	45, 555, 689
Săvulescu, T.	200, 201, 252, 260, 383, 677, 683, 707, 829	Smart, H. F.	35
Sawers, W. C.	222	Smith, A. J.	613, 687
Schaal, L. A.	46	Smith, A. L.	290
Schander, H.	373, 420	Smith, C. O.	138, 561
Schanderl, H.	631	Smith, F. E. V.	342, 364
Schaper, P.	600	Smith, F. L.	572
Scharrer, K.	476	Smith, G. M.	11
Scheffer, T. C.	242, 621	Smith, K. M.	97, 107, 122, 180, 263, 306, 444, 455, 672
Schick, R.	600	Smith, R. H.	146
Schimmmer, G.	267	Smith-White, S.	612
Schlehuber, A. M.	287, 563	Snyder, W. C.	548
Schliephacke	784	Soboleva, V. P.	421
Schlumberger, O.	44, 250	Solovieff, F. A.	65
Schlutz, F. W.	221	Sommer, H.	25
Schmid, W.	270	Sorensen, C. M.	440
Schmidt	380	Sparrow, F. K.	670
Schmidt, E.	622	Spaulding, P.	542
Schmidt, E. W.	193, 337	Spencer, E. L.	322
Schmidt, H.	507	Spierenburg, D.	510
Schmidt, M.	29, 30, 60	Spinks, G. T.	731
Schneiders, E.	629	Spooner, E. T. C.	680
Schnellhardt, O. F.	732	Spradling, M.	621
Scholz, W.	226, 227	Sprague, R.	571, 572
Schopfer, W. H.	169	Staehelin, M.	200
Schropp, W.	476	Stakman, E. C.	242, 635
Schultz, E. S.	460	Stamatini, N.	611
Schuster, L.	549	Staniland, L. N.	555
Schwartz, W.	215, 241	Stanley, W. M.	176, 177, 404, 611, 754
Schwerdtferger, F.	615	Stanton, D. J.	446
Scott, G. T.	418	Stanton, T. R.	434, 642
Scott Watson, J. A.	697	Stapel, C.	159
Seaton, H. L.	539	Stapp, C.	183, 205, 697
Segeberg, H.	493	Steenbjerg, F.	87
Selariès, P.	601	Stefanovski, I. A.	708
Selman, I. W.	532	Steiner, H.	352, 371
Sen, R. R.	371	Stell, F.	75, 705
Sengbusch, R. v.	100	Stempell, W.	487
Serrano, F. B.	378	Stepanoff, K. M.	39, 383
Servazzi, O.	328, 372, 408, 657	Steven, W. F.	162, 552
Seto, F.	173, 521	Stevens, N. E.	87, 118, 573, 681, 726, 819
Severens, J. W.	223	Stevenson, G. C.	397
Severin, H. H. R.	191	Stevenson, J. A.	314
		Stewart, F. C.	249
		Steyaert, R. L.	147, 150, 578, 719

	PAGES		PAGES
Stickel, P. W.	619	Torrie, J. H.	564
Stiles, G. W.	221	Toxopeus, H. J.	364
Stoll, A.	720	Tranzschel, V.	236
Stone, G. M.	708	Trapp, G.	510
Stone, W. E.	523	Tredici, V.	108
Storey, H. H.	118, 203, 277, 528, 645	Trotter, A.	689
Straib, W.	143, 144, 352	Trout, S. A.	161
Strauchmann, H.	224	Troy, Z.	156
Strohbinder, M. F.	334	Tschernyschova, O. P.	248
Strong, F. C.	693	Tubeuf, C. v.	472
Strong, L. A.	335	Tucker, C. M.	150, 156, 188, 277, 550
Stubbs, M. W.	551	Tufts, W. P.	728
Stühmer, A.	93	Tugade, P.	614
Su, U. T.	280	Tullis, E. C.	47
Suau, J.	735	Tupenevitch, S. M.	39, 788, 789
Subramaniam, L. S.	465	Turnbull, J.	380
Summers, E. M.	605, 743	Turner, F. A. S.	717
Sumner, C. B.	119	Tverskoy, D. L.	39
Sundararaman, S.	777		
Suneson, C. A.	707	Ukkelberg, H. G.	231
Sutherland, R.	812	Uljanov, P. N.	624
Swarbrick, T.	725	Ullstrup, A. J.	794
Swartwout, H. G.	727	Ulpts, R.	487
Sydow, H.	398	Umpleby, E.	725
Szathmáry, S.	93, 151	Unamuno, L. M.	53, 175, 529
		Unna, K.	22
Tabajdy, K.	725	Uppal, B. N.	278, 338, 482, 554, 664, 794, 795
Tahsin, A.	822	Urhan, O.	171
Tai, F. L.	746	Uspenskaya, M. S.	637
Takahashi, K.	564		
Takatuzi, H.	339	Vailonis, L.	66
Takesawa, M.	805	Vallean, W. D.	263, 289, 613
Takimoto, S.	102, 298, 509	Vallejo, L. V.	580
Talice, R. V.	293, 296	Vandecaveye, S. C.	174, 659
Tanaka, R.	801	Van der Goot, P.	345
Tapke, V. F.	210, 711	Van der Meer Mohr, J. C.	686
Taslim, M.	431	Van der Plank, J. E.	146
Tasugi, H.	339	Vanderwaeren, J.	337, 764
Taubenhaus, J. J.	157, 276, 438, 577, 658	Vanderwalle, R.	8, 353, 387, 636
Taylor, C. F.	604, 739	Van der Weij, H. G.	402
Taylor, G. G.	324, 379, 517	Van Fleet, W.	825
Tecson, J. P.	116	Van Gennep, V. C.	585
Tehon, L. R.	54	Van Hook, J. M.	283, 329
Terényi, A.	144	Vanine, S. I.	68
Terrell, A. B.	619	Van Poeteren, N.	73
Teterevnikova-Babayan, D. N.	477	Van Riemsdijk, J. F.	416
Thomas, A. V.	133	Van Schreven, D. A.	181, 253, 417
Thomas, H. E.	589	Van Slogteren, E.	656
Thomas, P. H.	728	Vanterpool, T. C.	141, 432, 440
Thompson, A.	78, 111, 632, 647	Van Zinderen Bakker, E. M.	31
Thompson, C. R.	732	Varghese, K. M.	15
Thompson, J. R.	474	Varicak, B.	223
Thompson, M. R.	720	Vassilieff, A. V.	699
Thomson, E. F.	222	Vasudeva, R. S.	148
Thornberry, H. H.	168, 178	Vaviloff, N. I.	39
Thornton, J. K.	163	Venkataraman, S. V.	436
Thorold, C. A.	213	Venturi, F.	580
Thung, T. H.	533, 686	Vergovsky, V. I.	527
Tiffney, W. N.	737	Verguin, J.	737
Tilford, P. E.	677	Verner, L.	33
Tiller, L. W.	302	Verona, O.	51, 244
Tindale, G. B.	161	Verrall, A. F.	266
Tisdale, W. B.	768	Verwoerd, L.	6
Todd, R. L.	802	Viala, P.	631
Tokunaga, Y.	57	Vié, G.	105
Tomkins, R. G.	497	Viennot-Bourgin, G.	84, 530
Tompkins, C. M.	156, 188, 550, 737	Vilkaitis, V.	644
Toro, R. A.	259	Vinas, J.	818
Toropova, E. M.	519		

	PAGES		PAGES
Vinet, E.	590	Wilcox, L. P.	514
Vinson, C. G.	687	Wilcox, M. S.	817
Voelkel, H.	425	Wilcox, R. B.	238
Vosbein, O.	85	Wilcoxon, F.	166, 733
Vrijdag, J. M.	499	Wilhelm, A. F.	807
Vukolov, V.	395	Wilkins, W. H.	471
Vyatkina, A. G.	699	Willause, F.	453
Vzoroff, V. I.	669	Williams, J. C.	593
		Williams, J. W.	294
Wade, B. L.	274	Williams, P. H.	653
Wager, V. A.	265, 422	Willison, R. S.	161, 447
Wagner, F. A.	435	Wilson, A. R.	82
Wakefield, E. M.	467	Wilson, J. D.	197
Waksman, S. A.	526	Wilson, M.	331
Waldron, L. R.	348	Wilson, R. D.	772
Walker, J. C.	187, 338, 547	Wilson, T. R. C.	269
Walker, M. N.	553	Wingard, S. A.	439
Wallace, E. R.	508	Winkelmann, A.	144, 488, 661
Wallace, G. B.	261, 427, 703, 746	Winnig, K.	546
Wallner, F.	494	Winston, J. R.	212, 797
Walter, J. M.	713	Wolcott, G. N.	52
Walters, E. A.	2	Wolf, F. A.	66, 402, 449, 620, 762
Wang, C. S.	646	Wolfe, H.	482
Wardlaw, C. W.	377, 592	Wollenweber, H. W.	321
Ware, J. O.	149	Wood, J. I.	427
Ware, W. M.	257, 424, 813, 824, 825	Worley, C. L.	819
Warner, E. E.	757	Wormald, H.	703, 729
Wartenberg, H.	171, 822	Worthley, L. H.	129, 326, 692
Wasewitz, H.	443		
Wassermann, J.	247	Yamamoto, K.	440
Watanabe, T.	805	Yamamoto, W.	397, 545
Waterhouse, W. L.	635	Yamauti, K.	554
Weber, A.	588, 811	Yarwood, C. E.	232, 659
Wehmeyer, L.	155	Ying, S. H.	439
Weidman, F. D.	503, 581	Yoshinaga, T.	828
Weimer, J. L.	586	Young, H. C.	666
Weindling, R.	361	Young, H. E.	596
Weisz, E.	20	Young, P. A.	170, 477
Wenk, H.	599	Young, V. H.	149
Wenzl, H.	506, 807, 814	Yount, M.	707
Werner, A. R.	309	Yu, T. F.	567
West, J.	634	Yuasa, A.	322
Western, J. H.	711		
Weston, W. H.	794	Zaleski, K.	284, 285
White, E. A.	722	Zalessky, V.	431
White, H. L.	654, 698	Zalewski, G.	153
White, R. P.	26, 229, 808	Zaumeier, W. J.	274
Whittaker, E. C.	812	Zayantchkovskaya, M. S.	421
Whitten, R. R.	691	Zeller, S. M.	117, 514, 817
Wickens, G. M.	145, 225	Zhavoronkova, I. P.	696
Wieringa, K. T.	228	Ziemięcka, J.	526
Wilcox, H. W.	814	Zuckermann, R. V.	699

GENERAL INDEX

- A dust, use of, against *Actinomyces scabies* and *Corticium solani* on potato, 486.
- A 10 dust, use of, against wheat bunt, 785.
- A 12 dust, use of, against wheat bunt, 564.
- AB dust, use of, against *Fusarium* on wheat, 788; against wheat bunt, 785.
- Abacá, see *Musa textilis*.
- Abavit, use of, against dry and heart rot of beet, 697.
- B, use of, against *Bacterium malvacearum* on cotton, 426, 438; against *Puccinia antirrhini* on *Antirrhinum majus*, 370; against *Urocystis occulta* on rye, 285; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 285; against *U. hordei* on barley, 558; against *U. panici-miliacei* on *Panicum miliaceum* and against wheat-bunt, 285.
- -nassbeize, German official recommendations for, 83.
- new dust, use of, against *Bacterium malvacearum* on cotton, 426.
- -universal, German official nomenclature for, 83.
- —, use of, against *Ascochyta* on pear, 74.
- Abies*, *Fomes annosus* and *F. hartigii* on, in U.S.S.R., 68.
- , *Melampsorella caryophyllacearum* on, in Bulgaria, 411.
- , *Milesina kriegeriana*, *M. polypodii*, *M. scolopendrii*, and *M. vogesiaca* on, in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- , *Pholiota adiposa* on, in U.S.S.R., 68.
- , *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* on, in Bulgaria, 412.
- -balsamea, *Melampsorella caryophyllacearum* [as *M. elatina*] on, in Canada, 259.
- -concolor, *Physalospora obtusa* on, in U.S.A., 472.
- -grandis, *Trametes pini* on, in N. America, 543.
- -lasiocarpa, *Pestalozzia hartigii* on, in Norway, 618.
- -mayriana, *Milesina carpatica*, *M. itoana*, and *M. miyabei* on, in Japan, 828.
- -sachalinensis, *Milesina itoana* on, in Japan, 828.
- -noramanniana, smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
- Abolin, use of, against *Sclerotinia laxa* f. *mali* on apple, 159.
- Abroma augusta*, *Corticium solani* on, in the Belgian Congo, 578.
- Absidia* in soil in Germany, 461.
- on man, 368.
- -lichtheimi in soil in Egypt, 314.
- -orchidis and *A. ramosa*, effect of vitamins on, 170.
- Acacia binervata*, *Chaetothyrium fusisporum* on, in New S. Wales, 530.
- Acanthus mollis*, *Fusoma calidarium* var. *acanthi* on, in Italy, 230.
- Acaulopage cercospora* on amoebae in U.S.A., 720.
- Acer*, *Endothia parasitica* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- , *Euryachora rhytismoides* on, in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and Germany, 184.
- , *Poria obliqua* on, in Austria, 329.
- , *Verticillium* on, in U.S.A., 693.
- -campestre, *Taphrina polysporus* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- —, *Uncinula bicornis* on, in Norway, 618.
- -negundo, *Verticillium* on, in U.S.A., 693.
- -platanoides, *Armillaria mellea*, *Fomes connatus*, *F. fomentarius*, and *F. ignarius* on, in U.S.S.R., 66.
- —, *Fusarium lateritium* on, in Italy, 774.
- —, *Hydnum septentrionale* on, in U.S.S.R., 66.
- —, *Mycelium radialis aceris* on, in Switzerland, 169.
- —, *Polyporus spumeus* and *P. squamosus* on, in U.S.S.R., 66.
- —, *Uncinula tulasnei* on, in Norway, 618.
- —, *Verticillium* on, in U.S.A., 693.
- -pseudoplatanus, *Mycelium radialis aceris* on, in Switzerland, 169.
- —, *Uncinula bicornis* on, in Norway, 618.
- -rubrum, *Nectria* on, in U.S.A., 542.
- —, *Verticillium* on, in U.S.A., 693.
- -saccharinum, *Phyllosticta fallax* on, in U.S.A., 283.
- —, *Verticillium* on, in U.S.A., 693.
- -saccharum and *Acer spicatum*, *Nectria* on, in U.S.A., 542.
- Acetic acid, use of, against *Coniothyrium diplodiella* on vine, 200; against *Corticium solani* and *Pythium ultimum* on tomato, 691.
- Achorion* on man in Germany, 219.
- -actoni on man in India, 579.
- -gypseum on man in Hungary, 93; value of cultural characters of, 501.
- -quinckeum, value of cultural characters of, 501.
- -schoenleini on man, cultural behaviour of, 293, 501; note on, 580; occurrence in Algeria, 579, 721; in Spain, 580; in U.S.S.R., 94; ultra-violet lamp for the diagnosis of, 366.
- — var. *mongolica* on man in Japan, 501.
- -violaceum, *Trichophyton violaceum* renamed, 151.
- Achromobacter*, lytic action of, on *Botrytis cinerea*, *Fusarium culmorum*, *F. equiseti*, *F. herbarum* [*F. avenaceum*], *F. lini*, *F. scirpi*, *Gibberella saubinetii*, and *Sclerotinia*, 81.
- -delmarvae on strawberry in U.S.A., 35.
- Acidol as a sticker, 565, 785.

- Acladium castellanii*, referred to *Glenospora*, 502.
 — on man, 20.
Aconitum napellus, *Septoria lycoctoni* var. *macrospora* on, in France, 116.
Acremonium, *Allescheriella* as a sub-genus of, 804.
 — *berti* on man, 20.
 — *tarchiniana* on man in Italy, 803.
Acremonium, *Cephalosporium ballagii* wrongly referred to, 93.
 — on man in Germany, 219.
 — *cordae* on man, 20.
 — *hordei* on barley in Spain, 529.
 — *muthuoni* and *A. potroni* on man, 20.
Acrobeles, see *Nematodes*.
 Acronecrosis of potato, synonymy of, 459.
 Acropetal necrosis of potato in U.S.A., 460, 679.
Acrostagmus cinnabarinus on avocado in Brazil, 487.
 — on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
Acrotheca on man, transferred to *Botrytoides*, 720.
 Actin as a spreader, 714.
Actinomyces in soil in the Sahara, 257; in U.S.A., 174.
 —, micro-aleuriospores of, 608.
 — on beet, isolation of, 604; occurrence in Holland, 190.
 — on potato, isolation of, 604.
 — *bovis*, 'nomen dubium', 649.
 — Harz fide Waksman, synonym of *A. sulphureus*, 650.
 — *sulphureus* synonym of *A. sulphureus*, 649.
 — *cellulosae* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
 — *hominis* synonym of *A. sulphureus*, 650.
 — *scabies* on potato, control, 3, 283, 394, 486, 525, 603, 739; factors affecting, 46, 111, 172, 251, 603, 604, 739, 775; insect injuries in relation to, 739; legislation against, in the Argentine, 249; in Palestine, 128; occurrence in the Argentine, 249; in Belgium, 775; in England, 525; in Germany, 46, 111, 394, 603; in Hawaii, 559; in Holland, 251; in U.S.A., 3, 172, 251, 283, 394, 486, 603, 739; physiologic forms of, 251; varietal reaction to, 3, 250, 251, 739.
 — *sulphureus*, synonymy of, 649, 650.
 — *totschidlowskii* on chilli in Rumania, 261.
Actinomycetes, cellulose decomposition by, in Polish podsols, 526.
 — on man, 368.
 Adco, use of, in mushroom cultivation, 198.
Aecidium banaticum on pansy in Jugoslavia, 585.
 — *deutiae*, aecidial stage of *Pleioblastus kusanoi*, 808.
 — *dioscoreae* renamed *Goplana dioscoreae*, 259.
 — *garckeanum* on *Hibiscus sabbdariffa* and *H. surrattensis* in Sierra Leone, 779.
 — *hippeastri* on *Hippeastrum bicolor* in Chile, 608.
Aegerita duthiei renamed *Termitosphaeria duthiei*, 500.
 Aeroplanes, use of, for dusting, 84.
Agallia sanguinolenta, transmission of potato yellow dwarf by, 43.
Agave sisalana, see *Sisal*.
 Agral N, use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 653.
Agriotes obscurus and *A. sputator*, *Entomophthora sphaerosperma* on, in U.S.S.R., 18.
 Agrisol and Agrisol white, use of, against *Ceratostomella fimbriata* on *Hevea rubber*, 734.
Agropyron, *Puccinia glumarum* on, in Canada, 489.
 — *dasytachyum* and *A. griffithsii*, *Ustilago bromivora* can infect, 445.
 — *repens*, *Fusarium* on, in New Zealand, 490.
 — —, *Ophiobolus graminis* on, in Belgium, 775; in Canada, 491.
 — —, *Puccinia glumarum* on, 144.
 — *richardsonii*, *Ustilago bromivora* can infect, 445.
 — *tenerum*, *Ophiobolus graminis* on, in Canada, 491.
 — —, *Ustilago bromivora* on, in Canada, 445.
 Agrosan, use of, against *Helminthosporium gramineum* on barley, 9.
 — G, composition and mercury content of, 667.
 — —, use of, against *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on maize, 13; against *Helminthosporium avenae* and *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 565; against *U. hordei* on barley, 558, 565; against *U. kolleri* on oats, 565; against wheat bunt, 565.
Agrostemma gitago, *Bacterium tabacum* on, in U.S.S.R., 750.
Agrostis, *Rhizoctonia* can infect, 445.
 — *alba*, *Corticium fuciforme* on, in U.S.A., 706.
 — —, *Ustilago striaeformis* on, in U.S.A., 27.
 — *canina* and *A. palustris*, *Corticium fuciforme* on, in U.S.A., 706.
Ailanthus glandulosa, *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Italy, 474.
 — —, *dahliae* on, in France, 183.
 Air, dissemination of fungi by currents of, 384.
 —, fungi in, in U.S.A., 167.
Aithaloderma ferruginea on citrus in New S. Wales, 530.
 — *viridis* on *Elaeodendron australe* in New S. Wales, 530.
Albizia julibrissin, *Fusarium* (?) *merismoides* on, in U.S.A., 758.
 — *lebbek*, *Fomes lignosus* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
Albugo accepted in place of *Cystopus*, 117.
 Alcoholic poisoning of apple in Tasmania, 300.
 Alder (*Alnus*), dying-off of, (?) in Belgium, 540; in Germany, 540.
 —, *Nectria ditissima* var. *major* on, in U.S.A., 117.

- [Alder], *Taphrina alni-incanae* on, in Italy, 693; *T. alnitortqua* synonym of, 693.
- , — *klebahnii* on, in Italy, 693.
- , — *sadebeckii* on, in Italy, 693; *T. borealis* and *T. epiphylla* synonyms of, 693.
- , — *tosquetii* on, in Italy, 693.
- , *Valsa oxytoma* on, in Germany, 540.
- Aldona stella nigra* on *Pterocarpus indicus* in Sumatra, 466.
- Aleuriospores, definition of, 608.
- Aleurisma*, distinction of, from *Glenosporella*, doubted, 502.
- Aleurites fordii*, *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in India, 2.
- (?) —, (?) *Botryosphaeria ribis* causing canker of, in U.S.A., 514.
- , *Cercospora aleuritidis* on, in Brazil, 633.
- *montana*, *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in Indo-China, 271.
- (?) —, (?) *Botryosphaeria ribis* causing canker of, in U.S.A., 514.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Indo-China, 271.
- , *Sphaerostilbe repens* on, in Indo-China, 271.
- Aleyrodidae, *Aschersonia aleyrodii* on, in Brazil, 216.
- Alga, blue-green, on strawberry and tobacco in Canada, 450.
- Allescheriella* as a sub-genus of *Acremoniella*, 804.
- Allium*, *Pleospora herbarum* on, in India, 280.
- , *Urocystis cepulae* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- *atroviolaceum* and *A. carinatum*, *Puccinia porri* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- *bakeri*, (?) *Helotium* on, in Japan, 341.
- *cepa*, see Onion.
- *fistulosum*, *Bacillus carotovorus* on, in Japan, 346.
- *porrum*, see Leek.
- *scorodoprasum* var. *viviparum*, *Puccinia allii* on, in Japan, 57.
- Allomyces javanicus*, effect of bios on growth of, 109.
- Almond (*Prunus amygdalus*), *Alternaria* on, in India, 587.
- , *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, in (?) Greece, 591; in Tanganyika, 704.
- , *Coniothecium*, *Cytospora*, and *Oidiopsis taurica* on, in India, 587.
- , *Phomopsis amygdalina* on, in Italy, 731.
- , *Phyllosticta prunicola* on, in India, 587.
- , *Polystigma ochraceum* on, in Greece, 557; in Palestine, 683.
- , *Puccinia pruni-spinosae* on, in Palestine, 683.
- , *Sclerotinia laxa* on, in Greece, 591.
- , *Taphrina deformans* on, in Palestine, 683.
- , virus disease of, in France, 515.
- Alnus*, see Alder.
- Alopecurus creticus*, *Brachysporium tomato* on, in Japan, 266.
- Alsike, see Clover.
- Alternaria* on almond and apple in India, 587.
- on beet in U.S.A., 765.
- on cabbage in U.S.A., 188.
- on cotton in India, 148; in Uganda, 426.
- on *Cyamopsis psoraloides* in India, 78.
- on eggplant in Canada, 777.
- on lemon in U.S.A., 576.
- on maize in U.S.A., 290.
- on *Passiflora alba* and *P. quadrangularis* in Queensland, 593.
- on passion fruit in Queensland, 593; previously referred to *Macrosporium*, 593.
- on peach in India, 587.
- on pear in China, 815.
- on peony in U.S.A., 99.
- on tomato in U.S.A., 757.
- , toxicity of hydrogen sulphide to, 670.
- *brassicae*, *Cercospora lepidii* synonym of, 188.
- on cauliflower in Italy, 70.
- on *Lepidium* attributed to *Cercospora bizzozzeriana*, 188.
- , synonymy of, 188, 467.
- var. *dauci* distinct from *Macrosporium dauci*, 769.
- *capsici-annui* can infect tomato, 261.
- on chilli in Rumania, 261.
- *citri* on citrus in India, 496.
- on orange in S. Africa, 716.
- *fasciculata* and *A. geophila* in soil in Egypt, 314.
- *pegionii* on wheat in the Argentine, 209.
- *radicina* identical with *Macrosporium dauci*, 769.
- on carrot in Denmark, 276, 769; in Holland, 276.
- on celery in Denmark, 276, 768.
- on parsley and parsnip in Denmark, 769.
- *solani*, effect of light rays on, 456; of phosphorescent light on, 310; of spores of, on Bordeaux mixture, 733.
- on potato, control, 78; note on, 111; occurrence in Belgium, 394; in Germany, 394; in Holland, 246, 394; in India, 78; in Malaya, 79, 111.
- on tomato, control, 633; occurrence in Jersey, 690; in Lithuania, 62; in Queensland, 406; in S. Africa, 265; in U.S.A., 633.
- *tenuis* in soil in India, 824.
- on cotton in Peru, 18.
- on tomato in Jersey, 690.
- Althaea*, see Hollyhock.
- Alum, replacement of copper fungicides by, 735.
- Aluminium sulphate, use of, against *Corticium solani* on citrus, 361; against frenching of tobacco, 393; against *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* on apple, 484; in place of copper fungicides, 735.
- Amaranthus blitum*, *Cystopus bliti* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- *retroflexus*, *Bacterium tabacum* on, in U.S.S.R., 750.

- [*Amaranthus retroflexus*], *Cercospora beticola* can infect, 337.
- , *Cystopus bliti* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- Amaryllis*, mosaic of, in U.S.A., 782.
- Amberene, use of, against *Meria laricis* on larch, 761.
- Ambrosia canas on wood in Ceylon, 747.
- Amelanchier canadensis*, *Bacillus amylovorus* on, in U.S.A., 443.
- , *Gymnosporangium amelanchieris* can infect, 609.
- Ammonia as the toxic principle of *Fusarium*, 388.
- , use of, against *Sclerotium rolfsii* in beet, 193, 194.
- Ammoniacal copper carbonate injury, 522.
- , use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 583, 781; against *Pestalozzia discosioides* on rose, 583; against *Phytophthora infestans* and *Septoria lycopersici* on tomato, 706.
- Ammoniated mercury, use of, against paint mildew, 40.
- Ammonium chloride, use of, against *Plasmopara viticola* on vine, 427.
- sulfocyanate, use of, against *Synchytrium endobioticum* on potato, 112.
- sulphate, use of, against *Plasmopara viticola* on vine, 628; against *Sclerotium rolfsii* on beet, 194. (See also Fertilizers.)
- Amoebae, *Acaulopage cercospora*, *Endochochilus brachysporus*, *E. gigas*, *Stylopage rhabdospora*, *Zoopage atractospora*, *Z. cladosperma*, and *Z. nenatospora* on, in U.S.A., 720.
- Amomum subulatum*, see Cardamom.
- Amphorophora rubi*, *A. rubicola*, *A. rubiphila*, and *A. sensoriata* transmitting raspberry mosaic, 376.
- Amygdalus communis*, see Almond.
- *persica*, see Peach.
- Amyl alcohol as a wetter, 736.
- Amyliroza aurantiorum* on orange in the Argentine, 14.
- Anacardium occidentale*, *Cercospora anacardii* on, in Brazil, 59.
- Ananas comosus*, see Pineapple.
- Andromeda*, *Armillaria mellea* on, in England and Wales, 478.
- Andropogon sorghum*, see Sorghum.
- var. *obovatus*, *Puccinia purpurea* on, in Japan, 635.
- var. *sudanensis*, see Sudan grass.
- Anemone coronaria*, *Puccinia prunispinosae* on, in Palestine, 683.
- *nemorosa*, *Septoria wodzickiana* on, in Poland, 55.
- Anethum graveolens*, *Phytomonas cumini* can infect, 682.
- Aniline dyes, see Dyes, aniline.
- , mercurized, use of, against *Bacterium maculicola* on cauliflower, 696; against *Fusarium avenaceum* on wheat, 640.
- Annogen-annogran, use of, against *Cercospora beticola* on beet, 285.
- Annona muricata*, *Corticium salmonicolor* on, in Ceylon, 137.
- *reticulata*, *Cercospora anacardii* on, in Brazil, 59.
- [*Anona*] *squamosa*, *Cercospora anonae* on, in Brazil, 59.
- , *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- Anopheles*, *Coelomomyces anophelesica* and *C. indiana* on, in India, 19.
- Anthraxnose déformée of vine, a form of court-nové, 630.
- Antibody formation in plants, see Serological studies.
- Anticarsia gemmatilis*, *Spicaria rileyi* on, in U.S.A., 719; *Botrytis rileyi* and *S. prasina* synonyms of, 719.
- Anticitrin, effect of, on growth of *Phytophthora cactorum*, 597.
- Antimony and potassium tartrate, use of, against *Pythium de Baryanum*, 484.
- Antiperoid sulphur, use of, against *Oidium chrysanthemi* and *Puccinia chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583.
- Antirrhinum glutinosum*, *Puccinia antirrhini* on, resistance to, 228.
- *majus*, *Myrothecium roridum* on, in U.S.A., 157.
- , *Phyllosticta antirrhini* on, in Bermuda, 559.
- , *Phytophthora cactorum* on, in U.S.A., 518.
- , — *cinnamomi* can infect, 655.
- , *Puccinia antirrhini* on, breeding against, 227; control 227, 228, 370, 442; *Mycodiplosis* destroying, 442; notes on, 227, 370, 371; occurrence in Austria, 371; in Bermuda, 559; in Czecho-Slovakia, 227, 370; in Denmark, 371; in England, 442, 555; in Germany, 227, 370; in Italy, 228; in Switzerland, 655; in U.S.A., 227; varietal reaction to, 370, 442, 555.
- , *Septoria antirrhini* on, in Palestine, 683.
- , *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, 150; in Germany, 25.
- Antorgan as a timber preservative, 479.
- Ape, *Microsporon fulvum* on the, in Japan, 440.
- Aphanomyces euteiches* can infect barley, clover, lucerne, oats, sweet pea, and Vicia, 768.
- on peas in Great Britain, 467; in Tasmania, 767.
- *levis* on beet, control, 190, 337, 550; factors affecting, 190; occurrence in Belgium, 337; in Germany, 763; in Holland, 190, 550.
- *raphani* on radish in Germany, 420.
- Aphelenchoides fragariae* in relation to strawberry crimp, 732.
- Aphids, *Entomophthora planchoniana* on, in England and U.S.A., 800; *E. thaxteriana* formerly referred to, 800.
- , *Fusarium avenaceum* on, in England, 800.
- , *Hirsutella aphidis* on, in England, 801.
- , transmission of celery calico and mosaic (western) by, 191; of potato mosaic by, 823; of potato virus diseases by, 393, 598, 599, 823.
- Aphis abbreviata* transmitting potato leaf roll and mosaic, 483.
- *fabae* transmitting beet virus yellows, 418, 549.

- [*Aphis*] *gossypii* transmitting celery calico and celery mosaic (western), 191.
- *laburni* transmitting groundnut rosette, 277.
- *maidis* transmitting of sugar-cane mosaic, 744.
- *medicaginis*, (?) *Entomophthora aphidis* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- *rumicis* transmitting bean mosaic to lupin, causing sore shin, 28.
- Apium graveolens*, see Celery.
- Aplanobacter insidiosus* on lucerne in U.S.A., 559.
- *michiganense* on tomato, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399; occurrence in Lithuania, 63; in New S. Wales, 280.
- *stewarti* can infect *Coix lacryma-jobi* and *Euchlaena mexicana*, 573; maize, 212; *Panicum miliaceum*, *Setaria glauca*, *S. italica* var. *stramineofructa*, sorghum, Sudan grass, and sugar-cane, 211.
- —, comparison of, with *Bacterium vasculorum*, 211.
- — on maize, breeding against, 635; factors affecting, 12, 573; genetics of resistance to, 434; host range of, 211; occurrence in Italy, 573; in U.S.A., 12, 282, 290, 573; transmission of, by *Chaetocnema denticulata*, *C. pulicaria*, and *Diabrotica duodecimpunctata*, 573; varietal reaction to, 12, 435, 635.
- — on sorghum, varietal reaction to, 212.
- — on sugar-cane, varietal reaction to, 212.
- Apocynum venetum*, *Septoria apocyni* on, in U.S.S.R., 806; renamed *S. littorea* f. *apocyni*, 806.
- Apoplexy of apricot, cherry, and peach in Greece, 591.
- Apparatus for infection studies, 636; for separating *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* sclerotia from soil, 438; for study of water flow in plants, 542. (See also Dusting, Seed disinfection, Spraying apparatus.)
- Apple (*Pyrus malus*), alcoholic poisoning of, in Tasmania, 300.
- , *Alternaria* on, in India, 587.
- , *Armillaria mellea* on, in Rhodesia, 705.
- , *Bacillus amylovorus* on, bees in relation to, 662; factors affecting, 660, 814; intracellular humidity in relation to, 374; legislation against, in Australia, 832; occurrence in Canada, 660; in U.S.A., 443, 662, 814; overwintering of, 814.
- , *Bacterium rhizogenes* on, in U.S.A., 304, 663.
- , — *tumefaciens* on, in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.A., 304.
- bitter pit, factors affecting, 301, 302, 812; mosaic symptoms associated with, 345; occurrence in Finland, 446; New Zealand, 302, 812; in Tasmania, 301; in U.S.A., 344.
- blotchy core in Western Australia, 481.
- — cork in Canada, 663.
- [Apple], (?) *Botryosphaeria ribis* on, in U.S.A., 514.
- , *Botrytis cinerea* on, in S. Africa, 701; in U.S.A., 732; pectin fermentation by, 103.
- , brown core of, in U.S.A., 485.
- , — heart of, in Tasmania, 300.
- , canker of, in U.S.A., associated with *Botryosphaeria ribis*, 514; with *Phoma*, 282.
- , *Coniothecium chomatosporum* on, in India, 586.
- , *Corticium centrifugum* can infect, 815.
- , — *salmonicolor* on, in Brazil, 633.
- , cracking of, in U.S.A., 33.
- , *Cytospora* on, in India, 587.
- , *Dermatea corticola* on, see *Myxosporium corticola* on.
- , *Diaporthe perniciosa* on, in England, 555.
- , *Diplodia mutila* on, see *Physalospora mutila* on.
- diseases in storage in Denmark, 811.
- , exanthema of, in Western Australia, 730.
- , *Fusarium solani* var. *medium* can infect, 234.
- , *Gibberella moniliformis* can infect, 234.
- glassiness in Germany, 663; in Rumania, 202.
- , *Gloeodes pomigena* on, control, 665, 666; occurrence in Bulgaria, 745; in U.S.A., 665, 666.
- , *Gloeosporium album* on, in England, 555.
- , — *musarum* can infect, 104.
- , — *perennans* on, in Canada, 661.
- , *Glomerella cingulata* on, in England, 555.
- , *Gymnosporangium clavipes* on, in Canada, 632; *G. germinale* synonym of, 632.
- , — *juniperi-virginianae* on, control, 484; estimation of susceptibility to, 662; occurrence in U.S.A., 303, 484, 486; physiologic forms of, 487; study on, 232; varietal reaction to, 232.
- , *Hendersonia mali* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- , internal breakdown of, control, 812; factors affecting, 299, 302, 812; occurrence in New Zealand, 302, 812; in S. Africa, 425; in Tasmania, 299, 300; in U.S.A., 485.
- , — cork of, corky pit identical with, 481; factors affecting, 446; occurrence in Australia, 481; in Finland, 446; in New Zealand, 446, 481; varietal reaction to, 446.
- , Jonathan spot of, in India, 587; in Tasmania, 300.
- , leaf scorch of, in India, 587.
- , *Leptothyrium pomi* on, control, 665, 666; occurrence in Bulgaria, 745; in U.S.A., 665, 666.
- , low temperature breakdown of, in Tasmania, 300, 301; in U.S.A., 812.
- , *Macrophoma* on, in Switzerland, 33.
- , *Monochaetia mali* on, in U.S.A., 303.
- , *Mycosphaerella pomi* on, in S. Africa, 425; in U.S.A., 666.

- [Apple], *Myzosporeum corticola* on, in England, 468; in Rumania, 202, 260; synonymy of, 260, 468.
- , *Nectria cinnabarina* on, in Esthonia, 303.
- , — *galligena* on, legislation against, in England, 272; note on, 303; occurrence in England, 335, 555, 725; in Esthonia, 303; in Germany, 694; two forms of, 725; varietal reaction to, 303, 725.
- , *Neofabraea malicorticis* on, in Canada, 481, 660.
- , *Oidium* on, in India, 587.
- , *Oothecium indicum* on, in India, 34.
- , *Penicillium* on, in S. Africa, 425.
- , — *expansum* on, in India, 587; in U.S.A., 732.
- , *Phoma* on, (?) in U.S.A., 282; in U.S.S.R., 334.
- , *Phomopsis mali* on, in Holland, 73.
- , *Phyllosticta angulata* on, in Austria, 814.
- , *Physalospora mutila* on (?) in the Argentine, 726; in England, 726; perithecial stage of *Diplodia mutila*, 726.
- , — *obtusa* on, 472; in England, 726; in Rumania, 202.
- , — *piricola* on, in Japan, 374.
- , *Phytophthora cactorum* on, in England, 555; in U.S.A., 633.
- , — *cinnamomi* can infect, 655.
- , — *drechsleri* can infect, 550.
- , *Pleospora pomorum* on, in England, 424.
- , *Podosphaera leucotricha* on, control, 594; occurrence in Palestine, 683; in Queensland, 103; in Rhodesia, 704; in U.S.A., 594.
- , *Rosellinia necatrix* on, in U.S.A., 518.
- , russetting of, in Canada, 303.
- , scald, control, 485, 812; occurrence in Australia, 482; in New S. Wales, 812; in U.S.A., 485. (See also soft scald of.)
- , *Sclerotinia fructigena* on, legislation against, in England, 272; occurrence in Italy, 233; in U.S.S.R., 334; study on, 233.
- , — *laxa* on, legislation against, in England, 272; occurrence in Italy, 233.
- , — *f. mali* on, in Denmark, 159.
- , soggy breakdown of, see low temperature breakdown of.
- , *Sphaeronema pruinosum* on, in U.S.A., 117; *Glutinium macrosporum* synonym of, 117.
- , *Sphaeropsis ellisii* can infect, 472.
- , *Stereum purpureum* on, in England, 703.
- , storage diseases, standardization of nomenclature of, in Australia and New Zealand, 481.
- , superficial scald of, in Australia, 482, 812.
- , 'tree pit' of, distinct from blotchy core, in Tasmania, 481.
- , *Trichothecium roseum* on, in India, 587.
- , *Venturia inaequalis* on, ascospore discharge of, 73, 480, 485, 661, 813; breeding against, 29; control, 2, 73, 135, 159, 302, 484, 485, 514, 588, 589, 594, 661, 665, 666, 706, 726, 735, 813, 814; effect of, on transpiration, 375; factors affecting, 480, 588, 661; legislation against, in England, 272, 335; nature of resistance to, 776; notes on, 184, 588; nomenclature of, 467; occurrence in Australia, 587; in Canada 159, 302, 661, 776, 813; in Denmark, 73, 588; in England, 272, 335, 588, 735, 813; in France, 589, 813; in Germany, 29, 30, 480, 661, 813; in Holland, 73; in India, 29; in Switzerland, 30, 135, 588; in U.S.A., 2, 484, 485, 513, 514, 594, 665, 666, 706, 726; physiologic specialization in, 30, 513; polymorphism in, 30; role of ascospores in infection by, 375; saltation in, 30; strains of, 30, 480; technique for detecting, 28, 661; varietal reaction to, 485, 513, 588, 776.
- [Apple], water-core of, in New Zealand and Queensland, 302; in Tasmania, 300, 301.
- , woolly knot, bacterium (Sieglers) causing, distinguished from *Bacterium tumefaciens*, 561.
- Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) apoplexy in Greece, 591.
- , *Clusterosporium carpophilum* on, in Egypt, 590.
- , diseases in Czecho-Slovakia, 376.
- , gumming disease of, in Egypt, 590.
- , leaf scorch in India, 587.
- , leptonecrosis of, in Italy, 774.
- , little leaf of, control, 730.
- , *Phyllosticta prunicola* on, in India, 587.
- , *Phytophthora cactorum* on, in Greece, 591.
- , *Podosphaera oxyacanthae* var. *tridactyla* on, in Greece, 557.
- , *Puccinia cerasi* can infect, 236.
- , — *pruni-spinosae* on, in Egypt, 590.
- , *Sclerotinia fructicola* on, in U.S.A., 592.
- , — *laxa* on, in Italy, 233.
- , — *sclerotiorum* on, in S. Africa, 235.
- , *Valsa cincta* on, in France and Switzerland, 447.
- , — *nivea* can infect, 447.
- , *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Greece, 591.
- , virus disease of, in France, 515.
- Aptinotrips rufus*, unidentified fungus parasitizing, in England, 579.
- Arabis*, *Brassica* virus on, in England, 98.
- Arachis hypogaea*, see Groundnut.
- Araucaria bidwillii*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 561.
- , *cunninghamii*, blue stain of, and *Rhizoctonia* on, in Queensland, 281.
- Arbutus unedo* and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Mycelium radices myrtillis* a on, forming mycorrhiza, 308.
- Areca palm (*Areca catechu*), *Ganoderma lucidum* on, in India, 436; in Malaya, 78.
- , 'hidimundigeroga' of, in India, 77.

- [Areca palm], lightning injury to, in Malaya, 78.
- , *Phytophthora arecae* on, in India, 77.
- , stem bleeding of, in Malaya, 78.
- Arenga saccharifera*, *Pestalozzia arengae* on, in Sumatra, 466.
- Aretan, use of, against *Pythium de Baryanum* and other fungi on dahlia, 94.
- Armillaria edodes*, taxonomy of, 684.
- *matsutake*, cultural study on, 554; differentiation of *A. edodes* from, 684.
- *mellea*, cultivation of, in Japan, 72.
- , host range of, in East Africa, 261; in England 232; in Tanganyika, 746.
- on *Acer platanoides* in U.S.S.R., 66.
- on *Andromeda* in England and Wales, 478.
- on apple in Rhodesia, 705.
- on cacao in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- on cassava in Brazil, 278.
- on *Ceanothus* in England and Wales, 478.
- on cherry in Rhodesia, 705.
- on citrus in Italy, 213; in Malta, 780; and in New S. Wales, 280.
- on coffee in East Africa and Tanganyika, 261.
- on conifers in Belgium, 473.
- on fruit trees in Spain, 541.
- on *Gliricidia sepium* in Nyasaland, 780.
- on hops in England, 478, 605.
- on mangold in Canada, 632.
- on oak in U.S.S.R., 63.
- on pear in Malta, 780.
- on plum in Rhodesia, 705; in U.S.A., 518.
- on tea, control, 261; factors affecting, 780; note on, 610; occurrence in East Africa and Tanganyika, 261; in Nyasaland, 780.
- on vine, control, 541; occurrence in Italy, 774; in Spain, 75, 541.
- on walnut in France, 763.
- Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*), *Rosellinia* (?) *bunodes* on, legislation against, and occurrence in St. Vincent, 128.
- Arsenic, a constituent of saatbeize P.237, 286.
- compounds, use of, against wheat bunt, 3, 144, 785; for timber preservation, 132, 333, 414; with fungicides, 2, 590.
- Arsenious oxide, a constituent of Davy-doff's preparation and magnesium arsenite dust, 565; of PD dust, 785.
- Arthrospores, definition of, 608.
- Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*), *Ascochyta hortorum* var. *compositarum* on, in French Morocco, 770; synonymy of, 770.
- , *Bremia lactucae* on, in Czecho-Slovakia, 420.
- , *Oidiopsis taurica* on, in Palestine, 683.
- Arum italicum*, *Colletotrichum montenitini* and *Phyllosticta* on, in Italy, 658.
- *maculatum*, culture of the endophyte of, 243.
- Arundinaria chino* and *A. simoni*, *Puccinia kusanoi* on, *Aecidium deutziae* the aecidial stage of, 808.
- Aschersonia aleyrodia*, *A. goldiana*, and *A. turbinata* on Aleyrodidae, *Dialeurodes*, and scale insects, respectively, in Brazil, 216.
- Ascochyta* on peas in Holland, 74.
- *aceris*, see *Phyllosticta aceris*.
- *calendulae* on *Calendula officinalis* in Latvia, 399.
- *cinerariae* on *cineraria* in Germany, 443.
- *cynarae* (?) identical with *A. hortorum* var. *compositarum*, 771.
- *hortorum* var. *compositarum* on artichoke in French Morocco, 770; synonymy of, 770.
- *linicola* on flax in U.S.S.R., 369.
- *phaseolorum* on *Phaseolus lunatus* in Tanganyika, 704.
- *piniperda* on spruce in Norway, 618.
- *pinodella* on peas in Germany, 273; in Great Britain, 468.
- *pisi*, auxin production by, 110.
- , effect of bios on growth of, 109.
- on broad bean in Kenya, 558.
- on peas in Germany, 273; in Great Britain, 468.
- *viciae* on vetch in U.S.A., 283.
- *rabiei* on *Cicer arietinum* in Bulgaria, 700; in India, 198; pycnidial stage of *Mycosphaerella rabiei*, 700.
- *trifolii alpestris* on clover in Poland, 55.
- *violae* on *Viola* and violet in Great Britain referred to *Phyllosticta violae*, 468.
- Ash (*Fraxinus*), *Cytospora annularis* on, in U.S.A., 408.
- , — *pulchella* on, renamed *Cytophoma pulchella*, 56.
- decay following fire in U.S.A., 409, 470.
- , *Diplodia* [*Physalospora*] *mutila* and *D. sarmentorum* on, in England, 726.
- , *Nectria cinnabarina* and *N. coccinea* on, in Esthonia, 303.
- , *Septobasidium curtisii* and *S. pseudopedicellatum* on, in U.S.A., 59.
- , smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
- Asparagus, *Puccinia asparagi* on, control, 192, 627; factors affecting, 627; legislation against, in Germany, 192; occurrence in Germany, 192, 627; in Palestine, 683; overwintering of, 627; varietal reaction to, 628.
- Aspen (*Populus tremula* and *P. grandidentata*), *Melampsora tremulae* on, in Norway, 618.
- , *Nectria* on, in U.S.A., 542.
- , *Venturia* (?) *populina* and *V. (?) tremulae* on, in Norway, 618.
- Aspergillus*, decomposition of tannin by, 183.
- in soil in Germany, 183; in India, 824.
- in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
- , lipolysis of fats and oils by, 42.
- , metabolic products of, 170.
- on bread in England, 574.
- on citrus in India, 497.
- on maize in U.S.A., 793.

- [*Aspergillus*] on man, 20, 368, 804; control, 93, 222; occurrence in France, 581; in Germany, 93; in U.S.A., 222.
- , toxicity of hydrogen sulphide to, 670.
- *calyptratus* in soil in Algeria, 823.
- *candidus* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- *carbonarius* on grapes in S. Africa, 701.
- *castaneus* on pomegranate in India, 587.
- *flavus* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- on man, 20.
- *fumigatus* in animals, 804.
- in soil in India, 824; in the Sahara, 257.
- in a solution of potassium nitrate, 453.
- on man, 20; control, 222; occurrence in France, 297; in U.S.A., 222.
- on poultry in the Argentine, 19; in U.S.A., 150.
- *glaucus* on carrot in U.S.S.R., 334.
- on food in Great Britain, 454.
- *jeanselmei* and *A. nantiae* on animals, 804.
- *nidulans* in soil in Egypt, 314; in India, 824.
- *niger*, action of spores of, on Bordeaux mixture, 733.
- , antagonism of, to *Corticium centrifugum* and *C. sasakii* on rice, 48; to *Gibberella saubinetii* on barley, 487; to *Sclerotium oryzae-sativae* on rice, 48.
- , biochemistry of, 520.
- can infect the rabbit, 154.
- , effect of bios on growth of, 109.
- in soil, decomposition of tannin by, 183; occurrence in Algeria, 823; in Egypt, 314; in Germany, 183; in India, 824; in the Sahara, 257.
- , lipolysis of fats and oils by, 42.
- on bulbs in Holland, 656.
- on grapefruit in Trinidad, 495.
- on hops in England, 315.
- on man in France, 804; summary of literature on, 20.
- on vine in S. Africa, 701.
- *ochraceus* in soil in India, 824.
- *oryzae*, addition of, to yeast in bread-making, 574.
- *parasiticus*, antagonism of, to *Corticium centrifugum*, *C. sasakii*, and *Sclerotium oryzae-sativae* on rice, 48.
- *phaeocephalus* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- *repens* in milk in Scotland, 582.
- *tamarii*, antagonism of, to *Corticium centrifugum*, *C. sasakii*, and *Sclerotium oryzae-sativae* on rice, 48.
- in a solution of dimethyldihydroresorcinol, 453.
- *terreus* in soil in Egypt, 314; in India, 824.
- on man, 20.
- *ustus* in soil in India, 827.
- *variabilis* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- *ventii* on grapefruit in Sierra Leone, 343.
- Asperisporium caricae*, see *Mycosphaerella caricae*.
- Asphalt as a wound dressing, 162.
- Aspidium aculeatum*, *Gloeosporium poly-podii* on, in France, 809.
- Aster, China (*Callistephus chinensis*), cucumber virus on, in England, 444.
- , —, *Fusarium* on, control, 135; factors affecting, 98; occurrence in Hungary, 444; in Switzerland, 135; in U.S.A., 23, 98, 156; pathogenicity of, 23.
- , —, — *conglutinans* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- , —, — var. *callistephi* on, in France, 583, 808.
- , —, — *lateritium* on, in U.S.A., 24.
- , —, *Phytophthora cryptogea* on, in U.S.A., 156.
- , —, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- , —, *Verticillium dahliae* on, in Belgium, 387.
- , —, virus disease of, in U.S.A., 98.
- , —, yellows of, control, 776; occurrence in Canada, 776; in Germany and Hungary, 808; in U.S.A., 156; virus of, affecting *Leontodon autumnalis* in Canada, 776; potato, 460.
- Asterocystis* on strawberry and tobacco in Canada, 449.
- *radicis* on tobacco, control, 751; factors affecting, 751; occurrence (?) in Canada, 178; in Rumania, 531; in U.S.S.R., 751.
- Atriplex hastata* and *A. hortensis cupreata*, *Cercospora beticola* can infect, 337.
- Atropa belladonna* harbouring tobacco virescence virus in U.S.S.R., 754.
- Atropellis pinicola* on pine in U.S.A., 117.
- Aucuba japonica*, *Pseudomonas aucubicola* on, in Scotland, 510.
- var. *variegata*, *Colletotrichum pol-laccii* and *Pestalozzia aucubae* on, in U.S.A., 26.
- Aucuba* mosaic of potato, 459; occurrence in Holland, 246.
- of tobacco in Rumania, 531; particle size of, 168.
- of tomato, see Tobacco virus 6 on tomato.
- Auricularia auricula-judae*, cultivation of in Japan, 72.
- Auxins, effect of, on fungal growth, 109; on *Phytophthora cactorum*, 42.
- , production of, by fungi, 109, 110.
- Avena* spp., see Oats.
- Averrhoa carambola*, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on, in Brazil, 3.
- , —, *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- Avocado pear (*Persea americana*), *Acrostalagmus cinnabarinus* on, in Brazil, 487.
- , —, *Botryosphaeria ribis* var. *chromogena* on, in U.S.A., 238; *Dothiorella gregaria* imperfect stage of, 238.
- , —, fruit scab of, *Helopeltis bergrothii* causing, in Nyasaland, 36.
- , —, *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- , mottle leaf of, in U.S.A., 238.
- , —, *Pestalozzia* on, in Brazil, 487.
- Azalea, see *Rhododendron*.
- Azotobacter* in soil in U.S.A., 174.

- [*Azotobacter*] *chroococcum*, antagonism of, to *Bacterium solanacearum*, 395.
- B 10 and 12 dusts, use of, against wheat bunt, 564, 785.
- B virus (Fernow's) of potato, synonymy of, 459.
- (Bawden's) of potato, 460; causing top necrosis in U.S.A., 310; transmission of, to tomato, 311.
- Bacillus*, definition of the genus, 4, 80.
- *amylovorus* in relation to bees, 589, 662.
- — on fruit trees, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — on *Amelanchier canadensis* in U.S.A., 443.
- — on apple, bees in relation to, 662; factors affecting, 660, 814; intracellular humidity in relation to, 374; legislation against, in Australia, 832; occurrence in Canada, 660; in U.S.A., 443, 662, 814; overwintering of, 814.
- — on *Crataegus* in U.S.A., 443.
- — in *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Lucilia sericata*, and *Musca domestica*, persistence of, 589.
- — on pear, bees in relation to, 662; breeding against, 138; factors affecting, 515; intracellular humidity in relation to, 374; occurrence in U.S.A., 515, 662; varietal reaction to, 138; viability of, 662.
- — on *Pyrus aucuparia* and quince in U.S.A., 443.
- — on Rosaceae, legislation against, in Australia, 832.
- *aroideae*, antagonism of soil bacteria and protozoa to, 395.
- — can infect potato, 395.
- — on *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
- — on hyacinth in Japan, 298.
- — on tobacco in Sumatra, 346.
- — on tomato in Bermuda, 537.
- *betae* on beet in Holland, 191.
- (?) — *brassicaevorus* on turnips in Denmark, 625.
- *cactidus* on *Opuntia* in Germany, 371.
- *carotovorus* can infect cabbage, onion, potato, tobacco, and tomato, 346.
- — in soil, control, 824.
- — on *Allium fistulosum* in Japan, 346.
- — on carrot in U.S.S.R., 334.
- — on iris in U.S.A., 99.
- — on leeks in Japan, 346.
- — on *Nicotiana rustica* in U.S.S.R., 748.
- — on swedes and turnips in Great Britain, 468.
- —, polysaccharide formation by, 139.
- *cereus*, antagonism of, to *Bacterium solanacearum*, 395.
- *coli*, action of X-rays on, 4.
- —, bacteriophage of, 140.
- —, effect of osmotic pressure on, 678.
- —, inactivation of, 403.
- — inhibiting polysaccharide formation, 139.
- [*Bacillus*] *fluorescens*, antagonism of, to *Bacterium solanacearum*, 395.
- —, effect of osmotic pressure on, 678.
- — on celery in Canada, 632.
- (?) — *lathyri* on lupin in Germany, 101.
- *maculicola* renamed *Bacterium maccullochianum*, 4.
- *mangiferae* on mango, legislation against, in Palestine, 127.
- *megaterium*, antagonism of, to *B. aroideae*, 395.
- —, bacteriophage of, 140.
- —, polysaccharide formation by, 139.
- *mycoides*, antagonism of, to *Bacterium solanacearum*, 395.
- *papaveri* renamed *Bacterium papaverum*, 4.
- *phytophthorus* on *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
- — on potato, factors affecting, 46; legislation against, in Palestine, 128; note on, 483; occurrence in Germany, 46; in Holland, 246; varietal reaction to, 250, 483.
- *prodigiosus*, antagonism of, to *B. aroideae* and *Corticium centrifugum*, 395.
- *proteus*, antagonism of, to *B. aroideae* and *Bacterium solanacearum*, 395.
- *pyocyaneus saccharum* on sugar-cane in India, 1, 316, 463; transmission of, by *Scirpophaga*, 463.
- *radicicola* on lucerne in France, 658; in U.S.A., 659; relation of bacteriophage of, to crop failure, 658, 659.
- (?) — *rhaponticum* on rhubarb in England, 698.
- *solanisaprus* on *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
- *subtilis*, bacteriophage of, 140.
- —, type strain of, 80.
- *tracheiphilus* on cucumber in U.S.A., 197.
- *viticola*, *B. vitis* renamed, 4.
- Bacteria, cellulose decomposition by, in Polish podsols, 526.
- , legislation regulating importation of cultures of, in Brazil, 64.
- , symbiosis between insects and, 215.
- , use of, in control of insects, 292.
- Bacterial boll rot of cotton in the Belgian Congo, 719.
- bud rot of coco-nut in St. Lucia, 2.
- canker of cherry in England, 703.
- disease of begonia in Germany, 807, 808.
- — of cineraria in Denmark, 73.
- — of *Delphinium ajacis* in U.S.A., 229.
- — of hydrangea in Denmark, 73.
- — of oil palm in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- — of *Polypodium cambricum* and *P. vulgare* and its var. *serratum* in France, 809.
- — of raspberry causing galls in U.S.A., 304.
- — of strawberry in U.S.A., 780.
- — of swedes and turnips in Denmark, 73.

- [Bacterial] diseases of plants, review of contemporary knowledge of, 205; Russian works on, 4, 204.
- leaf spot of cherry in England, 703.
 - wilt of plantain in Fiji, 165.
 - Bacteriophage of *Bacillus coli* and *B. megaterium*, 140; *B. radicola*, 658; *B. subtilis*, 140; *Bacterium pruni*, 168; *Bact. tumefaciens*, 5; *Staphylococcus*, 140; inactivation of, 140; particle size of, 168; suspected crystalline nature of, 595; virus nature of, 243.
 - Bacterium*, anti-fungal product of, 245.
 - cyclostage of sugar-cane mosaic, 315.
 - on bean associated with *Bacterium medicaginis phaseolicola* in Victoria, 191.
 - on *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
 - on *Matthiola incana* in Australia, 191, 627.
 - on mulberry associated with *Bacterium mori* in Australia, 191.
 - on oleander in Australia, 191.
 - on *Piper methysticum* in Fiji, 137, 462.
 - on *Schizanthus retusus*, inducing leafy galls, 724.
 - on soy-bean in Australia, 191.
 - on strawberry, inducing 'cauliflower', 724.
 - on sweet peas, inducing fasciation, 723.
 - status of the genus, 4, 633.
 - *actinocladothrix* synonym of *Actinomyces sulphureus*, 649.
 - *albilineans* on sugar-cane, control, 560; factors affecting, 320, 560; note on, 607; occurrence in Hawaii, 560; in Java, 346; in Madagascar, 607; in Queensland, 320; varietal reaction to, 560, 607.
 - *andropogoni* on sorghum and *Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus* in Japan, 346.
 - *angulatum*, *Bact. tabacum* and *Bact. heteroecum* identical with, 749.
 - on *Nicotiana rustica* in U.S.S.R., 749.
 - on *Physalis heterophylla* and *P. subglabrata* in U.S.A., 613.
 - on tobacco in S. Africa and U.S.A., 613; in U.S.S.R., 749.
 - *aplatum*, polysaccharide formation by, 139.
 - *atrofaciens* on cereals, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
 - on wheat in U.S.S.R., 669.
 - *calendulae* on marigold in Japan, 509.
 - *delphinii* on *Delphinium ajacis* in U.S.A., 229.
 - *exitiosum* synonym of *Bact. vesicatorium*, 4.
 - *fici* on fig in Italy, 774.
 - *flaccumfaciens* on bean and *Phaseolus lunatus*, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399.
 - *fluorescens*, see *Bacillus fluorescens*.
 - *glycineum* on soy-bean in Canada, 632.
 - *heteroecum*, *Bact. angulatum* and *Bact. tabacum* identical with, 749.
 - on *Chenopodium album* and *Lappa major* in U.S.S.R., 750.
 - on *Nicotiana rustica* in U.S.S.R., 749, 750.
 - [*Bacterium heteroecum*] on tobacco and *Trifolium arvense* in U.S.S.R., 750.
 - (?) *holcicola* on sorghum in New S. Wales, 280.
 - (?) — *juglandis* on *Corylus avellana* in U.S.A., 617.
 - *lacrymans* on cucumber in U.S.A., 197; in U.S.S.R., 553.
 - *lactis*, antagonism of, to *Corticium centrifugum*, *C. sasakii*, and *Leptosphaeria salvinii*, 395.
 - *maccullochianum*, *Bacillus maculicola* renamed, 4.
 - *maculicola* on cauliflower in Italy, 70; in U.S.S.R., 696.
 - *malvacearum* on cotton, breeding against, 437; control, 426, 438, 649, 669; dissemination of, 214; factors affecting 426, 438; genetics of resistance to, 437; note on, 18; occurrence in the Belgian Congo, 719; in Nigeria, 438, 649; in Queensland, 18; in the Sudan, 437; in Tanganyika, 438; in Uganda, 91, 426, 437; in U.S.A., 214; in U.S.S.R., 577, 669; serological method of determining resistance to, 577; varietal resistance to, 437, 438.
 - *marginale*, polysaccharide formation by, 139.
 - *marginatum* on gladiolus in U.S.A., 79.
 - *maublancii* on banana and *Musa basjoo* in Syria, 732.
 - *medicaginis*, action of X-rays on, 4.
 - on *Trigonella foenum-graecum* in Italy, 258.
 - var. *phaseolicola*, *Bact. puerariae* synonym of, 4.
 - — on bean, bacterium associated with, 191; comparison of, with related organisms, 627; control, 419, 765, 766; factors affecting, 765, 766, 782; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; nomenclature of, 766; occurrence in Germany, 419, 697; in U.S.A., 782; in Victoria, 191, 765, 766; varietal reaction to, 419, 697, 766.
 - *mori* comparison of, with *Bact. medicaginis phaseolicola*, and an unnamed bacterium, 627.
 - on mulberry, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in Australia, 191; in Brazil, 633.
 - *papaverum*, *Bacillus papaveri* renamed, 4.
 - *phaseoli* on bean in Spain, 765; in U.S.A., 782.
 - — polysaccharide formation by, 139.
 - *pruni*, bacteriophage of, 168.
 - on cherry in U.S.A., 281.
 - on peach in U.S.A., 235.
 - — polysaccharide formation by, 139.
 - *pseudozoogloeae* on *Nicotiana rustica* in U.S.S.R., 749.
 - *puerariae* synonym of *Bacterium medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola*, 4.
 - *pyreni* can infect *Pyrausta nubilalis*, 292.
 - *rhizogenes* in relation to cancer, 206.
 - on apple in U.S.A., 304, 663.
 - on pear in Italy, 774.

- [*Bacterium rhizogenes*], physiological study of, 82.
- *rubrilineans* on sugar-cane in Porto Rico, 606; in Queensland, 320; in Uganda, 427.
- *sepedonicum* on potato in U.S.S.R., 251.
- *solanacearum*, antagonism of *Azotobacter chroococcum*, *Bacillus cereus*, *B. fluorescens*, *B. mycoides*, *B. proteus*, and soil fungi to, 395.
- —, host reactions to, 539.
- — on banana, control, 75; note on, 75; occurrence in Sierra Leone, 778; in St. Vincent, 128; in Trinidad, 35.
- — on chilli in Ceylon, 180.
- — on eggplant in Ceylon, 180; in U.S.A., 459.
- — on potato, control, 180, 459; host reaction to, 539; note on 111, occurrence in Ceylon, 180; in Malaya, 111; in Mauritius, 203; in U.S.A., 459; varietal reaction to, 180.
- — on *Ricinus communis* and *Tagetes erecta*, host reaction to, 539.
- — on tobacco, control, 180, 686; *Corticium solani* confused with, 403; factors affecting, 686; note on, 402; occurrence in Ceylon, 180; in Malaya, 78; in the Philippines, 80; in Sumatra, 402, 686.
- — on tomato, control, 180, 459, 686; host reaction to, 539; occurrence in Ceylon, 180; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 459.
- —, polysaccharide formation by, 139.
- *strifaciens* on oats in New S. Wales, 280.
- *tabacum*, *Bact. angulatum* and *Bact. heteroecum* identical with, 750.
- — can infect bean, beet, cucurbits, *Datura stramonium*, and *Hyoscyamus niger*, 750; *Nicotiana affinis* and *N. micrantha*, 60; opium poppy, potato, *Solanum nigrum*, soy-bean, sunflower, and tomato, 750.
- —, nature of immunity of *Pelargonium zonale* from, 678.
- — on *Agrostemma githago*, *Amaranthus retroflexus*, *Chenopodium album*, and *Euphorbia virgata* in U.S.S.R., 750.
- — on *Nicotiana rustica* in U.S.S.R., 749.
- — on *Nicotiana glauca* and other species in Germany, 60.
- — on *Physalis virginiana* in U.S.A., 179.
- — on tobacco, breeding against, 60; control, 61, 62, 138, 179, 687; factors affecting, 179, 180, 537, 748; infection study on, 678; mineral deficiency in relation to, 62; note on, 61, 138; occurrence in France, 62; in Germany, 60, 61, 119, 689; in S. Africa, 613, 687; in U.S.A., 138, 179, 537, 613; in U.S.S.R., 61, 749; overwintering of, 180, 613, 750; serological study on, 749; varietal reaction to, 60, 119.
- —, polysaccharide formation by, 139.
- *translucens* on cereals, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- [*Bacterium translucens*] on wheat in U.S.S.R., 565.
- — *secalis* on rye in New S. Wales, 280.
- — var. *undulosum* on wheat in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.A., 489.
- *triloculare*, taxonomic status of, 634.
- *tumefaciens*, bacteriophage of, 5.
- — can infect *Araucaria bidwillii*, 561; bean, 782; *Bryophyllum crenatum*, 5; cherry, 138; *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, 139, 782; *Cupressus* and *C. sempervirens*, 138; *Impatiens balsamina*, 5, 782; *Juniperus* and *Libocedrus decurrens*, 138; *Pelargonium*, 5, 139, 782; privet, 782; *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, 138; *Ricinus communis* var. *major*, 5; *Salix*, *Sequoia gigantea*, and *S. sempervirens*, 138; sunflower, 782; *Thuja*, 138; tobacco, 782; tomato, 138, 782.
- —, chemical composition of, 706.
- —, cultural studies on, 560.
- — distinguished from Siegler's apple woolly knot organism, 561.
- —, endotoxin of, inducing gall formation, 206.
- —, gall formation by, 139, 206, 782.
- —, growth-stimulating extract of, 706.
- —, hormone of, inducing gall formation on bean and *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, 782.
- —, immunization of plants against, 5, 206.
- — in relation to cancer, 139, 206.
- — inhibiting polysaccharide formation by other bacteria, 139.
- — in soil, 561.
- —, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — on almond (?) in Greece, 591; in Tanganyika, 704.
- — on apple in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.A., 304.
- — on beet in Holland, 191; in Sweden, 133.
- — on *Campanula rotundifolia* in Sweden, 134.
- (?) — — on cherry in Greece, 591.
- — on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
- — on *Libocedrus decurrens* in U.S.A., 138.
- — on *Opuntia* in Germany, 371.
- — on peach in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.A., 138, 561.
- — on pear in Holland, 5; in Tanganyika, 704.
- — on *Pelargonium*, immunization against, 206.
- — on *Pelargonium zonale*, control by irradiation by *Corethra plumicornis*, 487.
- — on plum in Tanganyika, 704.
- (?) — — on raspberry in U.S.A., 304.
- — on *Rumex acetosella* in Sweden, 133.
- — on tomato, biochemical study on, 634; influence of sex hormones on, 81.
- —, physiology of, 82.
- —, variation in, 560.
- *vasculorum* can infect maize, 212; *Panicum miliaceum*, *Setaria glauca*, *S. italica* var. *stramineo-fructa*, sorghum, and Sudan grass, 211.

- [*Bacterium vasculorum*], comparison of, with *Aplanobacter stewarti*, 211.
- on sugar-cane, breeding against, 319, 397; control, 319; host range of, 211; monograph on, 317; occurrence in Australia, 317; in Barbados, 397; in Brazil and Colombia, 317; in Mauritius, 203, 317; in New S. Wales, 317; in Queensland, 320; in the West Indies, 317, 466; study on, 317; varietal reaction to, 203, 317, 320, 397.
 - *vesicatorium*, *Bacterium exitiosum* synonym of, 4.
 - on tomato in Bermuda, 63, 537.
 - *vignae*, *Bacterium viridifaciens* synonym of, 4.
 - on cowpea in New S. Wales, 772.
 - synonym of *Pseudomonas syringae*, 772.
 - *viridifaciens* synonym of *Bacterium vignae*, 4.
 - *xanthochlorum* can infect bean, broad bean, *Datura ecklonis*, *D. fastuosa*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, pea, *Solanum aethiopicum*, *S. humile*, *S. nigrum* var. *chlorocarpum*, *S. rantonnetii*, *S. topiro*, and tobacco, 680.
 - on potato in France, 680.
- Banana (*Musa* spp.), *Bacterium maublancii* on, in Syria, 732.
- , — *solanacearum* on, control, 75; note on, 75; occurrence in Sierra Leone, 778; in St. Vincent, 128; in Trinidad, 75.
 - , Basidiomycetes on, in New S. Wales, 238.
 - , black end of, in Queensland, 281.
 - , *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in French Guinea, 451.
 - , bunchy top of, breeding against, 166; control, 592; occurrence in Fiji, 165; in New S. Wales, 592; transmission of, by *Pentalonia nigronervosa*, 165, 592; varietal reaction to, 165, 166.
 - , *Ceratostomella paradoxa* on, in Australia, 104, in French Guinea, 451.
 - , *Cercospora musae* on, control, 451; factors affecting, 450, 705; *Mycosphaerella* may be ascigerous stage of, 164; occurrence in Fiji, 164, in New S. Wales and Queensland, 450; in Trinidad, 705; varietal reaction to, 164, 705.
 - , *Chaetothyria musarum* on, *Chaetothyrium musarum* synonym of, 818; occurrence in Brazil, 487, 818.
 - , *Clitocybe* on, in New S. Wales, 238.
 - , *Fusarium* on, in Australia, 104; in French Guinea, 451.
 - , — *oxysporum cubense* on, breeding against, 166; control, 2, 165, 664, 705; legislation against, in Antigua, 64; in Brazil, 64; in Peru, 688; in St. Vincent, 128; notes on, 2, 343; occurrence in Australia, 105; in Fiji, 165; in Jamaica, 343; in St. Lucia, 2, 128; in St. Vincent, 128; in Trinidad, 75, 705; 'Sigatoka' disease identical with, 165; varietal reaction to, 166, 343.
 - , *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on, in Syria, 732.
- [Banana], *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- , — *musarum* on, control, 165; factors affecting, 482; notes on, 104, 481; occurrence in Australia, 104, 481; in Ceylon, 137; in Fiji, 165; in French Guinea, 451; in Queensland, 281.
 - , *Glomerella cingulata* on, in Australia, 104.
 - , *Helminthosporium torulosum* on, factors affecting, 284; note on, 451; occurrence in French Guinea, 284, 451; (?) in the Philippines, 80; in (?) Queensland, 281.
 - , *Leptosphaeria musarum* on, in Brazil, 487.
 - , *Macrophoma musae* on, in Ceylon, 137.
 - , *Marasmius* on, in Fiji, 165.
 - , — *stenophyllus* on, in French Guinea, 451; in Sierra Leone, 778.
 - , *Nigrospora musae* on, in Australia, 104.
 - , *Scolecotrichum musae* on, note on, 165; occurrence in Fiji, 165; in Queensland, 281; in Trinidad, 705.
 - , 'Sigatoka' disease of, in Fiji, identical with Panama disease, 165.
 - , *Stachyidium theobromae* on, in Brazil, 487, 633.
 - , *Uromyces musae* on, in Fiji, 165.
 - , *Verticillium* on, in French Guinea, 451.
 - , see also Plantain.
- Bancroft clay as a spreader, 666.
- Barberry (*Berberis*), *Cumminsiaella sanguinea* on, in Europe, 230; in Italy, 372.
- eradication against *Puccinia graminis* on wheat, 280, 336, 707.
 - , *Puccinia graminis* on, comparative study on, 230; legislation against, in U.S.A., 544; occurrence in Europe, 230; in Italy, 84; in Japan, 635; in U.S.A., 336; in U.S.S.R., 785; overwintering of, 785; varietal reaction to, 544.
- Barium arsenate as a timber preservative, 623.
- Barley (*Hordeum*), *Acremonium hordei* on, in Spain, 529.
- , *Aphanomyces euteiches* can infect, 768.
 - , *Cercospora herpotrichoides* on, in Germany, 783.
 - , *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
 - , *Erysiphe graminis* on, absence of diurnal cycle in, 659; breeding against, 568; factors affecting, 73, 568; genetics of resistance to, 9; note on, 201; occurrence in Germany, 568; in Holland, 73; in Rumania, 201; in U.S.A., 9; physiologic forms of, 568; study on, 568; varietal reaction to, 9, 568.
 - , *Fusarium avenaceum* on, in Canada, 428.
 - , — *culmorum* on, in Germany, 85; in Rumania, 201.
 - , — *equiseti* and its f. l. Wr. on, in Great Britain, 6.
 - , grey speck of, in Denmark, 73, 87.
 - , *Gibberella saubinetii* on, control, 347; immunization against, 487; occurrence

- in U.S.A., 347, 487, 644; study on, 644; varietal reaction to, 487.
- [Barley], *Helminthosporium gramineum* on, control, 6, 9, 347, 568, 668; factors affecting, 9, 86; genetics of resistance to, 288; note on, 9; occurrence in Canada, 288; in China, 567; in England, 668; in Germany, 6; in India, 86; in Kenya, 558; in S. Africa, 9; in U.S.A., 347; study on, 567; varietal reaction to, 347.
- , — *halodes* on, in India, 465.
- , — *sativum* on, in India, 86.
- , — *teres* on, in India, 86.
- , *Leptosphaeria passerinii* on, in Rumania, 201.
- , little leaf (experimental) of, 730.
- , *Puccinia anomala* on, control, 635; non-occurrence of, in Western Australia, 84; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Germany, 207; in Japan, 635; in Tanganyika, 704; physiologic specialization in, 635; synonym of *P. hordei*, 209.
- , — *glumarum* on, comparison of, with *P. hordei*, 209; occurrence in France, 488; in Germany, 143, 207; in Japan, 635; physiologic forms of, 143; varietal reaction to, 143.
- , — *graminis* on, in Germany, 207; in Japan, 635.
- , — *hordei* Otth on, *P. anomala* synonym of, 209.
- , — *triticea* on, in U.S.A., 492.
- , *Pythium graminicolum* can infect, 465.
- , — *wayamai* on, in Japan, 57.
- , reclamation disease of, 793; in Austria, 415.
- , *Tilletia pančićii* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- , *Typhula itoana* on, in Japan, 348; *T. graminum* and *T. elegantula* distinct from, 348.
- , *Ustilago hordei* on, breeding against, 288; control, 85, 207, 208, 347, 557, 558, 565, 641, 669, 788; method of inoculation with, 210; occurrence in Canada, 288; in Cyprus, 85; in India, 557; in Kenya, 558; in New Zealand, 565; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207, 208; in U.S.A., 347, 641; in U.S.S.R., 669; types intermediate between *U. nuda* and, 288; varietal reaction to, 347.
- , (?) — *medians* on, in Canada, 632.
- , — *nigra* on, comparison of, with *U. nuda*, 211; control, 211, 347, 641; factors affecting, 790; occurrence in U.S.A., 211, 347, 641, 790; study on, 211; varietal reaction to, 211, 347.
- , — *nuda* on, breeding against, 288; comparison of, with *U. nigra*, 211; control, 8, 85, 282, 347, 353; method of inoculating, 567; note on, 211; occurrence in Belgium, 353; in Canada, 288; in Cyprus, 85; in Tasmania, 488; in U.S.A., 211, 282, 347, 790; physiologic specialization in, 431; types intermediate between *U. hordei* and, 288; varietal reaction to, 432.
- Base rot of passion fruit in Queensland, 593.
- Basilite U, toxicity of, to *Coniophora puteana*, *Merulius lacrymans*, and *Poria vaporaria*, 546.
- UA, composition of, 546.
- Basilona imperialis*, *Cordyceps militaris* on, 801.
- Bean, *Ascochyta pisi* on broad, in Kenya, 558.
- , bacterium (yellow) on, associated with *Bacterium medicaginis phaseolicola* in Victoria, 191.
- , *Bacterium flaccumfaciens* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399.
- , — *medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola* on, bacterium associated with, 191; comparison of, with related organisms, 627; control, 419, 765, 766; factors affecting, 765, 766, 782; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; nomenclature of, 766; occurrence in Germany, 419, 697; in U.S.A., 782; in Victoria, 191, 627, 765, 766; varietal reaction to, 419, 697, 766.
- , — *phaseoli* on, in Spain, 765; in U.S.A., 782.
- , — *tabacum* can infect, 750.
- , — *tumefaciens* hormone inducing gall formation on, 782.
- , — *xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
- , *Botrytis* on broad, in England, 697, 698.
- , *Cercospora canescens* and *C. columnae* on, in Brazil, 60.
- , clover mosaic can infect, 274, 339.
- , curly top of, in Canada, 632.
- , *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in U.S.A., 665.
- , lucerne mosaic can infect, 274.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in Greece, 577; in India, 778; in Sierra Leone, 343, 778.
- , *Melilotus alba* mosaic can infect, 274, 339.
- mosaic, breeding against, 341; control, 275, 341; effect of, on yield, 341; factors affecting, 340; genetics of resistance to, 134, 766; note on, 341; occurrence in China, 386; in New Zealand, 28; in U.S.A., 134, 339, 340, 341, 418, 766; physiologic study on, 340; properties of virus of, 275; sore shin of lupin identical with, 28; transmission of, by *Aphis rumicis*, 28; by leaf abrasions, 737; by rubbing, 340; by seed, 339; to lupin, 28; types of, 134, 274, 341; varietal reaction to, 134, 274, 341, 386, 766; virus of, affecting *Melilotus alba* in U.S.A., 339. (See also viruses 1, 2, and 3 on.)
- , *Oidium* on broad, in S. Africa, 426.
- , *Olpidium viciae* can infect broad, 660.
- , pea virus 1 can infect broad, 551.
- , — 2 can infect, 274, 551.
- , *Phyllosticta phaseolina* on, in Belgium, 776.
- , *Phytophthora fagopyri* on, in Japan, 102.
- , *Pseudomonas syringae* on, study on, 678.
- , *Pythium* on, in Sierra Leone, 778; in U.S.A., 547.
- , — *aphanidermatum* on, in Japan, 339.

- [Bean], reclamation disease of broad, 793.
 —, red clover virus can infect broad, 418.
 —, *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 —, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, 167; in U.S.A., 477.
 —, *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in the Philippines, 325.
 —, *Sphaerotheca humuli* var. *fuliginea* on, in China, 747.
 —, *Thielaviopsis basicola* on, in Germany, 536.
 —, tobacco mosaic can infect, 177, 178.
 —, — ring spot No. 2 can infect, 831.
 —, *Uromyces appendiculatus* on, in Holland, 74.
 —, — *fabae* on broad, in England, 552; in Palestine, 683; in Spain, 529.
 —, virus 1 and 2 in U.S.A., 418.
 —, — 3 in U.S.A., 274.
 —, white clover virus 1 can infect, 419.
 —, (?) zinc deficiency of, in U.S.A., 782.
 —, Lima, see *Phaseolus lunatus*.
Beauveria on locusts, pathogenicity of, 425.
 —, *bassiana*, differentiation of *B. doryphorae* from, 217.
 —, — on *Stephanoderes hampei* in the Belgian Congo, 150.
 —, *densa*, differentiation of *B. doryphorae* from, 217.
 —, *doryphorae* on *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* in France, 217.
 —, *effusa*, differentiation of *B. doryphorae* from, 217.
 Beech (*Fagus*), *Fomes fomentarius* on, in Belgium, 473.
 —, (?) *Microsphaera quercina* on, in Norway, 619.
 —, *Nectria* on, in U.S.A., 542.
 —, — *coccinea* on, in U.S.A., 542.
 —, — *ditissima* on, in Germany, 694.
 —, *Phytophthora* on, in England, 325.
 —, — *cinnamomi* on, 655.
 —, smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
 Bees, *Bacillus amylovorus* in relation to, 589, 662.
 —, *Cercospora taetetica* transmitted by, 558.
 —, *Pericystis apis* on, in Switzerland, 217.
 Beet (*Beta vulgaris*), *Actinomyces* on, isolation of, 604; occurrence in Holland, 190.
 —, *Alternaria* on, in U.S.A., 765.
 —, *Aphanomyces levis* on, control, 190, 337, 550; factors affecting, 190; occurrence in Belgium, 337; in Germany, 763; in Holland, 190, 550.
 —, *Bacillus betae* on, in Holland, 191.
 —, *Bacterium tabacum* can infect, 750.
 —, — *tumefaciens* on, in Holland, 191; in Sweden, 133.
 —, *Cercospora beticola* on, breeding against, 696; control, 285, 373, 486, 763; cultural study on, 551; effect of, on sugar content, 763; factors affecting, 696; hosts of, 337; occurrence in Austria, 337; in Belgium, 764; in Czecho-Slovakia, 373; in France, 696; in Germany, 337, 763; in Holland, 191, 337; in Hungary, 337; in Italy, 337; in Japan, 337; in Poland, 285; in Rumania, 337; in Spain, 337; in U.S.A., 337, 486, 550; recent work on, 193; strains of, 337.
 [Beet], *Cladosporium* on, in Italy, 673.
 —, *Corticium solani* on, control, 518; occurrence in Belgium, 764; in India, 78; in U.S.A., 518.
 —, crinkle, control, 477, 764; occurrence in Germany, 477, 549, 764; transmission of, by *Zosmenus quadratus*, 477, 549, 764.
 —, curly top in Brazil, 487; in U.S.A., 418; recent work on, 193; varietal reaction to, 418; virus of, affecting potato, 460.
 —, diseases, control, 373, 484.
 —, dry and heart rot of, boron deficiency studies in relation to, 71, 415, 416, 476, 696; control, 1, 135, 189, 273, 338, 415, 416, 476, 551, 626, 644, 696, 763, 764; factors affecting, 71, 414, 416, 476, 626, 764; losses caused by, 416; note on, 764; occurrence in Belgium, 764; in Czecho-Slovakia, 338; in Denmark, 416, 551; in England, 626; in France, 273, 414; in Germany, 189, 476, 763; in Irish Free State, 415; in Lithuania, 644; in Sweden, 416; in Switzerland, 1, 135, 696; in U.S.A., 71; *Phoma betae* in relation to, 415. (See also *Phoma betae*.)
 —, *Fusarium* on, in Italy, 673.
 —, — *argillaceum* on, in U.S.A., 764.
 —, — *avenaceum* f. 1 on, in U.S.A., 765.
 —, — *conglutinans* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
 —, — var. *betae* on, in Belgium, 775.
 —, — *culmorum*, *F. dimerum* and its var. *pusillum*, *F. diversisporum*, *F. equiseti* var. *bullatum*, *F. javanicum* var. *radicicola*, *F. flocciferum*, and *F. merismoides* on, in U.S.A., 764-5.
 —, — *orthoceras* on, in Italy, 673; in U.S.A., 764.
 —, — *sambucinum*, *F. scirpi* and its vars. *acuminatum* and *filiferum*, *F. semitectum* var. *majus*, *F. solani*, and *F. trichothecioides* on, in U.S.A., 764-5.
 —, *Geomyces vulgaris* on, in Italy, 673; (?) identical with *Verticillium monosporioides*, 673.
 —, *Geotrichum candidum* on, in Italy, 673.
 —, grey speck of, see manganese deficiency disease of.
 —, *Helicobasidium purpureum* on, in Holland, 191.
 —, iron deficiency chlorosis of, in Denmark, 110.
 —, manganese deficiency disease of, in Denmark, 73, 87; in Holland, 190.
 —, mosaic, factors affecting, 549; history of, 548; occurrence in Holland, 191; recent work on, 193; transmission of, by leaf abrasions, 737; by *Myzus persicae*, 549; not by juice, 193.
 —, *Mucor* and *M. mucedo* on, in Italy, 673.
 —, *Oidium* on, in England and Wales, 478.

- [Beet], *Penicillium* on, in Italy, 673.
 —, — *commune* on, in U.S.A., 765.
 —, *Peronospora schachtii* on, control, 190, 373; note on, 193; occurrence in Belgium, 764; in Czecho-Slovakia, 373; in Holland, 190; in New S. Wales, 193; transmission of, by seed, 193.
 —, *Phoma betae* on, control, 190, 337, 550; factors affecting, 190, 486; in relation to heart rot, 415; occurrence in Belgium, 337, 764, 775; in Germany, 763; in Holland, 190, 550; in U.S.A., 486, 764.
 —, *Phytophthora drechsleri* on, in U.S.A., 550.
 —, (?) *Pleospora herbarum* on, in Italy, 673.
 —, *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 —, — *de Baryanum* on, control, 190, 337, 550; factors affecting, 190, 486; occurrence in Belgium, 337, 764; in Germany, 763; in Holland, 190, 550; in U.S.A., 486.
 —, *Rhizoctonia* on, control, 547; occurrence in U.S.A., 486, 547, 764, 765.
 —, *Rhizopus nigricans* on, in U.S.A., 765.
 —, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in Holland, 191.
 —, *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, control, 71, 193, 194, 518; occurrence in U.S.A., 70, 193, 194, 518; varietal reaction to, 71.
 —, *Sphaeropsis* on, in U.S.A., 764.
 —, *Sporodesmium putrefaciens* on, factors affecting, 549.
 —, *Stachybotrys alternans* on, in Italy, 673.
 —, strangle in Belgium and Holland, 764.
 —, *Stysanus stemonites* on, in Italy, 673.
 —, *Uromyces betae* on, factors affecting, 417, 549; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in Belgium, 764; in Canada, 481, 632; in Holland, 191, 417.
 —, *Verticillium* on, in Holland, 191.
 —, — *albo-atrum* can infect, 150.
 —, virus diseases, legislation against, in Great Britain, 335.
 —, — yellows (yellowing), control, 549; effect of, on yield, 417, 418, 549; factors affecting, 417, 549; history of, 548; occurrence in Belgium, 549, 764; in Holland, 191, 416, 417, 549, 764; transmission of, by *Aphis fabae*, 418, 549; by grafting and by *Myzus persicae*, 549; overwintering of, 549.
 Begonia, bacterial disease of, in Germany, 807, 808.
 —, *Oidium begoniae* on, in Germany, 443.
 —, *Phytomonas flava* on, in Holland, 229.
 —, *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in Germany, 99.
 —, storage rot, control of, in Germany, 224.
 —, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
 Bemisia, transmission of tobacco leaf curl by, 118, 425.
 —, *gossypiperda* var. *mosaicivecta*, transmission of cassava mosaic by, 342.
 [Bemisia] *nigeriensis*, transmission of cassava mosaic by, 72, 701.
 Bentonite as a spreader, 484, 592, 665, 666, 781.
 Benzoic acid, use of, against *Peronospora* (?) *tabacina* on tobacco, 612.
 Benzol, use of, against *Peronospora tabacina* on tobacco, 120, 121, 756.
 Berberis, see Barberry.
 Beta lomatogoma, *Cercospora beticola* can infect, 193.
 — *vulgaris*, see Beet, Mangold.
 Beta naphthol, see Naphthol β .
 Betanal liquid, withdrawn from German official list, 83.
 Betel nut, see Areca palm.
 — vine, see Piper belle.
 Betula, see Birch.
 Bidens pilosa, *Corticium solani* on, in the Belgian Congo, 578.
 Bifusella vaccinii, taxonomy of, 54.
 'Bigarrure' of potato, 460.
 Big bud of tomato in Queensland, 406.
 Biliary salts, as combined adhesive and wetter, 736.
 Bios, effect of, on fungi, 109, 170; on parasitism of *Fusarium bulbigenum* var. *niveum* and *F. vasinfectum*, 309.
 Birch (*Betula*), *Diaporthe aristata* on, in Norway, 618.
 —, *Gloeosporium betularum* on, in U.S.A., 329.
 —, *Melampsoridium betulinum* on, in England, 326.
 —, *Nectria* on, in U.S.A., 542.
 —, 'wisa' disease of, in Lithuania, 66.
 Bitter pit of apple, factors affecting, 301, 302, 812; mosaic symptoms associated with, 345; occurrence in Finland, 446; in New Zealand, 302, 812; in Tasmania, 301; in U.S.A., 344.
 Blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), *Gymnoconia interstitialis* on, in U.S.A., 237.
 — streak in U.S.A., 163.
 Black currants, see Currants.
 Black end of banana in Queensland, 281.
 — of pear in U.S.A., 728, 729.
 'eye' of pineapple in British Guiana, 202.
 — fruit spot of pineapple in Fiji, 137.
 — heart of celery, etiology of, 777.
 — cf. pineapple in Queensland, 281.
 — point of wheat in India, 433.
 — root of strawberry in U.S.A., 780.
 — spotting of potato in Holland, 526.
 — tip of coffee in Belgian Congo and Kenya, 436.
 Blast of oats in Canada, 11; in Germany, 355.
 Blastocystis and *B. hominis* on man, algal affinities of, 95.
 Blastodendron excluded from Saccharomycetes, 367.
 Blastomyces, see Blastomycoides.
 Blastomycetes, medium for the culture of, 440.
 Blastomycoides on man in Canada, 504.
 — Cast., rejection of the genus, 367.
 Blastotrichum, cellulose decomposition by, 741.

- Blood albumin as an adhesive, 714; as a spreader, 146.
- Blossom-end rot of tomato in Bermuda, 537; in Jersey, 690; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 282.
- Blotchy core of apple in Western Australia, 481; 'tree pit' distinct from, 481.
- cork of apple in Canada, 663.
- ripening of tomato in Jersey, 690; in U.S.A., 539.
- Blue stain of *Araucaria cunninghamii* in Queensland, 281.
- of timber in Italy, 129; in U.S.A., 69.
- Blueberry, see *Vaccinium*.
- Boehmeria nivea*, *Phytophthora boehmeriae* on, in Japan, 58.
- Boletinus pictus* on pine, forming mycorrhiza, use of, in afforestation in U.S.A., 456.
- Boletus bovinus* on pine, forming mycorrhiza, effect of organic composts on, 738.
- *edulis*, effect of extracts of, on Ericaceae, 308.
- *granulatus* on pine, forming mycorrhiza, in Queensland, 596.
- *luteus* on pine, forming mycorrhiza, use of, in afforestation in U.S.A., 456.
- Boll-shedding of cotton in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- Bombyx mori*, see Silkworms.
- Borago officinalis*, *Entyloma serotinum* on, in Germany, 23.
- Bor-am-sup-ka, use of, against dry and heart rot of beet, 190.
- Borax, use of, against brown heart of swedes, 189, 416; 551; against cauliflower browning, 769; against *Cercospora beticola* on beet, 763; against citrus decay, 781; against *Coniothyrium diplodiella* on vine, 200; against *Diaporthe citri* and *Diplodia natalensis* on grapefruit, 212, 797; on lemon and orange, 212; against dry and heart rot of beet, 1, 135, 189, 338, 415, 416, 476, 551, 626, 644, 697, 763, 764; of celery, 551; against *Penicillium digitatum* on grapefruit and lemon, 212; on orange, 212, 292, 364; against *P. italicum* on grapefruit and lemon, 212; on orange, 212, 292.
- Bordeaux mixture, absorption of copper from, by *Sclerotinia fructicola*, 595.
- , action of fungus spores on, 733.
- as a corrective for arsenic injury, 666.
- , hydrated limes as constituents of, 736.
- injury, 36, 37, 73, 74, 159, 281, 283, 303, 589, 666, 727, 736, 756, 813.
- , preparation of, 305.
- , stimulatory effect of, on fruit trees, 452.
- , symposium on, 381.
- oil, use of, against citrus sooty moulds, 497; against *Elsinoe fawcetti* on grapefruit, 781.
- paint as a wound dressing, 514.
- paste, preparation of, 306.
- [Bordeaux] rosin, use of, against citrus sooty moulds, 497.
- Bordo-Xex, use of, against *Venturia* spp. on cherry, apple, and pear, 588.
- Boric acid, use of, against brown heart of swedes, 189, 416, 476; against dry and heart rot of beet, 135, 273, 697; of turnip, 415; against tobacco top rot, 686.
- Boron in relation to immunity, 676; to *Puccinia glumarum* and *P. triticina* on wheat, 350.
- deficiency in apricot, 730.
- in potato, 253.
- in relation to brown heart of swedes, 189, 416; of turnips, 416; to dry and heart rot of beet, 71, 415, 416, 476, 696; to dry and heart rot of turnips, 415; to *Fusarium bulbigenum* var. *lycopersici* on tomato, 406; to mottling of kohlrabi, 416; to reclamation disease of barley, clover, potato, and turnip, 415.
- in tobacco, 263.
- , see also Borax, Boric acid.
- Boronia megastigma*, *Oidium boroniae* on, in Victoria, 25.
- (?) *Botryodiplodia* on *Opuntia diademata* var. *papyracantha* in Czecho-Slovakia, 371.
- *malorum* synonym of *Sphaeropsis malorum* Berk. [*Physalospora mutila*], 31.
- *theobromae* can infect cacao, 278.
- on *Aleurites fordii* in India, 2.
- on *Aleurites montana* in Indo-China, 271.
- on banana in French Guinea, 451.
- on cacao in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- on cassava in Brazil, 278.
- on grapefruit in Trinidad, 495.
- on lime in Montserrat, 716.
- on oil-palm in Sierra Leone, 343.
- on orange in Trinidad, 495.
- on papaw in Sierra Leone, 344.
- on tea in India, 748.
- (?) *Botryosphaeria ribis* on *Aleurites fordii* or *A. montana* and apple in U.S.A., 514.
- on grapefruit in Trinidad, 495.
- (?) — on *Pyrus serotina* in U.S.A., 514.
- var. *chromogena* on avocado, *Dothiorella gregaria* imperfect stage of, 238; occurrence in U.S.A., 238.
- Botrytis*, cellulose decomposition by, 741.
- on broad bean in England, 697, 698.
- on carnation in England, 654.
- on cherry in Canada, 480.
- on *Hydrastis canadensis* in U.S.A., 825.
- *cinerea*, apple pectin fermentation by, 103.
- , dissemination of, by air currents, 383.
- , lytic action of *Achromobacter* and *Pseudomonas* on, 81.
- on apple in S. Africa, 701; in U.S.A., 732.
- on *Cereus* in Germany, 371.
- on coffee in Tanganyika, 704.
- on *Cyclamen persicum* in France, 657.

- [*Botrytis cinerea*] on dahlia in Czechoslovakia, 370.
 — on *Echinocactus* in Germany, 371.
 — on *Euphorbia pulcherrima* in U.S.A., 809.
 — on *Feijoa sellowiana* in U.S.S.R., 593.
 — on flax in U.S.S.R., 369.
 — on *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
 — on hops in England, 462.
 — on lettuce in England, 196.
 — on *Mamillaria* and *Opuntia* in Germany, 371.
 — on pear in S. Africa, 701.
 — on *Pelargonium zonale* in Italy, 443.
 — on quince in S. Africa, 701.
 — on tobacco in U.S.S.R., 751.
 — on tomato in Jersey, 690.
 — on tulip in Japan, 807.
 — on vine in Greece, 557; in Rumania, 202; in S. Africa, 701.
 —, toxicity of hydrogen sulphide to, 670.
 — *convoluta* on iris in U.S.A., 99.
 — *elliptica* on lily in U.S.A., 507.
 — *galanthina* on snowdrop in England, 442.
 — *paeoniae*, action of spores of, on Bordeaux mixture, 733.
 — on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 —, toxicity of organic compounds to, 166.
 — *rileyi* renamed *Spicaria rileyi* (q.v.), 719.
 — *tulipae* on tulip, control, 509, 656, 807; factors affecting, 509; note on, 807; occurrence in Austria, 807; in England, 508; in Germany, 656; in Japan, 807; study on, 508.
Botrytoides on man in relation to chromoblastomycosis, 720.
 Boucherie process of timber preservation, 332.
 Bouisol injury, 37.
 —, use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 653; against *Neofabraea mali-corticis* on apple, 481.
 — and white oil emulsion', use of, against *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on rose, 667.
Bouvardia, *Corticium solani* on, in Holland, 75.
Bovista plumbea, dissemination of, 384.
 Box (*Buxus*), smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
Brachysporium senegalense on chilli, *Coix lacryma-jobi* var. *frumentacea*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Eleusine indica*, and rice in Japan, 511.
 — tomato can infect wheat, 266.
 — on *Alopecurus creticus*, chilli, *Coix lacryma-jobi*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus iria*, *Panicum crus-galli*, and rice in Japan, 266.
 — on tomato in U.S.A., 266.
Brassica, damping-off of, in England, 196.
 —, *Plasmiodiophora brassicae* on, in England, 196.
 — *Brassica* virus in *Arabis*, crucifers, *Hesperis matronalis*, *Matthiola incana* var. *annua*, and wallflower in England, 97-8.
 — *alba*, see Mustard.
 — *campestris*, see Swedes, Turnip.
 — *chinensis*, *Peronospora parasitica* on, in Japan, 334.
 — *napus*, see Rape.
 — *nigra*, see Mustard.
 — *oleracea*, *Cercospora brassicicola* on, in the tropics, 467.
 —, see also Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower.
 — var. *acephala*, see Kale.
 — var. *caulo-rapa*, see Kohlrabi.
 — *sinensis*, *Cercospora brassicicola* on, in the tropics, 467.
 Brassisan, composition of, and use of, against *Botrytis cinerea* on lettuce, against damping-off of, and *Plasmiodiophora brassicae* on *Brassica*, 196.
 Bread, addition of *Aspergillus oryzae* and *Penicillium* to yeast used in manufacture of, 574.
 —, *Aspergillus* and *Monilia* on, in England, 574.
 — moulds, control, 722.
 —, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Rhizopus* on, in England, 574.
 'Breaking' of tulip in England, 444; in U.S.A., 156, 724; properties of virus of, 156; varietal reaction to, 724.
Bremia lactucae on artichoke and chicory in Czechoslovakia, 420.
 — on cineraria in Czechoslovakia, 420; in Italy, 443.
 — on endive in Czechoslovakia, 420; in Italy, 775.
 — on lettuce and weeds in Czechoslovakia, 420.
Briza media, *Corticium fuciforme* on, in U.S.A., 706.
 Broad bean, see Bean.
 Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea*), *Cylindrosporium concentricum* on, in England and Scotland, 474.
Bromus, *Puccinia glumarum* on, in Canada, 489.
 —, *Ustilago hypodytes* on, in Germany, 511.
 — *tectorum*, *Puccinia glumarum* on, 144.
Broussonetia papyrifera, mosaic of, in China, 386.
 Brown bast of *Hevea* rubber in Java, 345.
 — core of apple in U.S.A., 485.
 — heart of apple in Tasmania, 300.
 — of swedes, control, 189, 416, 476, 551; factors affecting, 189; occurrence in Denmark, 551; in Finland, 416, 476; in Norway, 189; in Scotland, 188, 416; varietal reaction to, 189.
 — of turnips in Scotland, 416.
 — spot of orange, suspected virus nature of, 13.
 — stain of orange in U.S.A., 646.
 Browning of cauliflower in U.S.A., 769.
 — of grapefruit in U.S.A., 498.
 — of lupin, see Sore shin of.

- Bruce preservatives 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C, as timber preservatives, 270; composition of, 270.
- Brunchorstia pinea*, conidial stage of *Crumenula pinicola*, 618.
- Brunolinum plantarium, use of, against *Ceratostomella fimbriata* on *Hevea* rubber, 734.
- Brussels sprouts (*Brassica oleracea*), *Phytophthora megasperma* on, in U.S.A., 188.
- Bryophyllum*, Siegler's apple woolly knot organism can infect, 561.
- *crenatum*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, immunization against, 5.
- Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*), *Diosporangium jonesianum* can infect, 746.
- , *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in China, 747.
- , *Phytophthora fagopyri* on, in Japan, 58, 102.
- , reclamation disease of, 793.
- Bud rot of coco-nut in Jamaica, 343.
- of oil palm in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- Bunchy top of banana, control, 592; occurrence in Fiji, 165; in New S. Wales, 592; transmission of, by *Pentalonia nigronervosa*, 165, 592; varietal reaction to, 165, 166.
- of *Musa textilis* in the Philippines, 80.
- of plantain in Ceylon, 136.
- of tomato in S. Africa, 124; transmission of, to *Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*, *Nicandra physaloides*, *Physalis peruviana*, *P. viscosa*, *Solanum aculeastrum*, *S. diplosinuatum*, tobacco, and *Zinnia elegans*, 124.
- Bupalus piniarius* in relation to *Peridermium pini* f. *corticola* on pine, 619.
- Burrillia limosellae*, *Doassansia limosellae* renamed, 117.
- Bursaria spinosa*, *Capnodium salicinum* (*Teichospora salicina*) on, in Victoria, 25.
- 'Bushy stunt' of tomato, control, 757; inactivation of virus of, 264; notes on, 180, 757; occurrence in Great Britain, 180, 263, 264, 757; in Northern Ireland, 264; particle size of virus of, 672; transmission of, by sap, 263, 757; to cowpea, *Datura stramonium*, *Nicotiana glutinosa*, and *N. langsdorffii*, 264; to tobacco, 263.
- Butter, moulds in, in Great Britain, 454; in Irish Free State, 154.
- , *Oospora lactis* in, in U.S.A., 440.
- Buxus*, see Box.
- Byssochlamys fulva*, production of byssochlamic acid by, 170.
- *musticola* on soy-bean silage in U.S.S.R., 321; *Spicaria musticola* conidial stage of, 321.
- Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), *Alternaria* on, in U.S.A., 188.
- , *Bacillus carotovorus* can infect, 346.
- , *Cylindrosporium concentricum* on, in England and Scotland, 474.
- diseases, control, 484, 552, 670.
- , *Erysiphe polygoni* on, diurnal cycle of, 659; occurrence in Lithuania, 54.
- [Cabbage], *Fusarium conglutinans* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in U.S.A., 3.
- mosaic in England, 444.
- , *Peronospora parasitica* on, in Germany, 335; in Holland and U.S.A., 188.
- , *Phoma lingam* on, in Germany, 335; in Great Britain, 468.
- , *Phytophthora megasperma* on, in U.S.A., 188.
- , *Plasmodiophora brassicae* on, control, 70, 335, 624; factors affecting, 625; occurrence in France, 70; in Germany, 335; in U.S.A., 547; in U.S.S.R., 475, 624; varietal reaction to, 475, 547; viability of, 624.
- , *Pseudomonas campestris* on, in Germany, 335.
- , *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , *Rhizopus* on, in U.S.A., 188.
- Cabbage, Chinese (*Brassica pekinensis*), *Cercospora albo-maculans* [*C. brassicae*] on, in U.S.A., 187; taxonomy of, 187, 467.
- Cacao (*Theobroma cacao*), *Armillaria mellea* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- , *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, 278; in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- , *Coniothyriella theobromae* on, in the Ivory Coast, 830.
- diseases in the Philippines, 560.
- fermentation in various countries, 82.
- , *Fomes lignosus* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- , *Fusarium* and *Gloeosporium* on, in the Philippines, 560.
- , *Marasmius perniciosus* on, control, 705; legislation against, in Brazil, 64; notes on, 76, 705; occurrence in British Guiana, 202; in Ecuador, 561; in Trinidad, 76, 705; varietal reaction to, 202.
- , *Monilia roleri* on, in Ecuador, 561.
- moulding, factors affecting, 77; review of, 82.
- , *Phytophthora palmivora* on, control, 634, 705; factors affecting, 561; occurrence in Nigeria, 634; in Trinidad, 561, 705.
- , *Ustilina zonata* on, in Tanganyika, 427.
- Cactaceae, chlorosis and corkiness of, in Germany, 372.
- , *Corticium solani* on, in Holland, 75.
- , *Moniliopsis aderholdii* on, in Germany, 371.
- , mosaic of, in Germany, 372.
- , see also *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, *Mamillaria*, *Melocactus*, *Opuntia*.
- Cadophora fastigiata* on timber in Scandinavia, 271.
- Caffaro powder, use of, against *Bremia lactucae* on cineraria, 443; against *Macrosporium macalpineanum* on *Pelargonium zonale*, 442.
- Cajanus cajan*, see Pigeon pea.
- Calceolaria*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 655.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.

- Calcium acetate, use of, as a timber preservative, 622.
- arsenate injury, 666.
- —, use of, against *Alternaria solani* on potato, 78; against cucumber diseases, 197; as a timber preservative, 623; with fungicides, 159, 381, 484.
- bisulphite, replacement of copper fungicides by, 735.
- carbonate, use of, against *Moniliopsis aderholdi*, 452.
- caseinate as an adhesive, 541, 628.
- — as a spreader, 78, 628.
- cyanamide injury, 421.
- —, toxicity of, to *Puccinia* spores, 207.
- —, use of, against *Aphanomyces raphani* on radish, 421; against *Bacterium tabacum* on tobacco, 61; against *Fusarium* on cereals, 434; against leaf-reddening of oats, 572; against *Moniliopsis aderholdi* on tobacco, 61; against *Plasmidiophora brassicae* on cabbage, 70, 335; on other crucifers, 70; against *Pythium de Baryanum* and *Thielaviopsis basicola* on tobacco, 61; against *Ustilago zeae* on maize, 359; against *Verticillium dahliae* on eggplant, 777.
- deficiency, in relation to *Fusarium bulbigenum* var. *lycopersici* on tomato 406; to *Helminthosporium ocellum* on sugar-cane, 560; to potato plants, 253.
- monosulphide injury, 727.
- salts, significance of, in timber decay, 131, 132, 622.
- Caldariomyces* in New S. Wales, 530.
- Calendula*, cucumber virus 1 on, in England, 444.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- *officinalis*, *Ascochyta calendulae* on, in Latvia, 399.
- —, *Bacterium calendulae* on, in Japan, 509.
- —, *Entyloma calendulae* on, in Germany, 23.
- Caliciopsis pinea* on conifers in U.S.A., 620.
- — on pine in N. America, 760; in U.S.A., 620, 760.
- Calico of celery in U.S.A., 191; transmission of, by *Aphis gossypii* and other aphids, 191.
- (Porter's) of potato, 459.
- Callistephus chinensis*, see Aster, China.
- Callosamia promethia*, *Cordyceps militaris* on, 801.
- Calluna vulgaris*, *Mycelium radices myrtilli* a on, forming mycorrhiza, 308.
- Cal-mo-sul, use of, against *Peronospora tabacina* on tobacco, 120; against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 485.
- Calogreen, use of, against *Bacterium marginatum* on gladiolus, 79.
- Calomel, see Mercurous chloride.
- Calonectria graminicola* on cereals in Jugo-Slavia, 434; in U.S.S.R., 790.
- — on rye, control, 6, 434; effect of, on yield, 643; factors affecting, 643; occurrence in Germany, 6; in Jugo-Slavia, 434; in Switzerland, 643; varietal reaction to, 643.
- [*Calonectria graminicola*] on turf in Holland, 74; in U.S.A., 706.
- — on wheat in Germany, 566; in Rumania, 201.
- Calopogonium mucunoides*, *Corticium solani* on, in the Belgian Congo, 578.
- Calotropis procera*, *Cercospora lingelsheimii* on, in Palestine, 683; *C. calotropidis* renamed, 683.
- Camarosporium juniperinum* on *Juniperus communis* in Rumania, 473.
- Camellia sinensis*, see Tea.
- Campanula*, *Puccinia campanulae rotundifoliae* on, in Sweden and U.S.A., 176.
- —, *scheuchzeri* on, in Switzerland, 176.
- *cochlearifolia*, *Puccinia rytzii* on, in Germany and Switzerland, 176.
- *herminii*, *Puccinia campanulae herminii* on, in Spain, 176.
- *pyramidalis*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- *rapunculus*, *Puccinia campanulae* on, in Germany and Switzerland, 176.
- *rotundifolia*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, in Sweden, 134.
- *uniflora*, *Puccinia novae zembliae* on, in Greenland, 176.
- Canavalia ensiformis*, *Cercospora canavaliae* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
- —, *Corticium solani* on, in the Belgian Congo, 578.
- —, mosaic of, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- —, *Neocosmospora vasinfecta* on, in Sierra Leone, 778.
- —, *Phytophthora canavaliae* on, in Japan, 58.
- Candida* accepted as a Saccharomycete, 367.
- , *Cryptococcus* (in part) synonym of, 367.
- , *Geotrichoides* synonym of, 368.
- , *Monilia* synonym of, 367.
- on man in Brazil, 368.
- *albicans*, variation in, 152.
- — on man in U.S.A., 20, 221.
- *bronchialis*, cultural study on, 502.
- *krusei* on man in China, 439; in U.S.A., 20.
- *pinoyi*, cultural study on, 502.
- — on man in China, 439.
- *pinoyisimilis*, use of, in preparing culture media for *Achorion gypseum*, 651.
- *psilosis*, cultural study on, 502.
- *tropicalis*, cultural study on, 502.
- — on man in China, 439.
- *vulgaris* on man in U.S.A., 20.
- Canker of *Aleurites* in U.S.A., 514.
- of apple in U.S.A., associated with *Phoma*, 282; with *Botryosphaeria ribis*, 514.
- of cotton, *Helopeltis bergrothi* and *H. sanguineus* causing, in the Belgian Congo, 499.
- of larch in Germany, *Dasyscypha willkommii* and frost in relation to, 693.
- of mango, *Helopeltis bergrothi* causing, in Nyasaland, 36.
- of poplar in England and France, 325.
- of *Pyrus serotina* in U.S.A., 514.
- of tea in Nyasaland, 779.
- Cannabis sativa*, see Hemp.

- Capitophorus fragaefolii*, *C. fragariae* and *Myzus fragaefolii* synonyms of, 732.
- , transmission of strawberry yellow edge by, 732.
- Capnodium*, transfer of some species of, to *Teichospora* challenged, 530.
- *ananae*, its var. *obscurum*, and *C. australe* in New S. Wales, 530.
- *citri* on citrus, in India, 496; in Palestine, 497.
- *elegans*, *C. fuliginodes*, its var. *grandisporum*, *C. moniliforme*, and *C. mucronatum* in New S. Wales, 530.
- *salicinum* on *Bursaria spinosa* and *Dicksonia* in Victoria, 25.
- and its var. *uniseptatum* on *Spartium* in New S. Wales, 530.
- *walteri* in New S. Wales, 530.
- Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on, in Sweden, 299.
- Capsicum annum*, see Chilli.
- Carbolineum, stimulatory effect of, on fruit trees, 452.
- Carbon dioxide, use of, against pitting of grapefruit, 499.
- disulphide, use of, against *Omphalia* on date palm, 15; against *Sclerotium rolfsii* on strawberry, 164.
- Carborundum, leaf abrasion with, in virus inoculations, 737.
- Cardamom (*Amomum subulatum*), *Cephalosporium* on, and 'phurki' disease of, in India, 557.
- Carex*, *Contracta* on, in Finland, 117.
- Cargillineum B, use of, against *Ceratostomella finbriata* on *Hevea* rubber, 734.
- Carica papaya*, see Papaw.
- Carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*), bacterium inducing leafy galls of, in England, 724.
- , *Botrytis* on, in England, 654.
- , *Fusarium* on, in England, 225, 654.
- , — *avenaceum* on, in England, 225.
- , — *culmorum* on, in England, 225, 654.
- , — *dianthi* on, control, 226, 584; factors affecting, 225; notes on, 225, 584; occurrence in England, 225, 654; in France, 584; varietal reaction to, 584.
- , — *scirpi* var. *acuminatum* on, in England, 654.
- , *Heteropatella vattelinensis* on, in Germany, 507.
- , *Puccinia arenariae* on, in Belgium, 776.
- , *Rhizoctonia* and *Sclerotinia* on, in England, 654.
- , *Verticillium cinerescens* on, in England, 225, 226, 654.
- Carpinus caroliniana*, *Septobasidium pseudopedicellatum* on, in U.S.A., 59.
- Carrot (*Daucus carota*), *Alternaria radicina* on, in Denmark, 276, 769; in Holland, 276.
- , *Aspergillus glaucus* and *Bacillus carotovorus* on, in U.S.S.R., 334.
- , *Corticium solani* on, in the Belgian Congo, 578.
- disease control in U.S.A., 484.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Hungary, 444.
- , *Macrosporium carotae* on, in Canada, 632.
- [Carrot], *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* on, in U.S.A., 438.
- , *Phytophthora drechsleri* can infect, 550.
- , *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , reclamation disease of, 793.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in Bermuda, 559; in U.S.A., 477.
- , — *trifoliorum* on, in Sweden, 299.
- , (?) yellows of, in Canada, 776.
- Carya pecan*, see Pecan.
- Casein as an adhesive or spreader, 77, 78, 736, 776, 798. (See also Calcium caseinate.)
- Cassava (*Manihot utilissima*), *Armillaria mellea* and *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in Brazil, 278.
- , *Cercospora caribaea* on, in Brazil, 59; in Sierra Leone, 344; *Ragnhildiana manihotis* renamed, 59.
- , — *henningsii* on, in Brazil, 59; in Burma, 280.
- , *Choanephora cucurbitarum* on, in Malaya, 632.
- mosaic, breeding against, 76, 342; control, 204, 342; effect of, on yield, 701; note on, 342; occurrence in East Africa, 203, 204; in the Gold Coast, 76; in Nigeria, 72, 701; in Uganda, 426; in Zanzibar, 204; transmission of, by *Bemisia gossypiperda* var. *mosaicivecta*, 342; by *B. nigeriensis*, 72, 701; by cuttings, 342; varietal reaction to, 203, 427.
- , *Mycosphaerella manihotis* on, in French Guinea, 427.
- , *Ragnhildiana manihotis* on, see *Cercospora caribaea* on.
- , (?) *Rosellinia* on, in Brazil, 278.
- Castanea*, see Chestnut.
- Castor, see *Ricinus communis*.
- Cat, *Madurella mycelomi* can infect the, 804.
- , *Microsporon felineum* on the, in France, 21.
- Catechol, toxicity of, to fungi, 166.
- Cattle, *Coccidioides immitis* on, in U.S.A., 221.
- , *Rhinosporidium seeberi* on, in India, 803.
- Cattleya*, effect of fungal extracts on germination of, 108.
- , *Hypochnus catonii* and *Mycelium radicans* in relation to culture of, 243.
- Caucalis latifolia*, *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in Bulgaria, 683.
- Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*), *Alternaria brassicae* on, in Italy, 70.
- , *Bacterium maculicola* on, in Italy, 70; in U.S.S.R., 696.
- , browning of, in U.S.A., 769.
- , *Cylindrosporium concentricum* on, in England and Scotland, 474.
- , *Moniliopsis aderholdi* on, in U.S.S.R., 625.
- mosaic, transmission of, 737.
- , *Phytophthora megasperma* on, in U.S.A., 188.
- , *Pythium de Baryanum* on, in U.S.A., 625.

- Ceanothus*, *Armillaria mellea* on, in England and Wales, 478.
- Cecidomyiidae attacking fungi, 801. (See also *Mycodiplosis*.)
- Cedrela sinensis*, *Fusicoccum cedrelae* on, in France, 182; (?) identical with *Phomopsis* stage of *Diaporthe oncostoma*, 183.
- , *Uncinula cedrelae* and its var. *nodulosa* on, in China, 746.
- Cedrus atlantica*, witches' broom of, in Germany, 413.
- *libani* var. *deodara*, see *Deodar*.
- Ceiba pentandra*, *Ustilina zonata* on, in Tanganyika, 427.
- Celeriac, see Celery.
- Celery (*Apium graveolens*), *Alternaria radicina* on, in Denmark, 276, 768.
- , *Bacillus fluorescens* on, in Canada, 632.
- , black heart of, 777.
- calico in U.S.A., 191; transmission of, by *Aphis gossypii* and other aphids, 191.
- , *Cercospora apii* on, in U.S.A., 552.
- , dry and heart rot of, in Denmark, 551.
- mosaic in U.S.A., 191; transmission of, by *Aphis gossypii* and other aphids, 191; by leaf abrasions, 737.
- , *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, 167; control, 768; factors affecting, 559, 768; occurrence in Bermuda, 559; in U.S.A., 477, 768.
- , *Septoria apii* on, control, 275, 552; occurrence in Germany, 275; in Palestine, 683; in U.S.A., 552; varietal reaction to, 275.
- , — var. *graveolentis* on, in Canada, 553; in U.S.A., 552.
- virus 1, affinity of cucumber mosaic to, 195.
- — can infect *Commelina communis*, cowpea, maize, and *Zinnia elegans*, 195.
- — on celery in U.S.A., 195.
- Cellaphane apparatus, use of, in detecting mould damage to cotton, 18.
- Cellophane wrappers, use of, against pitting of grapefruit, 499.
- Cellulose decomposition by soil fungi, 526, 741, 824; by plant pathogens, 521.
- Celtis mississippiensis*, see Hackberry.
- Cement, use of, against *Coniothyrium diplodiella* on vine, 200.
- Cenangium piniphilum* on pine in U.S.A., 117.
- *populeum*, *Dothichiza populea* (?) pycnidial stage of, 471.
- Centropitulum luteolum*, *Glottia centropitili* on, in France, 649.
- Centrosema plumieri*, *Corticium solani* on, in the Belgian Congo, 578.
- Cephalobus*, see Nematodes.
- Cephalosporium* on cardamom in India, 557.
- on elm in U.S.A., 130, 485.
- on man in Germany, 219; literature on, 501.
- *acremonium* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- — on maize in New S. Wales, 360; in U.S.A., 494.
- [*Cephalosporium acremonium*] on man, 501; in Italy, 220, 580.
- *asteroides griseum grützii* on man, referred to *C. acremonium*, 501.
- *ballagii* on man in Hungary, 93; wrongly referred to *Acremonium*, 93.
- *sacchari* on maize in Italy, 774.
- Cephalothecium* on strawberry and tobacco in Canada, 449.
- Ceratia orientalis*, (?) transmission of tomato mosaic by, 385.
- Ceratophorum* on *Crotalaria anagyroides* and *C. usaramoensis* in Ceylon, 747.
- *setosum* on *Lupinus luteus* in Italy, 775.
- Ceratostomella* on oak, in Italy, 129.
- on timber in Scandinavia, 271; in U.S.A., 69.
- *coerulea* on timber, effect of, on wood strength, 185.
- (?) — *fimbriata* on *Crotalaria juncea* in Brazil, 155.
- — on *Hevea* rubber in Java, 345; in Malaya, 734.
- — on *Ipomoea*, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- (?) — on plane in U.S.A., 329.
- *ips* on conifers in U.S.A., 544.
- — referred to *Grosmannia ips*, 827.
- *paradoxa* on banana in Australia, 104; in French Guinea, 451.
- — on coco-nut, 136; in India, 15.
- — on pineapple in Fiji, 137; in Mauritius, 203.
- — on sugar-cane in India, 558.
- *penicillata* referred to *Grosmannia penicillata*, 827.
- *piceaperda* on spruce in U.S.A., 544.
- *pilifera*, toxicity of chlorinated benzene derivatives to, 69.
- *pini* referred to *Grosmannia pini*, 827.
- *pluriannulata*, toxicity of chlorinated benzene derivatives to, 69.
- *pseudotsugae* on larch and *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* in U.S.A., 544.
- *ulmi* on elm, breeding against, 125, 615; *Ceresa bubalus* in relation to, 327; control, 130, 184, 326, 327, 328, 692; factors affecting, 479, 541; legislation against, in U.S.A., 752; *Magdalis* and *M. armicollis* in relation to, 327; notes on, 79, 126, 129, 326, 407, 474, 485; occurrence in Belgium, 328; in England, 326; in Europe, 129; in Germany, 183, 479; in Holland, 125, 126, 615; in Italy, 474; in Poland, 407; in Spain, 407; in U.S.A., 79, 129, 130, 184, 266, 326, 327, 328, 336, 691, 692; production of auxins by, 110; *Saperda tridentata* in relation to, 327; transmission of, by *Hylurgopinus rufipes*, 130, 328, 327, 328, 691; by *Pseudotsugamonemoides innumerabilis*, 126; by root grafts, 266; by *Scolytus*, 130; by *S. multistriatus*, 126, 129, 326, 327, 328, 407, 691; by *S. scolytus*, 126, 328, 407; varietal (and specific) reaction to, 125, 126, 183, 184, 328, 541, 615.
- Cercis siliquastrum*, *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Italy, 474.
- Cercospora* on *Crotalaria juncea* in India, 557.

- [*Cercospora*] on sesame in India, 78.
 — on soy-bean in India, 557.
 (1) — *acerosum* on sugar-cane in Madagascar, 607.
 — *albo-maculans* synonym of *Cercospora* *albo-maculans*, 187; of *C. brassicae*, 467.
 — *aleuritidis* on *Aleurites fordii* in Brazil, 633.
 — *anacardii* on *Anacardium occidentale* and *Anona reticulata* in Brazil, 59.
 — *anonae* on *Anona squamosa* in Brazil, 59.
 — *apii* on celery in U.S.A., 552.
 — *arachidicola* on groundnut in India, 2.
 — *arachidis* on groundnut in U.S.A., 278.
 — *beticola* can infect *Amaranthus retroflexus*, *Atriplex hastata*, *A. hortensis* *cupreata*, 337; *Beta lomatogoma*, 193; *Chenopodium*, 337; *C. ambrosioides*, *C. amaranticolor*, *C. foetidum*, *C. hybridum*, *C. quinoa*, *C. vulvaria*, and *Hablitzia tamnoides*, 193.
 — — on beet, breeding against, 696; control, 285, 373, 486, 763; cultural study on, 551; effect of, on sugar content, 763; factors affecting, 696; hosts of, 337; occurrence in Austria, 337; in Belgium, 764; in Czecho-Slovakia, 373; in France, 696; in Germany, 337, 763; in Holland, 191, 337; in Hungary, 337; in Italy, 337; in Japan, 337; in Poland, 285; in Rumania, 337; in Spain, 337; in U.S.A., 337, 486, 550; recent work on, 193; strains of, 337.
 — *bizzozzeriana* on *Lepidium* referred to *Alternaria brassicae*, 188.
 — *bloxami* synonym of *Alternaria brassicae*, 467.
 — *brassicicola* on *Brassica oleracea* and *B. sinensis* in the tropics, 467; *C. bloxami* confused with, 467.
 — *calotropidis* renamed *C. lingelsheimi*, 683.
 — *canavaliae* on *Canavalia ensiformis* in Sierra Leone, 344.
 — *canescens* on bean in Brazil, 60.
 — — on *Crotalaria juncea* in Sierra Leone, 344.
 — — on tomato (?) in the Ivory Coast, 830; in Sierra Leone, 344.
 — *cantuariensis* on hops in England, 462.
 — *capsici* on chilli in Brazil, 60; in Ceylon, 136.
 — *caribaea* on cassava in Brazil, 59; in Sierra Leone, 344; *Ragnhildiana manihoti* renamed, 59.
 — *citrullina* on melon in Brazil, 3.
 — — on watermelon in Brazil, 60; in Sierra Leone, 779.
 — *coffeicola* on coffee in Brazil, 91; in French Guinea, 284.
 — *columnae* on bean in Brazil, 60.
 — *concora* on potato in Holland, 246.
 — *cordobensis* on sweet potato in Brazil, 60.
 — *coryneoides* on vine in Palestine, 200.
 — *grandissima* on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia (from Brazil), 370.
 — *henningsii* on cassava in Brazil, 59; in Burma, 280.
 [*Cercospora henningsii*] on *Manihot glaziovii* in Sierra Leone, 779.
 — *hyalina* on rose in Brazil, 59.
 — *ipomoeae* on *Ipomoea purpurea* in Sierra Leone, 344.
 — *kopei* on sugar-cane in Java, 346.
 — *leoni* on vine in Palestine, 200.
 — *lepidii* synonym of *Alternaria brassicae*, 188.
 — *lingelsheimi* on *Calotropis procera* in Palestine, 683; *C. calotropidis* renamed, 683.
 — *longipes* on sugar-cane in Brazil, 60; in Madagascar, 607.
 — *moricola* on mulberry in Brazil, 633.
 — *musae* on banana, control, 451; factors affecting, 450, 705; (?) *Mycosphaerella* the ascigerous stage of, 164; occurrence in Fiji, 164; in New S. Wales, 450; in Queensland, 450; in Trinidad, 705; varietal reaction to, 164, 705.
 — *nicotianae* can infect chilli, *Datura stramonium*, eggplant, *Nicandra physaloides*, *Nicotiana*, *Solanum*, and tomato, 613.
 — — on tobacco, *C. raciborskii* and *C. solanicola* synonyms of, 613; control, 121; factors affecting, 687, 704; note on, 403; occurrence in Java, 687; in Queensland, 121, 612; in Rhodesia, 704; in Sumatra, 403.
 — *oryzae* on rice in Brazil, 60.
 — *paeoniae* on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 — *pastinacae* on parsnip in U.S.A., 283.
 — *personata* on groundnut, factors affecting, 284; genetics of resistance to, 278; occurrence in French W. Africa, 284; in India, 2; in U.S.A., 278.
 — *pyri*, status of, 187.
 — *raciborskii* synonym of *C. nicotianae*, 613.
 — *ribis-rubri* on currant in Rumania, 260.
 — *rigospora* on chilli in Brazil, 60.
 — *roesleri* on vine in Palestine, 200.
 — *rosae*, status of, 187.
 — *rosaecola* on rose in Brazil, 60.
 — *rubi*, perfect stage of, renamed *Mycosphaerella confusa*, 449.
 — *sacchari* on sugar-cane in Madagascar, 607.
 — *sessilis* on vine in U.S.S.R., 200.
 — *smilacina* f. *asperae* on *Smilax aspera* in Palestine, 683.
 — *solanicola* on potato in Brazil, 60; synonym of *C. nicotianae*, 613.
 — *stevensii* on soy-bean in Brazil, 633.
 — *stizolobii* on *Mucuna pruriens* and *Stizolobium aterrimum* in Sierra Leone, 779.
 — *tageticola* on *Tagetes patula* in India, 558.
 — *tinosporae* on *Tinospora cordifolia* in India, 174, 175.
 — *vicosae* on *Manihot* in Brazil, 59.
 — *violae* on violet in Bulgaria, 746.
 — *viticola* synonym of *C. vitis*, 200.
 — *vitiphylla* on vine in Palestine, 200.
 — *vitis* on vine, *C. viticola* synonym of, 200.
 — *zeae-maydis* on maize in Brazil, 633.

- Cercospora* *albo-maculans* synonym of, *C. brassicae* (q.v.), 467.
- *arachnoidea* imperfect stage of *Mycosphaerella arachnoidea*, 762.
- *brassicae* on cabbage, Chinese, in U.S.A., 187.
- — on turnip in England, 467; in U.S.A., 187; synonymy of, 467; wrongly referred to *Cercospora bloxami*, 467.
- *herpotrichoides*, effect of bios on growth of, 109.
- — on barley in Germany, 783.
- — on cereals, control, 207; factors affecting, 782; occurrence in Austria, 352; in Germany, 782, 783; in Tunis, 207.
- — on oats and rye in Germany, 783.
- — on wheat, control, 145, 288, 567, 709; effect of, on yield, 709, 783; factors affecting, 145, 433; note on, 433; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in England, 433; in France, 145, 288; in Germany, 566, 783; study on, 709.
- —, production of auxins by, 109, 110.
- *maculans* conidial stage of *Mycosphaerella mori*, 67.
- —, *Fusarium maculans* renamed, 67.
- —, synonymy of, 67.
- Cercosporina ricinella* on *Ricinus communis* in Palestine, 683; in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Ceresa bubalus* in relation to *Ceratostomella ulmi* on elm, 327.
- Ceresan, composition and mercury content of, 667.
- , German official nomenclature for, 83.
- injury, 347, 370.
- , use of, against *Aphanomyces raphani* on radish, 421; against *Ascochyta* on peas, 74; against *Bacterium medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola* on bean, 419; against *Bact. tabacum* on tobacco, 61; against *Colletotrichum lini* on flax, 652; against *Corticium solani* on cotton, 18; against *Fusarium lini* on flax, 652; against *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on maize, 13; against *G. moniliformis* on rice, 777; against *G. saubinetii* on barley, 347; on wheat, 346; against *Helminthosporium avenae* on oats, 289; against *H. gramineum* on barley, 347; against *H. sativum* on barley, 86; against *Moniliopsis aderkholdi* on Cactaceae, 371; on tobacco, 61; against *Phytophthora cactorum* on *Cereus* and *Melocactus*, 371; against *P. infestans* on tomato, 539; against *Polyspora lini* on flax, 652; against *Puccinia antirrhini* on *Antirrhinum majus*, 370; against *Pythium* on flax, 652; against *P. de Baryanum* on tobacco, 61; against *Rhizoctonia* on flax, 652; against *Sclerotinia* (?) *minor* on lettuce, 420; against *Thielaviopsis basicola* on tobacco, 61; against tobacco diseases in Rumania, 324; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 347, 569; against *U. hordei* on barley, 347, 557, 641; against *U. kolleri* on oats, 347; against *U. nigra* on barley, 347, 641; against vegetable diseases, 135; against wheat bunt, 8, 346.
- [Ceresan] liquid, use of, against *Ascochyta* on peas, 74.
- nassbeize U. 564, use of, against cereal diseases, 83; against *Sclerotium rolfsii* on orchids, 99.
- , new improved, injury, 347.
- , —, stimulatory effect of, 10.
- , —, use of, against *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on maize, 13; against *G. saubinetii* on barley, 347; on wheat, 346; against *Helminthosporium gramineum* on barley, 347; against *Pythium de Baryanum* on tomato, 282; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 10, 347; against *U. hordei* on barley, 347, 641, 641; against *U. kolleri* on oats, 10, 347; against *U. nigra* on barley, 347, 641; against wheat bunt, 346.
- (U.S.A.), see Granosan.
- U.T. 1875, use of, against *Diplodia zaeae* and *Gibberella saubinetii* on maize, 574; against *Helminthosporium avenae* on oats, 565; against *Nigrospora* on maize, 574; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, *U. hordei* on barley, *U. kolleri* on oats, and against wheat bunt, 565.
- Ceretan, see Ceresan.
- Cereus*, *Botrytis cinerea* on, in Germany, 371.
- , *Gloeosporium cerei* on, in Germany, 372.
- , *Helminthosporium cactorum* on, in Germany, 371.
- , *Moniliopsis aderkholdi* on, 586.
- , *Phoma cereicola* on, 372.
- , *Phytophthora cactorum* on, in Germany, 371.
- , *Pythium de Baryanum* on, in Italy, 371.
- , *Septoria cacticola* on, 372.
- Ceroplastes floridensis*, *Hypocrella turbinata* parasitizing, in British Honduras, 579.
- Cerotelium desmum* on cotton in Colombia, 259; in Sierra Leone, 779.
- *fici* on fig in India, 778; in Palestine, 683.
- Chaetocnema denticulata* and *C. pulicaria* transmitting *Aplanobacter stewartii* on maize, 573.
- Chaetomium*, cellulose decomposition by, in Polish soils, 526, 741.
- on citrus in India, 496.
- *globosum* in soil in Poland, 741.
- *indicum* in soil (?) in India, 824; in Poland, 741.
- *spirale* in soil in Poland, 741.
- Chaetophoma* in soil in Poland, 741.
- Chaetothyria*, amended diagnosis of the genus, 818.
- *amadelpha*, *C. consociata*, and *C. megalo-* *spora* referred to *Microcallis*, 818.
- *musarum* on banana, *Chaetothyrium musarum* synonym of, 818; occurrence in Brazil, 487, 818.
- *phoebes* referred to *Microcallis*, 818.
- Chaetothyrium cinereum*, *C. depressum*, *C. fuscum*, *C. fusisporum*, *C. globosum*, and *C. griseolum* in New S. Wales, 530.

[*Chaetothyrium*] *guaraniticum*, taxonomy of, 818.
 — *loganiense* in New S. Wales, 530.
 — *musarum*, synonym of *Chaetothyria musarum*, 818.
 — *pellatum*, *C. roseosporum*, and *C. strigosum* in New S. Wales, 530.
Chamaecyparis obtusa var. *formosana*, (?) *Veluticeps* on, in Japan, 545.
 Charcoal base rot of oil palm in Malaya, 647.
Charrinia diplodiella on vine in Rumania, 202.
 Cheese, *Penicillium italicum* in, in U.S.A., 223.
Cheiranthus cheiri, see Wallflower.
Chelidonium majus, *Melampsora magnusiana* on, in Norway, 618; a race of *M. tremulae*, 618.
Chenopodium, *Cercospora beticola* can infect, 337.
 —, *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Germany, 237.
 — *album*, *Bacterium heterocephalum* and *Bact. tabacum* on, in U.S.S.R., 750.
 — *amaranticolor*, *C. ambrosioides*, *C. foetidum*, *C. hybridum*, *C. quinoa*, and *C. vulvaria*, *Cercospora beticola* can infect, 193.
 Cherry (*Prunus avium* and *P. cerasus*), apoplexy of, in Greece, 591.
 —, *Armillaria mellea* on, in Rhodesia, 705.
 —, bacterial canker and leaf spot of, in England, 703.
 —, *Bacterium pruni* on, in U.S.A., 281.
 —, — *tumefaciens* on, 138; (?) in Greece, 591.
 —, *Botrytis* on, in Canada, 480.
 —, *Coccomyces hiemalis* and *Dibotryon morbosum* on, in U.S.A., 2.
 —, foliar mottling of, see mosaic mottle of.
 —, *Fomes fulvus* on, in China, 684.
 —, *Monilia oregonensis* on, in Canada, 661.
 —, mosaic mottle of, in Canada, 480; in U.S.A., 345, 664; transmission of, by budding and grafting, 480, 664.
 —, *Penicillium* on, in Canada, 480.
 —, *Phyllosticta pruni-avium* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
 —, *Puccinia cerasi* on, in Italy, 236; renamed *Leucotelium cerasi*, 236.
 —, *Rhizopus* on, in Canada, 480.
 —, *Sclerotinia fructicola* on, in U.S.A., 592.
 —, — *laxa* on, in Canada, 480.
 —, *Stereum purpureum* on, in U.S.A., 103.
 —, *Taphrina cerasi* on, in Sweden, 176.
 —, *Valsa leucostoma* on, in France and Switzerland, 447.
 —, *Venturia cerasi* on, in Spain, 75; in Switzerland, 588.
 —, virus disease of, in France, 515.
 Cheshunt compound, use of, against *Phytophthora cinnamomi* on *Erica hiemalis*, *E. nivalis*, and *E. willmoreana*, 656.
 Chestnut (*Castanea*), Discomycetes on,

[Chestnut], *Endothia* on, in India, 1.
 —, — *parasitica* on, breeding against, 692; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; nature of resistance to, 541; occurrence in U.S.A., 541, 692; study on, 541.
 —, *Melanospora* on, in France, 616.
 — moulds in Italy, 408.
 —, *Phoma endogena* on, in France, 616.
 —, *Phyllosticta maculiformis* on, in Spain, 75.
 —, *Phytophthora* on, in England, 325.
 —, — *cambivora* on, control, 540; factors affecting, 541; losses caused by, 540, 616; occurrence in France, 130, 409; in Italy, 616, 617; in Spain, 540; specific reaction to, 616, 617.
 —, *Pucciniastrum castaneae* on, in Japan, 609.
 —, *Sclerotinia pseudotuberosa* on, in France and Italy, 616; *Rhacodiella castaneae* microconidial stage of, 616.
 Chick pea, see *Cicer arietinum*.
 Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), *Bremia lactucae* on, in Czecho-Slovakia, 420.
 —, *Verticillium dahliae* on, in Belgium, 387.
 Chilli (*Capsicum annum*), *Actinomyces toschidlowskii* on, in Rumania, 261.
 —, *Alternaria capsici annui* on, in Rumania, 261.
 —, *Bacterium solanacearum* on, in Ceylon, 180.
 —, *Brachysporium senegalense* on, in Japan, 511.
 —, — *tomato* on, in Japan, 266.
 —, *Cercospora capsici* on, in Brazil, 60; in Ceylon, 136.
 —, — *nicotianae* can infect, 613.
 —, — *rigospora* on, in Brazil, 60.
 —, *Choanephora cucurbitarum* on, in Burma, 280.
 —, *Diaporthe phaseolorum* on, in U.S.A., 277; synonymy of *Phomopsis* stage of, 277.
 —, *Fusarium* on, in Hungary, 444.
 —, *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
 —, little leaf (?) virus of, in Ceylon, 136.
 —, *Peronospora tabacina* on, in U.S.A., 119.
 —, *Phytophthora drechsleri* can infect, 550.
 —, *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 —, tomato 'Huissen' disease can infect, 182.
 —, — mosaic can infect, 385.
 —, — spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444; in U.S.A., 65.
 —, virus disease of, in China, 385.
 Chinosol, see Quinosol.
Chiogenes hispidula, *Chrysomyxa chio-genis* on, in U.S.A., 761.
 Chives, see *Allium schoenoprasum*.
 Chlamydospores, definition of, 608.
 Chloramine, use of, as a wood pulp preservative, 271.
Chlorella variegata on man, relation of, to *Pentotheca* 95

- Chlorinated benzene derivatives, toxicity of, to *Ceratostomella pilifera*, *C. pluriannulata*, and *Fomes annosus*, 69.
- Chlornaphthalene, use of, as a wood pulp preservative, 271.
- Chloronitrobenzene as a constituent of 'brassian', 196.
- Chloro-orthophenylphenol, toxicity of, to *Ceratostomella pilifera*, *C. pluriannulata*, and *Fomes annosus*, 69.
- Chloropicrin as a soil disinfectant, 15, 518.
- Chlorosis of cactus in Germany, 372.
- of citrus in India, 496.
- of *Crotalaria anagyroides* in Malaya, 79.
- of cucumber in China, 385.
- of fruit trees, control, 452.
- of grapefruit in U.S.A., 797.
- of *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
- of *Hydrangea hortensis* in Germany, 226.
- of lupin in Czecho-Slovakia, 298; in Germany, 373.
- of oak in U.S.A., 758.
- of orange in U.S.A., 797.
- of *Ornithopus sativus* in Germany, 372.
- of peach in France, 515.
- of *Primula obconica* in Germany, 227.
- of raspberry in U.S.A., 376.
- of rhododendron in U.S.A., 229.
- of vine in France, 631.
- , infectious, of orange in Algeria, in relation to 'mal secco', 291.
- Chlorotic disease of hops in England, 257, 462.
- Choanephora* on *Crotalaria retusa* in Sierra Leone, 779.
- *cucurbitarum* on cassava in Malaya, 632.
- — on chilli in Burma, 280.
- 'Cholesterol mosaic' associated with *Trichophyton* on man in Canada, 152, 582.
- Cholodny's technique for the study of soil micro-organisms, 115, 334.
- Chrysanthemum*, bacterium on, inducing leafy galls, 724.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in Greece, 577.
- , *Macrosporium* on, in S. Africa, 426.
- , *Oidium chrysanthemi* on, in Germany, 583.
- , *Phakopsora artemisiae* on, in Japan, 609.
- , *Puccinia chrysanthemi* on, in Germany, 583; in India, 78.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, detection of, 655; occurrence in England, 444, 655.
- *cinerariaefolium*, *Vialina radicola* on, in Italy, 135.
- *frutescens*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, 139, 782; growth stimulant of, 706; hormone of, 782.
- *maximum*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in U.S.A., 477.
- Chrysomya abietis* on pine in Norway, 618.
- [*Chrysomya abietis*] on spruce in Bulgaria, 411; in Norway, 618.
- *chiogenis* can infect spruce, 761.
- — on *Chiogenes hispidula* in U.S.A., 761.
- *ledicola* on spruce in Canada, 259.
- *piperiana* on *Rhododendron macrophyllum* in U.S.A., 760.
- — on spruce in U.S.A., 760; *Peridermium parksianum* haploid stage of, 760.
- *pyrolae* var. *pyrolata* on *Pyrola minor* and *P. secunda* in Norway, 618.
- Cibotium schiedei*, *Pestalozzia cibotii* on, in U.S.A., 26.
- Cicadulina mbila* transmitting maize streak, 203, 529, 645; sugar-cane streak, 744.
- *nicholsi* transmitting maize streak, 645.
- *zeae* transmitting maize streak, 529, 645.
- Cicer arietinum*, *Ascochyta rabiei* on, in Bulgaria, 700; in India, 198; *Mycosphaerella rabiei* ascigerous stage of, 700.
- —, *Fusarium* and (?) *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 423.
- —, *Mystrosporium* on, in India, 557.
- —, wilt of, in India, 423.
- Cichorium endivia*, see Endive.
- *intybus*, see Chicory.
- Cinchona ledgeriana*, *Phytophthora palmivora* on, in India, 410.
- Cineraria*, *Ascochyta cinerariae* on, in Germany, 443.
- , bacterial disease of, in Denmark, 73.
- , *Bremia lactucae* on, in Czecho-Slovakia, 420; in Italy, 443.
- , *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in Germany, 99.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- Cintractia* on *Carex* in Finland, 117.
- *crus-galli* on *Panicum crus-galli*, neoplasms in, 139.
- Circinotrichum metaniger* on man, *Cladosporium metaniger* and *Cryptococcus metaniger* referred to, 502.
- Cirsium*, see *Cnicus*.
- Citro-ammoniacal pyrophosphate of iron, use of, against peach chlorosis, 516.
- Citromyces pfefferianus*, lipolysis of fats and oils by, 42.
- Citron (*Citrus medica*), *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* on, legislation against, in Italy, 832; occurrence in Greece, 575.
- Citrullus vulgaris*, see Watermelon.
- Citrus*, *Aithaloderma ferruginea* on, in New S. Wales, 530.
- , *Alternaria citri* on, in India, 496.
- , *Armillaria mellea* on, in Italy, 213; in Malta, 780; in New S. Wales, 280.
- , *Aspergillus* on, in India, 497.
- blight in U.S.A., 796.
- , *Capnodium citri* on, in India, 496; in Palestine, 497.
- , *Chaetomium* on, in India, 496.
- chlorosis in India, 496.
- , *Cladosporium herbarum* var. *citricola* on, in India, 496.

- [*Citrus*, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on, control, 364; note on, 364; occurrence in Australia, 714; in Greece, 575; in Jamaica, 364.
- , *Corticium solani* on, in Italy, 213; in U.S.A., 361.
- , *Curvularia inaequalis* on, in India, 496.
- decay, control in U.S.A., 781.
- , *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* on, in Italy, 291, 575.
- , *Diaporthe citri* on, antagonism of, to *Phytophthora citrophthora* and *P. parasitica*, 14; control, 364; occurrence in Brazil, 495; in Jamaica, 364; in Porto Rico, 14.
- , *Diplodia natalensis* on, control, 364, 498; occurrence in Brazil, 495; in Jamaica, 364; (?) in the Philippines, 498.
- diseases, legislation against, in British Honduras, 400; new edition of Fawcett's book on, 574; occurrence in Brazil, 291; in India, 496; in the Philippines, 560.
- , *Elsinoe fawcetti* on, control, 362; legislation against, in Palestine, 127; in U.S.S.R., 400; note on, 778; occurrence in the Argentine, 362; in British Guiana, 202; in the Gold Coast, 77; in Sierra Leone, 778.
- exanthema in Western Australia, 730.
- , *Fomes noxius* on, in Ceylon, 136.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Italy, 213.
- , *Ganoderma* on, in New S. Wales, 280.
- , — *applanatum* and *G. laccatum* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- , greasy spot of, in India, 2.
- leprosis in Brazil, 13, 291.
- , *Leptosphaeria bondari* on, *Coniothyrium* and *Hendersonia* conidial stages of, 90; occurrence in Brazil, Surinam, and Venezuela, 90.
- , — *citricola* on, in Italy, 91.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in Greece, 577.
- mottle leaf, control, 146, 363, 495, 576, 714, 778; occurrence in Australia, 714; in India, 778; in the Philippines, 363; in U.S.A., 146, 495, 576, 714; varietal reaction to, 363.
- mycorrhiza in U.S.A., 90, 365.
- , (?) *Nectria haematococca* on, in the Philippines, 498.
- , *Oidium tingitaninum* on, in Ceylon, 136.
- , *Penicillium italicum* on, in Malta, 780.
- , *Phomopsis californica* and *P. citri* on, see *Diaporthe citri* on.
- , *Phyllosticta disciformis* and *P. hesperidearum* on, in Brazil now attributed to *Leptosphaeria bondari*, 91.
- , *Phytophthora* on, in Greece, 575.
- , — *citrophthora* on, control, 89, 541; inhibition of, by *Diaporthe citri*, 14; occurrence in Italy, 575; in Porto Rico, 14; in Spain, 541; in U.S.A., 89.
- , — *hibernalis* on, in New S. Wales, 280.
- , — *palmivora* on, in India, 482, 795; in the Philippines, 80; varietal reaction to, 482, 795.
- [*Citrus*, *Phytophthora*] *parasitica* on, control, 89, 796; inhibition of, by *Diaporthe citri*, 14; occurrence in Italy, 575; in Morocco, 796; in Porto Rico, 14; in U.S.A., 89; varietal reaction to, 796.
- , *Pleospora herbarum* on, in India, 496.
- , *Pseudomonas citri* on, control, 136, 336; legislation against, in Antigua, 64; in Australia, 832; in Brazil, 64; in Palestine, 127; in U.S.A., 336; in U.S.S.R., 399; non-occurrence in S. Africa, 425; occurrence in Ceylon, 136; in U.S.A., 336.
- , — *citriputale* on, in Greece, 575.
- , — *syringae* on, in Victoria, 772.
- psorosis in Brazil, 13; in S. Africa, 425; in U.S.A., 13.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in Italy, 575.
- , ring blotch of, in Brazil, 13.
- , *Rosellinia pepo* and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in Italy, 213.
- , *Sphaceloma fawcettii* on, see *Elsinoe fawcetti* on.
- , — *scabiosa* on, in Queensland, 435; *Ramularia scabiosa* renamed, 435.
- , *Sporotrichum citri* on, see *Elsinoe fawcetti* on.
- wilt in India, 361.
- , yellowing of, in New S. Wales, 280.
- , zonate chlorosis of, in Brazil and U.S.A., 13.
- *aurantiifolia*, see Lime.
- *aurantium* and its var. *bigaradia*, see Orange.
- *erythrosa*, *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- *limonia*, see Lemon.
- *maxima*, see Pomelo.
- *medica*, see Citron.
- var. *acida*, see Lime.
- *mitis*, *Fusarium solani* on, in the Philippines, 498.
- , gumming disease of, in the Philippines, 498.
- *nobilis*, see Orange.
- *paradisi*, see Grapefruit.
- *poonensis*, see Orange.
- *sinensis*, see Orange.
- *tankan*, see Orange.
- *trifoliata*, see *Poncirus trifoliata*.
- Cladosporium* on beet in Italy, 673.
- on hops in England, 462, 825.
- on wheat in India, 433.
- *bacca* on grapes in S. Africa, 701.
- *carophylum* on peach in India, 587; in U.S.A., 235.
- *cellare* in Germany, 479; *Rhacodium cellare* renamed, 479, 631.
- *cucumerinum* on cucumber in U.S.A., 197.
- *fulvum* on tomato, breeding against, 480, 481, 690; control, 74, 166, 407, 480, 481, 667; factors affecting, 690; genetics of resistance to, 470, 481; non-transmission of reaction to, by grafting, 522; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Canada, 481; in England, 424, 667; in Germany, 480; in Holland, 74; in Jersey, 690; in Lithuania, 63; in Poland, 407; in S. Australia, 324; in U.S.A., 470; varietal reaction to, 481.

- [*Cladosporium*] *herbarum* in soil in Egypt, 314.
 — on *Cymbidium* in Italy, 41.
 — on passion fruit in Queensland, 593.
 — var. *citricola* on citrus in India, 496.
 — — — on orange in relation to 'lepra explosiva' in the Argentine, 14.
 — *lycopersicum* on tomato in Lithuania, 62.
 — *metaniger* referred to *Circinotrichum metaniger*, 502.
 — (?) *miyakei* on rice in Ceylon, 137.
 — *paoniae* on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 — *vernecki* on man, 20.
Clasterosporium on vine in India, 587.
 — *carpophilum* on apricot in Egypt, 590.
 — on peach in Egypt, 590; in Palestine, 683.
 — on plum in Egypt, 590.
 — *punctiforme* on rice in British Guiana, 740.
Claudopus nidulans on mulberry in Japan, 67.
Clausena lansium, *Gloeosporium* on, in China, 362; (?) a stage of *Glomerella cingulata*, 363.
Claviceps on Gramineae in Esthonia, 11.
 — on *Susa paniculata*, *Cordyceps clavicipitcola* parasitizing, in Japan, 801.
 — *paspali* on *Paspalum* in the Argentine, New S. Wales, New Zealand, S. Africa, and U.S.A., 809.
 — — on *Paspalum dilatatum* in New S. Wales, 724; in Queensland, 504.
 — — on *Paspalum distichum* and *P. urvillei* in New S. Wales, 724.
 — *purpurea*, alkaloids of, 22, 223, 720.
 — on Gramineae in Esthonia, 11.
Clitocybe on banana in New S. Wales, 238.
Clitoria cajanifolia, *Phyllosticta* on, in Ceylon, 747.
Clove (Eugenia caryophyllata), 'sudden death' of, in Zanzibar, 204.
Clover (Trifolium), *Aphanomyces euteiches* can infect, 768.
 —, *Ascochyta trifolii alpestris* on, in Poland, 55.
 —, *Bacterium heteroceum* on, in U.S.S.R., 750.
 —, *Dothidella trifolii* on, in U.S.S.R., 26.
 —, *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in Czechoslovakia, 373; in U.S.A., 659.
 —, *Kabatiella caulivora* on, in Belgium, 776; in Italy, 158; wrongly referred to *Gloeosporium trifolii*, 158.
 —, *Leptosphaeria trifolii alpestris* on, in Poland, 55.
 —, *Mitula sclerotiorum* on, in Hungary, 725.
 — mosaic, identical with sore shin of lupin, 28; occurrence in New Zealand, 28; in U.S.A., 274, 339, 418; transmission of, by *Macrosiphum pisi*, 339; by mechanical methods, 339; to bean, 274, 339.
 —, pea viruses 1 and 2 can infect, 551.
 —, *Peronospora pratensis* on, in Sweden, 176.
 — — *trifolii hybridi* on, in Czechoslovakia, 373.
 [Clover], *Polyspora lini* on, in Italy, 158.
 —, potash deficiency disease of, in Germany, 585.
 —, reclamation disease of, 793; in Austria, 415.
 —, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on, in Hungary, 725; in Sweden, 299.
 —, *Sphaeronema bustinzae* on, in Spain, 175.
 —, *Stagonospora meliloti* on, in Canada, 632.
 —, *Typhula trifolii* on, in Hungary, 725.
 —, *Uromyces flectens* on, in Spain, 176.
 —, — *trifolii* on, in U.S.A., 810.
 —, virus disease of, in U.S.A., 418.
 —, white clover virus 1 on, in U.S.A., 418.
 Clustered stool disease of sugar-cane in Queensland, 321.
 (?) *Cniscus arvensis*, *Puccinia obtogens* on, toxins of, 710.
 — —, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in U.S.A., 167.
 — *oleraceus*, *Protomyces cirsii-oleracei* on, in Germany, 610.
 Coal tar as a fibre rope preservative, 505.
 — as a fishing net preservative, 91, 504.
 — as a timber preservative, 187, 413.
 — as a wound dressing, 498, 619, 795.
 — —, see also Creosote.
 Coalite oil and tar as fibre rope preservatives, 505.
 Cobra process of timber preservation, 333.
Coccidioides immitis on cattle in U.S.A., 221.
 — on man in the Argentine and N. America, 503.
 Coccids, see Scale insects.
Coccomyces hiemalis on cherry in U.S.A., 2.
Cochlearia armoracia, see Horse-radish.
Cochliobolus stenospilus, ascigerous stage of *Helminthosporium stenospilum* (q.v.) named, 397.
 Coco-nut (*Cocos nucifera*), bud rot of, in Jamaica, 343.
 —, *Ceratostomella paradoxa* can infect, 136; occurrence in India, 15.
 —, *Ganoderma lucidum* on, in Malaya, 632; parasitism of, 436.
 —, leaf-bitten disease of, in Ceylon, 136; in India, 15; relation of *Ceratostomella paradoxa* to, 15, 136.
 — leaf discoloration in Jamaica, 343.
 —, stalk rot of, in India, 15.
 —, little leaf of, legislation against, in St. Vincent, 128; occurrence in St. Lucia, 2.
 —, *Pestalozzia palmarum* and *Phytophthora arecae* on, in India, 15.
 —, *Phytophthora palmivora* on, control, 2; legislation against, in St. Vincent, 128; occurrence in India, 15; in Jamaica, 343; in St. Lucia, 2; in St. Vincent, 128.
 — wilt in British Guiana, 202; in India, 15.
 Coco-nut oil, use of, with Bordeaux mixture, 778.

- Cocos plumosa*, *Penicillium vermoeseni* on, in U.S.A., 91.
- Coelomomyces anophelesica* and *C. indiana* on *Anopheles* in India, 19.
- Coëmansia reversa* in Russian soils, 116.
- Coffee (*Coffea*), *Armillaria mellea* on, in East Africa and Tanganyika, 261.
- , 'black tip' of, in the Belgian Congo and Kenya, 436.
- , *Botrytis cinerea* on, in Tanganyika, 704.
- , *Cercospora coffeicola* on, in Brazil, 91; in French Guinea, 284.
- , collar rot of, in Tanganyika, 704.
- , *Colletotrichum* on, in Kenya, 214.
- , — *coffeanum* on, factors affecting, 17, 214; note on, 17, 798; occurrence in French Guinea, 283; in India, 17, 798; in Kenya, 214.
- , *Corticium koleroga* on, in Brazil, 3; in (?) Java, 345.
- , — *salmonicolor* on, in India, 78; in Java, 345.
- , — *solani* on, in Malaya, 632.
- , die-back of, in India, 17, 798.
- , *Diplodia* on, in Kenya, 214.
- diseases, list of, 717; occurrence in Africa, 577, 798; in the Philippines, 560.
- , 'Elgon die-back' of, in Kenya, 213.
- , *Fomes lignosus* and *F. noxius* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- , *Fusarium lateritium* var. *longum* on, in Nyasaland, 780.
- , *Glomerella cingulata* on, in Kenya, 482.
- , *Hemileia vastatrix* on, absence of, a factor in Brazilian production, 147; control, 16, 703, 798; factors affecting, 351; genetics of resistance to, 16, 798; legislation against, in Brazil, 64; occurrence in India, 16, 798; in Tanganyika, 703.
- , 'hot and cold' disease of, see black tip of.
- , Marasmioid thread blight on, in India, 77.
- , (?) phloem necrosis of, in Brazil, 292.
- , *Phoma* on, in Kenya, 214.
- , *Phomopsis* on, in Kenya, 214.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in Java, 17, 345; in Sumatra, 17.
- , *Rosellinia* (?) *necatrix* on, in French Equatorial Africa, 283.
- , (?) *Sphaeropsis* on, in Kenya, 214.
- Coix lacryma-jobi*, *Aplanobacter stewarti* can infect, 573.
- , *Brachysporium tomato* on, in Japan, 266.
- var. *frumentacea*, *Brachysporium senegalense* on, in Japan, 511.
- Coleopuccinia simplex* on loquat in Japan, 57.
- Collar rot of coffee in Tanganyika, 704.
- Colletotrichum* on coffee in Kenya, 214.
- on mango in Nyasaland, 36.
- on oil palm in Sierra Leone, 343.
- on tomato in Lithuania, 63.
- stage of *Glomerella cingulata*, 174.
- *andropogonis* synonym of *C. graminicola*, 494.
- [*Colletotrichum*] *atramentarium* on dahlia in Czechoslovakia, 370.
- on potato in Hungary, 445.
- on tomato in Jersey, 690.
- *capsici* on papaw in Sierra Leone, 344.
- *coffeanum* on coffee, factors affecting, 17, 214; note on, 17, 798; occurrence in French Guinea, 283; in India, 17, 798; in Kenya, 214.
- *curvatum* on *Crotalaria juncea* in India, 703.
- *falcatum* on sugar-cane, borers in relation to, 607; breeding against, 605; control, 116, 463; effect of, on yield, 116, 463; occurrence in India, 463; in Madagascar, 607; in the Philippines, 116; in Porto Rico, 606; in U.S.A., 463, 605, 781, 826; varietal reaction to, 116, 464, 605, 607, 781, 826.
- *fragariae* on strawberry in U.S.A., 781.
- *gloeosporioides* on *Averrhoa carambola* in Brazil, 3.
- on citrus, control, 364; note on, 364; occurrence in Australia, 714; in Greece, 575; in Jamaica, 364.
- on grapefruit in Trinidad, 495.
- on lime in India, 361.
- on orange, control, 497; factors affecting, 495, 496; 'lepra explosiva' in relation to, 14; occurrence in the Argentine, 14; in Ceylon, 136; in India, 496; in S. Africa, 716; in Trinidad, 495, 496; study on, 496; varietal reaction to, 496.
- on papaw in storage, 377.
- *graminicola* can infect barley, *Eleusine indica*, *Euchlaena mexicana*, oats, *Panicum frumentaceum*, *P. typhoideum*, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, *Setaria italica*, sorghum, and wheat, 795.
- on maize in Germany, 494; in India, 795; in Kenya, 558; study on, 795; synonymy of, 494; transmission of, by seed, 494.
- on sorghum in New S. Wales, 280.
- *jaczewskii* synonym of *C. graminicola*, 494.
- *lagenarium*, *C. oligochaetum* referred to, 467.
- on cucumber in U.S.A., 197; in U.S.S.R., 698.
- on melon in France, 628; in U.S.S.R., 698.
- on vegetable marrow and water-melon in U.S.S.R., 698.
- *lini* on flax, dissemination of, 384; occurrence in U.S.A., 652; in U.S.S.R., 369.
- *lolii* synonym of *C. graminicola*, 494.
- *montemartinii* on *Arum italicum* and *Zantedeschia ethiopica* in Italy, 658.
- *oligochaetum* referred to *C. lagenarium*, 467.
- *pollaccii* on *Aucuba japonica* var. *variegata* in U.S.A., 26.
- *rhodocyclum* conidial stage of *Glomerella phacidiomorpha*, 506; synonymy of, 506.

- [*Colletotrichum*] *socium* parasitizing *Melampsora* on *Salix* in Latvia, 399.
- *spinaciae* on spinach in Italy, 775.
 - *tarazaci* on *Tarazacum kok-saghyz* in U.S.S.R., 740.
 - *truncatum* can infect *Phaseolus lunatus*, 272.
 - on eggplant in U.S.A., 272.
 - *vermicularis* synonym of *C. graminicola*, 494.
- Colloidal copper, effect of, on tomato transpiration, 736.
- injury, 281.
 - , use of, against *Cercospora nicotianae* on tobacco, 121; against *Oidium tingtoninum* on citrus, 136; against *Peronospora tabacina* on tobacco, 121, 281, 756; against *Phoma citricarpa* on orange, 281.
 - , see also Bouisol.
 - resin as a combined adhesive and wetter, 736.
 - sulphur, use of, against *Gymnosporangium clavipes* on *Juniperus* and *Rosaceae*, 160; against *G. juniperi-virginianae* on apple, 484; against *Peronospora tabacina* on tobacco, 120; against *Pseudomonas citri* on citrus, 136; against *Puccinia pelargonizionalis* on pelargonium, 509.
- Collybia velutipes*, cultivation of, in Japan, 72.
- Commelina communis*, celery virus I and cucumber mosaic can infect, 196.
- Conifers, *Armillaria mellea* on, in Belgium, 473.
- , *Caliciopsis pinea* on, in U.S.A., 620.
 - , *Ceratostomella ips* on, in U.S.A., 544.
 - , *Corticium solani* on, in Germany, 586.
 - , *Fomes annosus* on, in Belgium, 473.
 - , *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 - , *Rhizina undulata* on, in Belgium, 473.
 - , *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 - , smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
 - , *Trametes pini* on, in Germany, 472; in N. America, 543.
- Coniophora cerebella*, see *C. puteana*.
- *puteana* on timber, control, 186, 479, 623; effect of infra-red rays on, 624; factors affecting, 622; occurrence in France, 540; in Germany, 479; in Great Britain, 186, 331; in Sweden, 623.
 - , toxicity of basillite U and fluralsil-extra to, 546.
- Coniosporium gečevi* synonym of *Nigrospora oryzae*, 746.
- Coniothecium* on almond and peach in India, 587.
- *chomatoporum* on apple and plum in India, 586.
- Coniothyriella theobromae* on cacao in the Ivory Coast, 830.
- Coniothyrium* on *Euphorbia lactea* and *Stapelia gigantea* in U.S.A., 809.
- *diplodiella* on vine in Italy and Switzerland, 200.
 - *rosarum* referred to *C. fuckelii* (*Leptospaeria coniothyrium*) (q.v.), 468.
 - *wernsdorffiae* on rose in Italy, 22.
- Conium maculatum*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in England, 742.
- Convallaria majalis*, see Lily of the valley.
- Convulvulus arvensis* harbouring tobacco virescence virus in U.S.S.R., 754.
- Coposil, spreaders for, 666.
- , use of, against *Phytophthora infestans* and *Septoria lycopersici* on tomato, 706.
- Copper, replacement of, in fungicides, 735.
- acetate injury, 36.
 - , use of, against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 208; against wheat bunt, 638.
 - arsenate as a timber preservative, 623.
 - arsenite, use of, against wheat bunt, 344.
 - carbonate a constituent of Heyden dust and saatbeize P.237, 286.
 - , use of, against cereal diseases in Tunis, 208; against *Colletotrichum lini* on flax, 652; against *Fusarium lini* on flax, 652; against *Gibberella saubinetii* on wheat, 346; against *Phytophthora cambivora* on chestnut, 541; against *Polyospora lini*, *Pythium*, and *Rhizoctonia* on flax, 652; against *Ustilago tritici* on wheat, 430, 563; against vegetable diseases, 135; against wheat bunt, 3, 8, 286, 344, 346.
 - , ammoniacal, use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 781.
 - dust AB, use of, against wheat bunt, 564.
 - chloride, basic, use of, against *Bacillus tracheiphilus* on cucumber, 197.
 - deficiency in relation to reclamation disease of oats, 87, 145, 494, 681, 792.
 - emulsion, use of, against *Cercospora nicotianae* on tobacco, 121; against *Elsinoe fawcetti* on grapefruit, 781; against *Peronospora tabacina* on tobacco, 121, 281, 756; against *Phragmidium* and *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on rose, 667.
 - fluosilicate and hyposulphite, tests of, against *Plasmopara viticola* on vine, 590.
 - lime dust, use of, in Canada, 553; in S. Africa, 422; in U.S.A., 138, 179, 484, 552, 781.
 - malenite as a fishing-net preservative, 91.
 - , metallic, use of against *Pythium de Baryanum* on hollyhock, 484.
 - naphthenate as a fishing-net preservative, 505; as a timber preservative, 413, 622.
 - oleate, use of, against *Phragmidium* and *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on rose, 667; as a fibre rope preservative, 505; as a fishing-net preservative, 91, 505.
 - oxide, red (cuprous), use of, against beet and lettuce diseases, 484; against paint mildew, 40; against pea seed decay, 282; against *Peronospora tabacina* on tobacco, 120; against *Phytophthora infestans* on tomato, 706; against *Pseudoperonospora humuli* on hops, 282; against *Septoria lycopersici* on tomato, 706; as a seed disinfectant, 552.

- [Copper] oxychloride a constituent of 'bouisol and white oil emulsion', 667.
- injury, 813.
 - , use of, against *Ascochyta hortorum* var. *compositarum*, 771; against *Cladosporium fulvum* on tomato, 667; against *Colletotrichum lagenarium* on melon, 628; against *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on cucumber, 667; on melon, 628; against *Gloeosporium cyclaminis* on cyclamen, 657; against *Plasmopara viticola* on vine, 234; against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 813; against *V. pirina* on pear, 813; against wheat bunt, 286.
 - phosphate, use of, against *Bacillus tracheiphilus* on cucumber, 197; against wheat bunt, 286.
 - resinate and copper soap as fibre rope preservatives, 505.
 - sulphate, action of, on tomato streak (mixed virus), 123.
 - as a fishing-net preservative, 91.
 - , effect of, on tomato transpiration, 736; in excess on potato plants, 254.
 - , ammoniacal, as a fishing-net preservative, 504.
 - followed by lime, use of, against wheat bunt, 285.
 - , with zinc sulphate, use of, against *Phytophthora citrophthora* and *P. parasitica* on citrus, 90.
 - sulphites, constituents of granosan (Polish), 285.
 - sulphur dust, use of, against *Botrytis* and *Penicillium* on vine, 702.
 - zeolite, composition and use of, as a fungicide, 665.
- Copra, see Coco-nut.
- Coprinus*, *Mycogone perniciosa* on, in France, 628.
- Corchorus*, see Jute.
- Cordyceps clavicipiticola* parasitizing *Claviceps* on *Sasa paniculata* in Japan, 801.
- *militaris* on *Basillona imperialis* and *Callosamia promethia*, 801.
 - *sinensis* in China, 684.
- Corethra plumicornis*, effect of radiations from, on *Bacterium tumefaciens* on *Pelargonium zonale*, 487.
- 'Corkiness' of cactus in Germany, 372.
- Corticium* stage of *Sclerotium rolfsii*, 401.
- *centrifugum*, antagonism of *Aspergillus* spp. to, 48; of *Bacillus prodigiosus*, *Bacterium lactis*, certain soil fungi, and *Trichoderma lignorum* to, 395.
 - can infect apple, *Pyrus serotina*, and other *P. spp.*, 815.
 - , cellulose decomposition by, 521.
 - on *Delphinium* in Victoria, 24.
 - on *Pyrus bretschneideri* and *P. spectabilis* in China, 815.
 - on rice in Japan, 48; vaccination against, 389.
 - on vine in China, 815.
 - *fuciforme* on *Agrostis alba*, *A. canina*, *A. palustris*, *Briza media*, *Festuca ovina* var. *duriuscula*, *Poa annua*, *P. pratensis*, and other grasses in U.S.A., 706.
 - on turf in New Zealand, 102.
- [*Corticium*] *invisum* on tea in India, 748.
- *koleroga* on coffee in Brazil, 3; (?) in Java, 345.
 - *salmonicolor* on *Anona muricata* in Ceylon, 137.
 - on apple in Brazil, 633.
 - on coffee in India, 78; in Java, 345.
 - *sasakii*, antagonism of *Aspergillus* spp. to, 48; of *Bacterium lactis* and *Trichoderma lignorum* to, 395.
 - on rice, factors affecting, 49; occurrence in Japan, 48.
 - *solani*, antagonism of *Trichoderma* to, 361.
 - , *Moniliopsis aderholdi* a variety of, 586.
 - on *Abroma augusta* in the Belgian Congo, 578.
 - on beet, control, 518; occurrence in Belgium, 764; in India, 78; in U.S.A., 518.
 - on *Bidens pilosa* in the Belgian Congo, 578.
 - on *Bouvardia* and cacti in Holland, 75.
 - on *Calopogonium mucunoides*, *Canavalia ensiformis*, carrot, and *Centrosema plumieri* in the Belgian Congo, 578.
 - on cereals, 24.
 - on citrus in Italy, 213; in U.S.A., 361.
 - on coffee in Malaya, 632.
 - on conifers in Germany, 586.
 - on cotton, control, 18, 578; factors affecting, 578; note on, 149, 578; occurrence in the Belgian Congo, 578; in India, 148; in Peru, 18; in U.S.A., 149; varietal reaction to, 578.
 - on *Crotalaria retusa* in the Belgian Congo, 578.
 - on *Cyclamen persicum* in Holland, 75.
 - on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
 - on flax in Canada, 440.
 - on ginger in Sierra Leone, 779.
 - on lupin in Germany, 101, 586; (?) in Holland, 510.
 - on *Matthiola incana* in Victoria, 24.
 - on pansy in Rhodesia, 705.
 - on potato, control, 46, 252, 484, 486, 525, 602, 735, 781; cultural study on, 24; factors affecting, 46, 525; legislation against, in the Argentine, 249; occurrence in the Argentine, 249; in Canada, 525; in England, 525; in Germany, 46, 586; in Holland, 246; in New Zealand, 252; in U.S.A., 46, 484, 486, 602, 781; varietal reaction to, 46, 250, 781.
 - on rice in Ceylon, 113, 314.
 - on strawberry in Canada, 449; in U.S.A., 164.
 - on *Tagetes* in the Belgian Congo, 578.
 - on tobacco, control, 751; note on, 403; occurrence in Canada, 178, 449; in Sumatra, 403.
 - on tomato, control, 690; factors affecting, 3; note on, 690; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Brazil, 3; in Jersey, 690; in New Zealand, 690.

- [*Corticium solani*] on turf in New Zealand, 102; in U.S.A., 706.
- on turnip, 24.
- *theae* on tea in India, 748.
- Cortinellus shiitake*, cultivation of, in China and Japan, 71, 72.
- Corydalis*, *Melampsora magnusiana* on, in Norway, 618; a race of *M. tremulae*, 618.
- Corylus avellana*, (?) *Bacterium juglandis* on, in U.S.A., 617.
- Cosan, use of, against *Oidium chrysanthemi* and *Puccinia chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583.
- Cosmos*, *Phomopsis stewartii* on, in U.S.A., 100, 283; *Diaporthe stewartii* perfect stage of, 100.
- Cotton (*Gossypium*), *Alternaria* on, in India, 148; in Uganda, 426.
- , — *tenuis* on, in Peru, 18.
- , bacterial boll rot of, in the Belgian Congo, 719.
- , *Bacterium malvacearum* on, breeding against, 437; control, 426, 438, 649, 669; dissemination of, 214; factors affecting, 426, 438; genetics of resistance to, 437; notes on, 18, 577; occurrence in the Belgian Congo, 719; in Nigeria, 438, 649; in Queensland, 18; in the Sudan, 437; in Tanganyika, 438; in Uganda, 91, 426, 437; in U.S.A., 214; in U.S.S.R., 577, 669; varietal reaction to, 437, 438, 577.
- boll-shedding in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- , *Cerotelium desmum* on, in Colombia, 259; in Sierra Leone, 779.
- , *Corticium solani*, control, 18, 578; factors affecting, 578; notes on, 149, 578; occurrence in the Belgian Congo, 578; in India, 148; in Peru, 18; in U.S.A., 149; varietal reaction to, 578.
- , *Diplodia gossypina* on, in the Belgian Congo, 719; (?) in Brazil, 215.
- , *Eremothecium ashbyii* on, in the Sudan, 719.
- , *Erysiphe malachrae* on, in Peru, 18.
- , 'frisolée' of, in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- , *Fusarium* on, in the Belgian Congo, 719; in U.S.A., 149.
- , — *buharicum* on, in U.S.S.R., 577, 800.
- , — *solani* on, in India, 148.
- , — *vasinfectum* on, control, 149; factors affecting, 482, 799; notes on, 18, 426; occurrence in India, 482, 799; in Peru, 18; (?) in Uganda, 426; in U.S.A., 149, 799; varietal reaction to, 149, 799.
- , — var. *aegyptiacum* on, 648.
- , *Glomerella gossypii* on, in the Belgian Congo, 719; in U.S.A., 149.
- , *Helminthosporium* on, in India, 148.
- , — *gossypii* on, in Peru, 18; in the Philippines, 80.
- leaf curl in the Philippines, 80; transmission of, by *Empoasca flavescens*, 80; (?) from *Sida*, 704.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, factors affecting, 482; (?) identical with *M. philippinensis*, 578; occurrence in Greece, 577; in India, 148, 482, 648; in Uganda, 426; saltant of, 148; study on, 578; varietal reaction to, 578.
- [Cotton], *Nematospora coryli* and *N. gossypii* on, in the Belgian Congo, 719; in S. Africa, 437; in Tanganyika, 437; transmission of, by *Dysdercus intermedius* and *D. nigrofasciatus*, 437; from *Sterculea*, 437.
- , *Nigrospora oryzae* on, in Bulgaria, 746; *Coniosporium gezevi* synonym of, 746.
- , *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* on, control, 718; factors affecting, 648; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400, 422, 718; not transmitted by insects, 438; occurrence in U.S.A., 577, 648, 718; in U.S.S.R., 718; overwintering of, 577; Russian monograph of, 718.
- potash hunger, see 'rust'.
- , *Pythium ultimum* on, in U.S.A., 149.
- red boll rot in the Belgian Congo, 719.
- leaf in India, 717.
- root rot in India, 148.
- 'rust' in U.S.A., 149.
- stem canker, *Helopeltis bergrothi* and *H. sanguineus* causing, in the Belgian Congo, 499.
- stenosis in India, 366, 648, (?) 717.
- , *Verticillium* on, in S. Africa, 437.
- , — *albo-atrum* on, in U.S.A., 150.
- , — *dahliae* on, in U.S.S.R., 577, 799.
- , zinc deficiency of, 730.
- , raw and textile, deterioration of, micro-organisms in relation to, in India, 799.
- , —, —, moulds on, in U.S.A., detection of, 18.
- Cotton-seed oil, use of, with benzoic acid, 612; with Bordeaux mixture, 814; with copper oleate, 667; with cuprous oxide, 612.
- Cotyledon*, *Phytophthora parasitica* on, in S. Africa, 265.
- Court-noué of vine, control, 199; factors affecting, 199; forms of, 630; legislation against, in Palestine, 127; occurrence in Algeria, 554; in Austria, 631; in France, 199, 630, 631; in Rumania and U.S.S.R., 631; *Pumilus medullae* in relation to, (?) 554, 630, 631; tannin content in relation to, 630; varietal reaction to, 199.
- Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), *Bacterium vignae* on, in New S. Wales, 772.
- , celery virus and cucumber mosaic can infect, 196.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in Sierra Leone, 343.
- mosaic in Sierra Leone, 343.
- , *Sphaerotheca humuli* var. *fuliginea* on, in China, 747.
- , tobacco ring spot virus can infect, 752, 831.
- , tomato 'bushy stunt' can infect, 264.
- , *Uromyces appendiculatus* on, in Palestine, 683.
- Cracking of apple in U.S.A., 33.
- of potato in England, 525; in Ireland, 820; in U.S.A., 484.

- [Cracking] of timber in Canada, 330.
- Cranberry (*Vaccinium*), *Diaporthe vaccinii* on, in U.S.A., 817.
- , false blossom disease of, in U.S.A., 238; transmission of, by *Euscelis striatulus*, 238.
- , *Glomerella cingulata* var. *vaccinii*, *Godronia cassandrae*, and *Guignardia vaccinii* on, in U.S.A., 817.
- , rots in U.S.A., 485.
- , *Sporonema oxycocci* on, in U.S.A., 817.
- Crataegus*, *Bacillus amylovorus* on, in U.S.A., 443.
- , *Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme* on, in Spain, 529.
- , — *globosum* on, in U.S.A., 512.
- , *oxyacantha*, *Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme* on, in Sweden, 176.
- , *Physalospora obtusa* on, in England, 726.
- , *pyracantha*, *Fusicladium pirinum* var. *pyracanthae* on, in Germany, 230.
- 'Crazy top' of grapefruit and orange in U.S.A., 797.
- Creosote, distillation range of, in relation to penetration, 695.
- , in relation to strength of treated timber, 269.
- , use of, as a fibre-rope preservative, 505; as a timber preservative, 132, 133, 187, 269, 330, 332, 413, 623.
- , oil, use of, as a wound dressing, 795.
- , see also Coal Tar, Tar.
- Crinkle of beet, control, 477, 764; occurrence in Germany, 477, 549, 764; transmission of, by *Zosmenus quadratus*, 477, 549, 764.
- , of potato, albumin reaction to, 311; control, 393; factors affecting, 392; identity and constitution of, 460; occurrence in Czecho-Slovakia, 392; in Estonia, 311; in France, 170; in Holland, 246; in U.S.A., 460; in U.S.S.R., 248; varietal reaction to, 248.
- , A of potato, constitution of, 739.
- Crinkling of strawberry in France, 817.
- Crocus*, *Sclerotium rolfii* can infect, 807.
- Cronartium cerebrum* on pine, *Tuberculina maxima* parasitizing, in U.S.A., 331.
- , *flaccidum*, see *Peridermium pini* var. *corticola*.
- , *quercuum* on oak and pine in U.S.S.R., 63.
- , —, *Peridermium* (Woodgate rust) referred to, 124.
- , *ribicola* on currants in Norway, 618.
- , — on pine, control, 330, 336; by rodents, 412; legislation against, in Rumania, 832; occurrence in Belgium, 473; in Canada, 330; in Czecho-Slovakia, 472; in Germany, 472; in N. America, 412, 472; in U.S.A., 330, 336; periodicity of, 330; staining technique for, 545.
- , — on *Ribes*, control by rodents, 412; eradication against, 330, 336; occurrence in Canada, 259, 330; in Norway, 618; in N. America, 412; in U.S.A., 330, 336; periodicity of, 330; varietal reaction to, 618.
- [*Cronartium ribicola*], *Tuberculina maxima* on, 472.
- Crotalaria anagyroides*, *Ceratophorum* on, in Ceylon, 747.
- , —, chlorosis and leaf mottle of, in Malaya, 79.
- , —, dwarfing of, in Malaya, 79.
- , —, *Fusarium vasinfectum* can infect, 482.
- , *incana*, *Phytophthora parasitica* can infect, 378.
- , *junceae*, (?) *Ceratostomella fimbriata* on, in Brazil, 155.
- , —, *Cercospora* on, in India, 557.
- , —, *canescens* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
- , —, *Colletotrichum curvatum* on, in India, 703.
- , —, *Fusarium vasinfectum* on, factors affecting, 482, 771; occurrence in India, 278, 482, 771; resistance to, 482; physiologic forms of, 278.
- , —, stenosis of, in India, 648.
- , *retusa*, *Choanephora* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- , —, *Corticium solani* on, in the Belgian Congo, 578.
- , *saltiana*, virus disease of, in China, 385.
- , *striata*, *Fusarium vasinfectum* can infect, 482.
- , *usaramoensis*, *Ceratophorum* on, in Ceylon, 747.
- Crown disease of oil palm in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- , elongation of peony in U.S.A., 99.
- , gall of hops in England, 462.
- Crucifers, *Brassica virus* on, in England, 97.
- , *Peronospora parasitica* on, in Japan, 334.
- , *Phoma lingam* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- , *Plasmodiophora brassicae* on, in France, 70.
- , *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , reclamation disease of, 793.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- Crumenula pinicola* on pine, in Norway, 618; *Brunchorstia pinea* conidial stage of, 618.
- Cryolite Bordeaux, use of, against *Venturia pirina* on pear, 735.
- Cryptococcus* on man (?) in Canada, 504; in Hungary, 651; in Italy, 218; (?) in Poland, 153.
- , rejection of the genus, advocated, 367.
- , scope and definition of the genus, 96.
- , subdivision of the genus, 153.
- , *aggregatus* and *C. glabratus*, relationship of, to other species, 153.
- , *hominis* on man, imperfect stage of *Debaryomyces hominis*, 802; occurrence (?) in Australia, 222; status of, 96; studies on, 153, 222. (See also *Torulopsis neoformans*.)
- , *interdigitalis* on man in Italy, 21.
- , *macroglossiae* on man in China, 439.
- , *metaniger* referred to *Circinotrichum metaniger*, 502.

- [*Cryptococcus*] *mollis*, status of, 96.
 — *mucrogosus* and *C. ovoideus*, relationships of, to other species, 153.
 — *psichrophilicus* on man in Spain, 222.
 — *pulcherrimus*, relationship of, to other species, 153.
Cryptomela acutispora in soil in Egypt, 314.
 Cryptonol, use of, against *Ascochyta horticola* var. *compositarum* on artichoke, 771.
Cryptosporella umbrina on rose in U.S.A., 155; *Diaporthe umbrina* renamed, 155.
Cryptosporium rhodocyclum synonym of *Colletotrichum rhodocyclum*, 506.
Ctenomyces bossae on man in Jugo-Slavia, 297.
 Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), *Bacillus tracheiphilus* on, in U.S.A., 197.
 —, *Bacterium lacrymans* on, in U.S.A., 197; in U.S.S.R., 553.
 — chlorosis in China, 385.
 —, *Cladosporium cucumerinum* on, in U.S.A., 197.
 —, *Colletotrichum lagenarium* on, in U.S.A., 197; in U.S.S.R., 698.
 — diseases, control, 484.
 —, *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on, in England, 667.
 —, *Fusarium semitectum* on, in Italy, 775.
 — mosaic, immunological relationship of, to celery virus 1, 195; occurrence in China, 385; serological study on, 242; transmission of, to *Commelina communis*, cowpea, and maize, 196; virus of, affecting potato, 459.
 —, *Phaseolus lunatus* mosaic can infect, 548.
 —, *Pseudoperonospora cubensis* on, control, 197, 422; factors affecting, 422; occurrence in Ceylon, 137; in S. Africa, 422; in U.S.A., 197.
 —, tomato mosaic can infect, 385.
 —, *Trichothecium roseum* on, in U.S.S.R., 699.
 — virus 1, lupin 'browning' virus probably identical with, 102.
 — — on *Calendula*, China aster, delphinium, *Lobelia cardinalis*, lupin, pansy, *Primula elatior*, *P. obconica*, and *P. sinensis* in England, 444.
 — — on watercress in England, 672.
 — —, serological study on, 242.
 — — 1 (Porter's), particle size of, 168.
 — — 3 in China, 385.
Cucumis melo, see Melon.
sativus, see Cucumber.
Cucurbita, see Squash.
 — *pepo*, see Vegetable marrow.
 Cucurbits, *Bacterium tabacum* can infect, 750.
 —, *Phyllosticta* on, in India, 78.
 —, *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 —, *aphanidermatum* can infect, 339.
 —, *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 Cultures, legislation regulating the importation of fungus, into Brazil, 64.
 —, list of, at the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, 1935, 38.
 [Cultures], new tube for fungus, 242.
Cuminum cyminum, *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in Bulgaria, 682.
 —, *Fusarium* on, in Bulgaria, 683.
 —, *Phytomonas cumini* on, in Bulgaria, 681, 682.
 —, *Rhizoctonia* on, in Bulgaria, 683.
 —, (?) virus disease of, in Bulgaria, 682.
Cumminsella sanguinea on barberry in Europe, 230; in Italy, 372.
Cunninghamella, dissemination of, 384.
 — *echinulata* in soil in Egypt, 314.
Cupressus, *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 138.
 —, *Cytospora cupressi* on, in U.S.S.R., 55.
 — *sempervirens*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 138.
 Cuprinol, use of, as a fishing-net preservative, 504; as a timber preservative, 413.
 — green, use of, as a fibre rope and fishing-net preservative, 505.
 Cuprocide, use of, against *Cercospora apii* on celery, 552.
 Cupromaag, use of, against *Phytophthora infestans* on potato, 1; against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 588.
 Cuprous chloride, use of, with sulphur against cereal diseases, 208.
 — oxide, use of, against *Peronospora* (?) *tabacina* on tobacco, 612.
 — —, see Copper oxide, red.
 Curly dwarf of potato, constitution of, 460; mottled and unmottled types of, 460; occurrence in U.S.A., 460.
 — top of bean in Canada, 632.
 — of beet in Brazil, 487; in U.S.A., 418; recent work on, 193; varietal reaction to, 418; virus of, affecting potato, 460.
 — of pansy in U.S.A., 156.
 — of soy-bean in Canada, 632.
 — of tomato in U.S.A., 123.
 Currants (*Ribes*), *Cercospora ribis-rubri* on, in Rumania, 260.
 —, *Cronartium ribicola* on, in Norway, 618.
 —, *Pseudopeziza ribis* on, in Canada, Holland and U.S.A., 448.
 —, 'reversion' of, in England, 731.
 —, *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Germany, 236.
Curvularia inaequalis, action of phosphorescent light on, 310.
 — *lunata* in soil in India, 824.
 — on citrus in India, 496.
 — on rice in British Guiana, 740.
 — on sorghum in India, 597.
 Cusisa, use of, against (?) *Bacterium medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola* on bean, 419; against *Phytophthora infestans* on potato, 1; against tobacco diseases in Rumania, 324.
 Custard apple, see *Anona*.
 Cutch injury to fishing-nets, 504.
Cyamopsis psoraloides, *Alternaria* on, in India, 78.
 —, *Oidiopsis taurica* on, in India, 554.

- Cyanamide, see Calcium cyanamide.
- Cyclamen*, *Thielaviopsis basicola* on, in Germany, 586.
- *neapolitanum*, *Roseellinia necatrix* on, in England and Wales, 478.
- *persicum*, *Botrytis cinerea* on, in France, 657.
- —, *Corticium solani* on, in Holland, 75.
- —, *Fusarium* sp. *avenaceum*, *Gloeosporium cyclaminis*, *Glomerella trifloriensis*, *Phoma cyclaminis*, and *Phyllosticta cyclaminis* on, in France, 657.
- Cydonia vulgaris*, see Quince.
- Cylindrium* on walnut in U.S.S.R., 330.
- Cylindrocarpon curvatum* in soil in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama, 605.
- *foetidissimum* var. *minor*, imperfect stage of *Nectria moniliformis* var. *minor*, 604, 605.
- *fulvum* in soil in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama, 605.
- — on rye in Switzerland, 643.
- — var. *suaveolens* in soil in Colombia, 605; in Costa Rica, 604; in Guatemala, 605; in Honduras, 604, 605; in Panama, 604, 605; in S. America, 604.
- *radicicola* in soil in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama, 605.
- Cylindrosporium*, validity of the genus, 475.
- *brassicae* synonym of *Ceroasporella brassicae*, 475.
- *cruciferae* on broccoli, cabbage, and cauliflower in England and Scotland, 474.
- Cylin, black, use of, against *Ceratocystis fimbriata* on *Hevea* rubber, 734.
- Cynodictyon*, *Gladosporium herbarum* on, in Italy, 41.
- , *Hypocaulis calvati* on, effect of, on germination, 240; occurrence in Italy, 41, 243; sporulation of, stimulated by *Gladosporium herbarum*, 41.
- , *Mycelium radialis* on, effect of, on germination, 243.
- *giganteum*, effect of fungal extracts on germination of, 108.
- Cynops* *calymna*, see *Artibeus*.
- Cynodon dactylon*, *Brachysporium senegalense* on, in Japan, 511.
- —, — tomato on, in Japan, 266.
- —, *Diplodina graminea* on, in Italy and U.S.A., 102.
- —, *Rhizoctonia* can infect, 445.
- Cyperus* *luteus*, *Brachysporium tomato* on, in Japan, 266.
- Cystopus*, *Albugo* accepted in place of, 117.
- *lutei* on *Amaranthus blitum* and *A. retrofractus* in Bulgaria, 745.
- Cytisus laburnum*, *Peronospora cytisi* on, in Spain, 175.
- Cytospora thujae*, *Cytospora thujae* renamed, 56.
- Cytospora pulchella*, *Cytospora pulchella* renamed, 56.
- *styracis*, *Cytospora styracis* renamed, 56.
- Cytospora* on almond, apple, and walnut in India, 587.
- , subdivision of the genus, 55.
- *annularis* on ash in U.S.A., 408.
- *australis* var. *foliorum* on *Eucalyptus* in U.S.S.R., 55.
- *cupressi* on *Juniperus* in U.S.S.R., 55.
- *min* on *Wistaria chinensis* renamed *Fusicytospora min*, 56.
- *pinicola* on pine in U.S.A., 408; conical stage of *Taka pin*, 408.
- *pulchella* on ash in U.S.S.R., 56; renamed *Cytospora pulchella*, 56.
- *sacchari* on sugar-cane in U.S.A., 826.
- *sporum* on *Fraxinus* in U.S.S.R., 55.
- *styracis* on *Liriodendron* in U.S.S.R., 56; renamed *Cytospora styracis*, 56.
- *szembei* on poplar in U.S.S.R., 55.
- *thujae* on *Thuja orientalis* in U.S.S.R., 56; renamed *Cytospora thujae*, 56.
- Dactylis glomerata*, grey speck of, in Denmark, 73.
- —, potato deficiency disease of, in Germany, 585.
- —, *Puccinia graminis* on, in S. Africa, 6.
- —, *Ustilago dactyloides* on, in U.S.A., 27; *U. striiformis* renamed, 27.
- —, — *salina* on, in Europe, 28.
- Daffodil, see *Narcissus*.
- Dalmanella cinnabarina*, *Bacterium tumefaciens*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Ceroasporia grandissima*, *Colletotrichum stramonium*, and *Corticium solani* on, in Czechoslovakia, 370.
- , *Erpynia dalmanae* on, in Czechoslovakia, 370; in Germany, 23.
- , *Erysiphe polygoni*, *Fusarium*, *F. roseum*, *Monilophora adrianae*, *Phyllosticta dalmaniae*, and *Phytophthora omnivora* on, in Czechoslovakia, 370.
- , *Puccinia de Barpanum* on, in Holland, 74.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in Czechoslovakia, 370.
- storage rots, control, 224.
- , *Thielavia basicola* on, in Czechoslovakia, 370.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444; in New S. Wales, 586.
- , *Verticillium dahliae* on, in Czechoslovakia, 370.
- *corallina*, *Fusarium* on, in Hungary, 444.
- Damping-off of Brassicas in England, 196.
- of forest tree seedlings, control in England, 525.
- of sugar-cane in Madagascar, 607.
- 'Doom ditch' of tobacco in Sumatra, 403.
- Darwinia filum* parasitizing *Medicago* on Schir in Holland, 74.
- — parasitizing *Puccinia plumarum* in France, 486.
- — parasitizing *Puccinia menthae* on peppermint in U.S.S.R., 528.

- Diatomite, bleached, use of, as a timber preservative, 413.
- Dibotryon morbosum* on cherry in U.S.A., 2.
- on *Prunus* in Canada, 259.
- on stone fruits, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- Dichotomophthora portulacae* on *Portulaca oleracea* in Hawaii, 106.
- Dicksonia*, *Capnodium salicinum* (*Teichospora salicina*) on, in Victoria, 25.
- Dicoccum asperum*, cellulose decomposition by, 741.
- Didymascella thujina* on *Thuja plicata* in Denmark, 412.
- Didymella applanata* on raspberry in England, 817; in U.S.A., 3.
- (?) — *lycopersici* on potato and tomato in Jersey, 690; relation of, to *Ascochyta hortorum* var. *compositarum*, 700.
- *macrospora* on iris in Palestine, 683; in U.S.A., 99; *Heterosporium gracile* conidial stage of, 99.
- Die-back of coffee in India, 17, 798.
- of *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
- of larch in Germany, 131.
- of pear in India, 587.
- Digitaria*, *Piricularia* on, in Uganda, 426.
- Dimethyldihydro-resorcinol, *Aspergillus tamarii* in a solution of, 453.
- Dinitrophenol, constituent of osmolit U arsen, 546.
- , use of, for timber preservation, 622.
- Dinitrophenolaniline, a constituent of osmolit U, 546.
- Dioscorea*, see Yams.
- Diosporangium*, a new genus of the Pythiaceae, 746.
- *jonesianum* can infect buckwheat and radish, 746.
- in soil in Germany and U.S.A., 746.
- Diospyros kaki* and *D. virginiana*, see Persimmon.
- Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, control, 583, 653, 722, 723, 781; occurrence in Bermuda, 559; in the Dominican Republic, 582; in England, 653; in Malta, 780; in Rumania, 202; in U.S.A., 722, 723, 781.
- *soraueri*, *Fabraea maculata* (q.v.) regarded as a synonym of, 260.
- Diplodia* can infect maize in U.S.A., 237.
- on coffee in Kenya, 214.
- on lime in Montserrat, 717.
- on strawberry in U.S.A., 237, 780.
- *gossypina* on cotton in the Belgian Congo, 719; (?) in Brazil, 215.
- *maydis* synonym of *D. zeae*, 118.
- *mutila*, *Phyalospora mutila* perfect stage of, 726.
- *natalensis* on citrus, control, 364, 498; occurrence in Brazil, 495; in Jamaica, 364; (?) in the Philippines, 498.
- on grapefruit, control, 212, 778, 797; factors affecting, 499; occurrence (?) in Sierra Leone, 778; in U.S.A., 212, 499, 797.
- on lemon in U.S.A., 212.
- (?) — on lime in India, 78.
- [*Diplodia natalensis*] on orange in Cyprus, 291; in U.S.A., 212.
- *sarmentorum* on ash in England, 726.
- *sydina* var. *syconophila* on fig in U.S.A., 117.
- *tubericola*, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- *uvicola* on vine in Italy and U.S.S.R., 774.
- *zeae* on maize, anatomical study on resistance to, 290; control, 145, 574, 793; factors affecting, 290, 793; note on, 793; occurrence in Australia, 793; in Germany, 574; in Kenya, 558; in New S. Wales, 280; in Rhodesia, 145; in U.S.A., 290, 793; synonymy of, 118.
- , use of, in immunization of barley against scab, 487.
- Diplodina graminea* on *Cynodon dactylon* in Italy and U.S.A., 102.
- Dipteryx odorata*, thread blight of, in Trinidad, 705.
- Discomycetes on chestnut, list of, 616.
- Dissemination of fungi by air currents, 383.
- Distyla*, see Rotifers.
- Doassansia limosellae* renamed *Burrillia limosellae*, 117.
- Dog, *Trichophyton* on the, in Holland, 295.
- Dolichos biflorus*, *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648, 778.
- *lablab*, *Oidiopsis taurica* var. *macrospora* on, in India, 554.
- Dollar spot of turf in U.S.A., 706.
- Dothichiza populea* on poplar in Germany, 471; (?) pycnidial stage of *Cenangium populeum*, 471.
- Dothidella pterocarpi* on *Pterocarpus indicus* in Malaya, 411.
- *trifolii* on clover in U.S.S.R., 26.
- *ulei* on *Hevea* rubber in Costa Rica, 314.
- Dothiopsis rufa* on peach in France, 816.
- Dothiora zeae* synonym of *Diplodia zeae*, 118.
- Dothiorella* on mango in Trinidad, 593.
- on *Opuntia diademata* var. *papyracantha* in Czecho-Slovakia, 371.
- *gregaria* imperfect stage of *Botryosphaeria ribis* var. *chromogena*, 238.
- Drawin, withdrawn from German official list of seed disinfectants, 83.
- Drosophila melanogaster*, *Bacillus amylovorus* in, persistence of, 589.
- Drought spot of plum in S. Africa, 34.
- Dry and heart rot of beet, boron deficiency studies in relation to, 71, 415, 416, 476, 696; control, 1, 135, 189, 273, 338, 415, 416, 476, 551, 626, 644, 696, 763, 764; factors affecting, 71, 414, 416, 476, 626, 764; note on, 764; occurrence in Belgium, 764; in Czecho-Slovakia, 338; in Denmark, 416, 551; in England, 626; in France, 273, 414; in Germany, 189, 476, 763; in Irish Free State, 415; in Lithuania, 644; in Sweden, 416; in Switzerland, 1, 135, 696; in U.S.A., 71; *Phoma betae* in relation to, 415. (See also *Phoma betae*.)
- — — of celery in Denmark, 551.

- [Dry and heart rot] of turnip in Austria, 415.
- side rot of pineapple in Mauritius, 203.
- Dryopteris crassirhizoma*, *Milesina itoana* on, in Japan, 828.
- Du Bay 655, composition of, and use of, against *Tilletia foetens* on wheat, 286.
- 738, use of, against *Pythium de Baryanum* on tomato, 282.
- 986, composition and use of, against *Tilletia foetens* on wheat, 286.
- Durycolum, use of, against *Ceratostomella fimbriata* on *Hevea* rubber, 734.
- Dusting apparatus, 819.
- , recent development in, 818.
- Dwarf disease of rice in Japan, 48; transmission of, by *Nephotettix apicalis* var. *cincticeps*, 48.
- of strawberry (?) in England, 732.
- of sugar-cane in Queensland, 320.
- Dwarfing of *Crotalaria anagyroides* in Malaya, 79.
- of potato in Germany, 111.
- Dyes, aniline, toxicity of, to bacteria and fungi, 244; to *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Gibberella saubinetii*, and *Rhizopus nigricans*, 521.
- , —, see also Malachite green.
- Dying-off of alder (?) in Belgium, 540; in Germany, 540.
- of pear in Italy, 446.
- of potato sprout tips in England, 459.
- of *Zostera marina*, factors affecting, 39, 819, 820; *Labyrinthula* in relation to, 820; note on, 820; occurrence in Canada, 453; in Denmark, 820; in N. America, 39; in U.S.A., 39, 453; *Ophiobolus halimus* in relation to, 820; previous outbreaks of, in France, Great Britain, and N. America, 39; study on, 453.
- Dysdercus intermedius* and *D. nigrofasciatus* transmitting *Nematospora gossypii*, 437.
- Echinocactus*, *Botrytis cinerea* and *Helminthosporium cactivorum* on, in Germany, 371.
- Ectotrichophyton on man, 368.
- album, synonym of *Achorion violaceum*, 151.
- Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), *Alternaria* on, in Canada, 777.
- , *Bacterium solanacearum* on, in Ceylon, 180; in U.S.A., 459.
- , *Cercospora nicotianae* can infect, 613.
- , *Colletotrichum truncatum* and (?) *Gloeosporium melongenae* on, in U.S.A., 272.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in Greece, 577; in India, 648.
- mosaic in China, 386.
- , *Peronospora tabacina* can infect, 119.
- , *Phytophthora drechsleri* can infect, 550.
- , — *infestans* on, reaction to, 312.
- , — *parasitica* on, in Brazil, 633.
- , *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , — *aphanidermatum* can infect, 339.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- stenosis in India, 648.
- [Eggplant], tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- , *Verticillium albo-atrum* can infect, 150.
- , — *dahliae* on, in Canada, 777.
- , virus disease of, in Rumania, 202.
- Eggs, control of moulds in, 722.
- Eidamia* on grapefruit in Trinidad, 495.
- 'Eisenfleckigkeit' of potato in Germany, 111; in Italy, 249. (See also Internal rust spot of.)
- Elaeis guineensis*, see Oil Palm.
- Elaeodendron australe*, *Aithaloderma viridis* on, in New S. Wales, 530.
- Elettaria cardamomum*, mosaic of, in India, 1.
- Eleusine coracana*, *Helminthosporium leucostylum*, *H. nodulosum*, and *Piricularia* on, in Uganda, 426.
- indica, *Brachysporium senegalense* on, in Japan, 511.
- , *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
- Elgon die-back of coffee in Kenya, 213.
- Elm (*Ulmus*), *Cephalosporium* on, in U.S.A., 130, 485.
- , *Ceratostomella ulmi* on, breeding against, 125, 615; *Cereza bubalus* in relation to, 327; control, 130, 184, 326, 327, 328, 692; factors affecting, 479, 541; legislation against, in U.S.A., 752; *Magdalis* and *M. armicollis* in relation to, 327; notes on, 79, 126, 129, 326, 407, 474, 485; occurrence in Belgium, 328; in England, 326; in Europe, 129; in Germany, 183, 479; in Holland, 125, 126, 615; in Italy, 474; in Poland and Spain, 407; in U.S.A., 79, 129, 130, 184, 266, 326, 327, 328, 336, 691, 692; production of auxins by, 110; *Saperda tridentata* in relation to, 327; transmission of, by *Hylurgopinus rufipes*, 130, 326, 327, 328, 691; by *Pseudotarsus nemoides innumerabilis*, 126; by root grafts, 266; by *Scolytus*, 130; by *S. multistriatus*, 126, 129, 326, 327, 328, 407 691; by *S. scolytus*, 126, 328, 407; varietal and specific reaction to, 125, 126, 183, 184, 328, 541, 615.
- , *Fusarium* on, in U.S.A., 485.
- , *Nectria cinnabarina* on, in Esthonia, 303.
- , *Physalospora obtusa* on, in Holland and U.S.A., 31; synonymy of conidial stage of, 31.
- , *Septogloeum parasiticum* on, in U.S.A., 759.
- , *Taphrina ulmi* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- , *Uncinula kenjiana* on, in China, 747.
- , *Verticillium* on, in U.S.A., 130.
- , — *albo-atrum* on, in Italy, 474.
- , — *dahliae* on, in U.S.A., 485.
- Elsinoe ampelina*, *Gloeosporium ampelophagum* synonym of, 468.
- , non-pathogenicity of, to rabbits, 362, 477.
- on vine in Spain, 75; in Uruguay, 427.
- *faucetti*, comparison of, with *Sporotrichum schenckii*, 361; with *S. roseum*, 362.

- [*Elainoe fawcetti*] on citrus, control, 362; legislation against, in Palestine, 127; in U.S.S.R., 400; note on, 778; occurrence in the Argentine, 362; in British Guiana, 202; in the Gold Coast, 77; in Sierra Leone, 778.
- on grapefruit in Sierra Leone, 778; in U.S.A., 781.
- on *Hesperethusa crenulata* in India, 362.
- on lemon in Sierra Leone, 343.
- on orange in Brazil, 575; in Sierra Leone, 343; perfect stage of *Sphaceloma fawcettii*, 575.
- *solidaginis* on *Solidago* in U.S.A., 231.
- *veneta* accepted as the correct name for *Plectodiscella veneta*, 467.
- on raspberry in England, 817; in Tasmania, 517.
- Elymus*, *Puccinia glumarum* on, in Canada, 489.
- *arenarius*, *Puccinia glumarum* can infect, 144.
- , *Ustilago hypodytes* on, in Germany, 511.
- *europaeus* and *E. sibiricus*, *Puccinia glumarum* can infect, 144.
- Emilia javanica* and *E. sonchifolia*, pineapple yellow spot can infect, 379.
- Empoasca fabae* transmitting potato yellow dwarf, 43.
- *flavescens* transmitting cotton leaf curl, 80.
- Empusa apiculata* on flies in Sierra Leone, 779.
- *grylli* on locusts in Portuguese E. Africa, 216; in S. Africa, 216; in Rhodesia, 216, 499, 705; in Tanganyika, 216.
- (?) — on termites in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Emulsives, wetting power of, 518.
- Enantiophanus braulii* on man, 139.
- [Enation mosaic] of tomato in England, 264.
- Endive (*Cichorium endivia*), *Bremia lactucae* on, in Czecho-Slovakia, 420; in Italy, 775.
- , *Puccinia endiviae* on, in Italy, 775.
- Endocochlus brachysporus* and *E. gigas* on amoebae in U.S.A., 720.
- Endoconidium*, relation of, to *Rhacodiella*, 616.
- Endodermophyton* on man, 368.
- Endomyces* on man in U.S.A., 20.
- *dermatidis* on man in U.S.A., 295, 722.
- , see also *Gilchristia dermatidis*.
- Erdomycetales on man, classification of, 368.
- Endophyllum sempervivi* on *Sempervivum tectorum* in U.S.A., 510.
- Endothia* on chestnut in India, 1.
- (?) — *fluens* on oak in Portugal, 184.
- *parasitica* on chestnut, breeding against, 692; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; nature of resistance to, 541; occurrence in U.S.A., 541, 692; study on, 541.
- (?) *Endothiella gyrosa* on oak in Portugal, 184.
- (?) *Entomophthora aphidis* on *Aphis medicaginis* in Sierra Leone, 779.
- *planchoniana* on aphids in England and U.S.A., 800.
- *sphaerosperma* on *Agriotes obscurus* and *A. sputator* in U.S.S.R., 18.
- on *Typhlocyba pomaria* in U.S.A., 439.
- *thaxteriana*, formerly referred to *E. planchoniana*, 800.
- Entyloma* in Finland, 117.
- *calendulae* on *Calendula officinalis* in Germany, 23.
- *dahliae* on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370; in Germany, 23.
- *fuscum* on opium poppy in Germany, 23.
- *oryzae* on rice in the Argentine, 255.
- *serotinum* on *Borago officinalis* in Germany, 23.
- Eomyces crieanus* renamed *Prototheca crieana*, 94.
- Ephestia kuhniella*, control of, by bacteria, 292.
- Epidermella*, a new genus of the Hypodermataceae, 54.
- Epidermophyton* on man, 368; in Germany, 93, 219; in Hungary, 151.
- *floccosum* on man in Porto Rico, 219; in Spain, 580.
- *gypseum flavum* on man in Hungary, 93.
- , Kaufmann-Wolf's, on man in Germany, 219, 802; in Spain, 580.
- Epilachna 28-punctata* (?) transmitting tomato mosaic, 385.
- Epilobium hirsutum* and *E. luteum* hybrids, *Erysiphe* on, in Germany, 26.
- Epitrix parvula* harbouring *Bacterium angulatum* in U.S.A., 613.
- Eranthis hiemalis*, *Puccinia prunispinosae* on, in Italy, 236.
- Eremothecium ashbyi* on cotton in the Sudan, 719.
- Ergot alkaloids, 22, 154, 720.
- Erica*, *Mycelium radices myrtilli* α on, forming mycorrhiza, 308.
- *hiemalis*, *E. nivalis*, and *E. willmoreana*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* on, in England, 655.
- Ericaceae, effect of extracts of *Boletus edulis*, *Mycelium radices myrtilli* β, *M. r. uliginosi*, and *Penicillium glaucum* on growth of, 308.
- , *Mycelium radices myrtilli* α on, forming mycorrhiza, 308.
- Eriobotrya japonica*, see Loquat.
- Eriodendron anfractuosum*, see *Ceiba pentandra*.
- Erysiphaceae, action of sulphur on, 240.
- , list of, in China, 746; in Lithuania, 54; in Rumania, 826.
- , method of determining physiologic forms in the, 242; of staining, 819.
- Erysiphe* on *Epilobium hirsutum* and *E. luteum* hybrids in Germany, 26.
- *cichoracearum* on cucumber in England, 667.
- on flax in U.S.S.R., 369.
- on melon in France, 628.

- [*Erysiphe cichoracearum*] on opium poppy in Lithuania, 54.
- (?) — on potato in U.S.A., 604.
- on sunflower in the Dominican Republic, 657; in U.S.A., 232.
- on tobacco, control 470, 686; occurrence in Java, 686; in S. Africa, 425, 469, 614.
- *graminis* on barley, absence of diurnal cycle in, 659; breeding against, 568; factors affecting, 73, 201, 568; genetics of resistance to, 9; note on, 201; occurrence in Germany, 568; in Holland, 73; in Rumania, 201; in U.S.A., 9; physiologic forms of, 568; study on, 568; varietal reaction to, 9, 568.
- on grasses in Czecho-Slovakia, 373.
- on wheat, effect of, on resistance to *Puccinia tritricina*, 708; factors affecting, 73, 201; note on, 201; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in Holland, 73; in Rumania, 201; in U.S.A., 633; in U.S.S.R., 789; reaction to *P. graminis* in relation to, 562; varietal reaction to, 789.
- *malachrae* on cotton in Peru, 18.
- *polygoni* on bean in U.S.A., 665.
- on buckwheat in China, 747.
- on cabbage, diurnal cycle of, 659; occurrence in Lithuania, 54.
- on *Caucalis latifolia* in Bulgaria, 683.
- on clover in Czecho-Slovakia, 373; in U.S.A., 659.
- on *Cuminum cyminum* in Bulgaria, 682.
- on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
- on *Hypericum* in Switzerland, 157.
- (?) — on lentil in Tanganyika, 704.
- on lupin in Germany, 100.
- (?) — on mango in India, 482.
- on parsnip in Lithuania, 54.
- on peas in India, 338.
- Erysit, use of, against *Oidium chrysanthemi* and *Puccinia chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583.
- Erythrina umbrosa* and *E. velutina*, *Sphaerostilbe* on, in Trinidad, 76.
- Eschscholtzia californica*, *Verticillium albo-atrum* can infect, 150.
- Etch of tobacco, 536; in U.S.S.R., 754.
- Ethanol mercury chloride a constituent of sanoseed, 286.
- iodide, use of, against wheat bunt, 286.
- Ethyl alcohol, use of, against *Ustilago nuda* on barley, 353.
- mercury arsenate, use of, against *Godronia cassandrae* on cranberry, 818.
- phosphate, a constituent of Du Bay 738, 282; of Du Bay 986, 286; of new improved ceresan, 282.
- — — injury, 282.
- — —, use of, against *Cercospora beticola* on beet, 486; against *Pythium de Baryanum* on tomato, 282.
- Eucalyptus*, *Cytospora australiae* var. *foliorum* on, in U.S.S.R., 55.
- [*Eucalyptus*], *Ustilago vriesiana* on, neoplasms due to, 139.
- Euchlaena mexicana*, *Aplanobacter stewarti* can infect, 573.
- —, *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
- —, sugar-cane mosaic can infect, 558.
- Eucytospora* a subgenus of *Cytospora*, 55.
- Eugenia caryophyllata*, see Clove.
- *jambois*, *Puccinia psidii* on, in Jamaica, 742.
- *malaccensis*, *Puccinia psidii* can infect, 742.
- Euphorbia cyparissias*, *Uromyces fischeri eduardi* and *U. pisi* on, in Switzerland, 607.
- *exigua*, (?) *Herpetomonas tortum* and (?) *Leptomonas davidi* on, in France, 658.
- *geniculata*, *Oidiopsis taurica* on, in India, 554.
- *lactea*, *Coniothyrium* on, in U.S.A., 809.
- *pulcherrima*, *Botrytis cinerea* on, in U.S.A., 809.
- *virgata*, *Bacterium tabacum* on, in U.S.S.R., 750.
- —, *Uromyces fischeri eduardi* and *U. pisi* on, in Switzerland, 607.
- Euryachora rhytismoides* on maple in Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, and Germany, 184.
- Euscelis striatulus* transmitting false blossom of cranberry, 238.
- Eustoma russellianum*, *Fusarium solani* and *Sclerophoma eustomonis* on, in U.S.A., 658.
- Eutettix tenella* as vector of curly top of pansy, 157; of tomato, 123.
- Eutorula* and *Eutorulopsis*, status of the genera, 96.
- Exanthema of apple, citrus, and plum in Western Australia, 730.
- Exobasidium burtii* and *E. vaccinii-uliginosi* on rhododendron in U.S.A., 229.
- Fabraea maculata* on quince in Rumania, 260; in Spain, 176; regarded as a synonym of *Diplocarpon soraueri*, 260.
- Fagopyrum esculentum*, see Buckwheat.
- Fagus*, see Beech.
- False blossom disease of cranberry in U.S.A., 238; transmission of, by *Euscelis striatulus*, 238.
- Fasciation in sweet peas, etiology of, 723.
- Favotrichophyton* on man, 368.
- Feijoa sellowiana*, *Botrytis cinerea* on, in U.S.S.R., 593.
- —, *Leptosphaeria feijoeae* on, in U.S.S.R., 594; *Phyllosticta feijoiicola* (?) imperfect stage of, 594.
- —, *Mycosphaerella feijoeae* on, in U.S.S.R., 594; *Phyllosticta feijoeae* (?) imperfect stage of, 594.
- —, *Pestalozzia gracilis* and *P. versicolor* on, in U.S.S.R., 593.
- —, *Phoma feijoeae* on, in U.S.S.R., 594.
- Fern-leaf of tomato in Denmark, 614.
- Ferns, *Milesina blechni* on, in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.

- [Ferns, *Milesina*] *carpatica* on, in Great Britain, 469.
- , — *kriegeriana*, *M. murariae*, *M. poly-podii*, *M. scolopendrii*, *M. vogesiaca*, and *M. whitei* on, in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- , see also *Aspidium*, *Dryopteris*, *Nephrolepis*, *Polypodium*, and *Pteris longifolia*.
- Ferrous ammonium sulphate, use of, against peach chlorosis, 516.
- salts, use of, against iron deficiency chlorosis of beet, maize, and *Xanthium spinosum*, 110; against peach chlorosis, 515.
- sulphate, use of, against citrus chlorosis, 496; against oak chlorosis, 758; as a sticker, 497.
- Fertilizers, effect of, in partially sterilized soil, 461; on *Actinomyces scabies* on potato, 46, 111, 172, 603, 604, 739; on *Aphanomyces euteiches* on pea, 768; on *A. levis* on beet, 190; on *A. raphani* on radish, 420; on *Bacillus phytophthorus* on potato, 46; on *Bacterium medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola* on bean, 420; on *Bact. sepedonicum* on potato, 252; on *Bact. solanacearum* on chilli and eggplant, 180; tobacco, 180, 686; tomato, 180; on *Bact. tabacum* on tobacco, 62, 537; on black spotting of potato, 526; on *Botrytis* on broad bean, 698; on *Bremia lactucae* on chicory, cineraria, *Cynara scolymus*, endive, and lettuce, 420; on brown core of apple, 485; on cassava mosaic, 342; on cellulose-decomposing fungi, 741; on *Cercospora musae* on banana, 451; on *C. nicotianae* on tobacco, 704; on *Cercospora herpotrichoides* on wheat, 288; on chlorosis of beet, 110; of oak, 758; of *Ornithopus sativus*, 372; on citrus mycorrhiza, 90; on *Corticium solani* on potato, 46; on cotton 'rust', 149; on court-noue of vine, 199; on dry and heart rot of beet, 338, 476; on 'Eisenfleckigkeit' of potato, 111; on frenching of tobacco, 323; on *Fusarium bulbigenum* var. *lycopersici* on tomato, 406; on *F. culmorum* on wheat, 776; on *F. vasinfectum* on cotton, 149; on grape wastage, 702; on grey speck of oats, 791, 792; on *Helminthosporium ocellum* on sugar-cane, 560; on *H. sativum* on wheat, 776; on *Melampsora lini* on flax, 805; on *Moniliopsis aderholdi* on tobacco, 62; on *Omphalia* on date palm, 15; on a new orange disease, 716; on *Phoma betae* on beet, 190; on *P. flaccida* on vine, 555; on *Phragmidium mucronatum* on rose, 23; on *Phytophthora infestans* on potato, 46; on *P. palmivora* on cacao, 561; on *Plasmiodiophora brassicae* on cabbage, 335; on swedes, 416; on potato degeneration, 457, 599; on potato dwarfing, 111; on potato leaf roll, 46, 111; on potato mosaic, 111; on potato streak, 46; on *Puccinia* on wheat, 783; on *P. glumarum* on wheat, 784; on *P. graminis* on wheat, 776; on *P. triticea* on wheat, 776, 784; on *Pythium arrhenomanes* on wheat, 141; on *P. de Baryanum* on beet, 190; on tobacco, 62; on *P. graminicolum* on Sudan grass and sugar-cane, 560; on reclamation diseases of crops, 792; on *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on pelargonium, 98; on *Septoria apii* on celery, 275; on soil organisms, 526; on *Synchytrium endobioticum* on potato, 46; on *Thielaviopsis basicola* on beans and lupin, 536; on tobacco, 62; on *Ustilago zeae* on maize, 359; on *Verticillium* on *Acer*, 693; on *V. dahliae* on cotton, 800; on wheat bunt, 786; on winter injury of cereals, 790.
- Festuca ovina* var. *duriuscula*, *Corticium fuciforme* on, in U.S.A., 706.
- *pratensis*, potash deficiency disease of, in Germany, 585.
- *rubra* var. *fallax*, Basidiomycete, *Fusarium*, and *Rhizoctonia* can infect, 811.
- Ficus*, *Sclerotium rolsfii* on, in Germany, 99.
- Fig (*Ficus carica*), *Bacterium fici* on, in Italy, 774.
- , *Cercotium fici* on, in India, 778; in Palestine, 683.
- , *Diplodia sycina* var. *syconophila* on, in U.S.A., 117.
- mosaic in China, 385; in Great Britain, 305.
- , *Pythium aphanidermatum* can infect, 339.
- Fiji disease of sugar-cane in New Guinea, 53; in Queensland, 320.
- Filberts, see *Corylus*.
- Fir, see *Abies*.
- Fire injury in relation to wood-destroying fungi, 619.
- Fish, see *Hypomesus olidus*.
- oil-resin soap Burgundy mixture, use of, against *Hemileia vastatrix* on coffee, 798.
- — soap, use of, as a spreader, 818.
- Fishing nets, preservation of, in Japan, 91; in England, 504, 505.
- Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), *Ascochyta linicola* and *Botrytis cinerea* on, in U.S.S.R., 369.
- , *Colletotrichum lini* on, in U.S.A., 652; in U.S.S.R., 369.
- , *Corticium solani* on, in Canada, 440.
- diseases in Germany, 506.
- , *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on, in U.S.S.R., 369.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Canada, 440; in U.S.S.R., 369, 652; varietal reaction to, 440.
- , — *lini* on, control; 652; note on, 369; occurrence in U.S.A., 652, 805; in U.S.S.R., 81, 369; relation of, to flax rust, 805.
- , *Helminthosporium linicola* on, in U.S.S.R., 369.
- , *Melampsora lini* on, factors affecting, 805; nature of resistance to, 805; occurrence in Latvia, 609; in U.S.A., 804; in U.S.S.R., 369; varietal reaction to, 369, 805.
- , — var. *liniperda* on, breeding against, 634.

- [Flax], *Mycosphaerella linicola* on, in U.S.S.R., 369.
- , *Phlyctaena linicola* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399; occurrence in the Argentine, 441; renamed *Septoria linicola*, 441.
- , *Phoma linicola* on, in Belgium, 776.
- , *Polyspora lini* on, control, 652; effect of, on yield, 652; method of inoculating, 651; note on, 441; occurrence in U.S.A., 441, 652; in U.S.S.R., 369, 652; varietal reaction to, 441.
- , *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 652.
- , — *de Baryanum* on, in Canada, 440.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 652.
- , *Septoria linicola* on, in the Argentine, 441; *Phlyctaena linicola* renamed, 441.
- , see also Linseed.
- Flies, *Bacillus amylovorus* on, persistence of, 589.
- , *Empusa apiculata* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Florogard dust, use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 781.
- Flour as an adhesive, 197, 666.
- Fluffy tip of hops in England, 424, 605.
- Fluralsil-extra, toxicity of, to *Coniophora puteana*, *Merulius lacrymans*, and *Poria vaporaria*, 546.
- Fodder plants, control of diseases of, in Czechoslovakia, 373.
- Fomes* in U.S.S.R., 56.
- *annosus*, cultural study on, 677.
- — on *Abies* in U.S.S.R., 68.
- — on conifers in Belgium, 473.
- — on spruce in Germany, 184.
- — on timber, factors affecting, 622, 677; in Great Britain, 186; in U.S.A., 117.
- —, toxicity of chlorinated benzene derivatives to, 69.
- *connatus* on *Acer platanoides* and other trees in U.S.S.R., 66.
- *cryptarum* on timber, control, 622; favouring the death-watch beetle, 186; occurrence in England, 186.
- *fomentarius* on *Acer platanoides* in U.S.S.R., 66.
- — on beech in Belgium, 473.
- — on walnut in U.S.S.R., 330.
- *fulvus* on cherry, peach, and plum in China, 684.
- *geotropus* on *Magnolia grandiflora* in U.S.A., 759.
- — on trees in U.S.A., 471.
- *hartigii* on *Abies* in U.S.S.R., 68.
- — on forest trees in Bulgaria, 411.
- — on spruce in U.S.S.R., 68.
- *ignarius* on *Acer platanoides* in U.S.S.R., 66.
- — on oak in U.S.S.R., 63.
- (?) — — on vine in Morocco, 199.
- — var. *laevigatus* on forest trees in U.S.A., 620.
- *japonicus* synonym of *Ganoderma lucidum*, 684.
- *lamaensis* on oil palm in Malaya, 632.
- *lignosus* on *Albizia lebbek*, cacao, coffee, and *Funtumia elastica* in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- [*Fomes lignosus*] on *Hevea* rubber in Ceylon, 136; in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- — on *Leucaena glauca*, *Oncoba echinata*, *Styrax benzoin*, and *Tephrosia candida* in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- *lonicerinus* on *Lonicera tatarica* in U.S.S.R., 56.
- *noxius* on citrus in Ceylon, 136.
- — on coffee in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- — on *Hevea* rubber in Java, 345.
- — on oil palm in Malaya, 78.
- — on tea, 610.
- *pini* preferred to *Trametes pini* (q.v.), 543.
- *pomaceus* on peach in New S. Wales, 280.
- *ribis f. loniceræ*, comparison of *F. lonicerinus* with, 56.
- Food investigations, bibliography of the literature of, 106.
- spoilage in Germany, 241; in Great Britain, 454.
- Forest pathology, summary of literature on, in 1935, 615.
- Formaldehyde, bibliography of, 818.
- injury, 347, 421, 432, 652.
- , toxicity of, to fungi, 166; to *Sclerotium rolfsii*, 194.
- , use of, against *Actinomyces scabies* on potato, 739; against *Aphanomyces raphani* on radish, 421; against *Ascochyta cinerariae* on cineraria, 443; against *Bacterium tabacum* on tobacco, 61, 687; against *Botrytis galanthina* on snowdrop, 442; against *B. tulipae* on tulip, 509; against *Bremia lactucae* on chicory, cineraria, *Cynara scolymus*, endive, and lettuce, 420; against *Cercospora beticola* on beet, 285; against chestnut moulds, 408; against *Coniothyrium diplodiella* on vine, 200; against *Corticium solani* on tomato, 690; against *Fusarium* on China aster, 135; on lily, 507; on tobacco, 323; against *F. conglutinans* var. *callistephi* on China aster, 583; against grape storage waste, 702; against *Helminthosporium sativum* on barley, 86; against *Moniliopsis aderholdii* on tobacco, 61; against *Mystrosporium adustum* on *Iris reticulata*, 583; against *Olpidium nicotianae* on tobacco, 323; against *Omphalia* on date palm, 15; against *Penicillium digitatum* on orange, 364; against *Phytophthora parasitica nicotianae* on tobacco, 611; against *Pleospora calvescens* on poppy, 743; against *Pythium de Baryanum* on tobacco, 61, 323; against *P. ultimum* on tomato, 690; against *Rhizoctonia* on tobacco, 323; against *Saprolegnia* in eggs of *Hypomesus olidus*, 801; against *Sclerotium rolfsii* on beet, 71; on strawberry, 164; against *S. tuliparum* on hyacinth, narcissus, and tulip, 135; against *Sphaerostilbe repens* on *Aleurites montana*, 271; against *Thielaviopsis basicola* on tobacco, 61; against tobacco diseases, 687; against *Urocystis occulta* on rye, 285; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 285, 347,

- 564, 569, 786, 791; against *U. hordei* on barley, 557, 641; against *U. kollerii* on oats, 11, 347; against *U. nigra* on barley, 641; against *U. panici-miliacei* on *Panicum miliaceum*, 285, 569, 646; against *Verticillium albo-atrum* on tomato, 690; against *V. cinerescens* on carnation, 226; against wheat bunt, 1, 8, 284, 285, 286, 564, 785.
- [Formaldehyde] dust, use of, against *Corticium solani* on potato, 781; against *Urocystis cepulae* on onion, 552; against *Ustilago hordei* and *U. nigra* on barley, 641.
- Forsythia*, (?) *Pseudomonas syringae* on, in England, 703.
- Fourth disease of sugar-cane in Queensland, 320.
- Fowl, *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Rhizopus microsporus* on the, in the Argentine, 19.
- , see also Poultry.
- Fragaria vesca*, see Strawberry.
- Frazinus*, see Ash.
- Frenching of *Datura stramonium*, *Nicotiana glauca*, *N. langsdorffii*, *N. longiflora*, *N. rustica*, *N. sanderae*, *N. sylvestris*, petunia, tobacco, and tomato in U.S.A., 322-3.
- 'Frisolée' of cotton in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- Fruit, market standards for, in Italy, 373.
- rot of oil palm in Sierra Leone, 343.
- wastage in storage in Australia, 161; in U.S.A., 158; statistical study on, 146.
- Fuckelia pinicola* renamed *Neofuckelia pinicola*, 117.
- Fungi, bibliography of Catalan, 466.
- , list of, at Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, 38; in the Argentine, 685; in Brazil, 3, 59; in Bulgaria, 745; in Canada, 259; in Chile, 398; in China, 683; in Denmark, 259; in Egypt, 314; in Finland, 117; in Germany, 461, 610; in India, 1, 398; in the Ivory Coast, 79; in Japan, 57, 72, 609; in Java, 398; in Latvia, 398, 609; in Palestine, 683; in the Philippines, 398; in Poland, 55; in Rumania, 260; in Spain, 175, 529; in Sweden, 398; in Switzerland, 530; in Tanganyika, 746; in U.S.A., 117, 283.
- , — — edible, in Japan, 72.
- on man, American book on, 368; cultural study on, 294; key to, 297.
- Fungicides, Austrian, official list of, 452.
- , German official nomenclature for, 83.
- , Malayan scheme for testing, 734.
- , physico-chemical properties of, 105.
- , preparation of home-made, in U.S.A., 305.
- , regulation of, in Jugo-Slavia, 192.
- , standardization of, proposed international organization for, 241.
- , use of, in agriculture, 667.
- Funtumia elastica*, *Fomes lignosus* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- Fusariol 157, use of, recommended in Germany, 83.
- Fusarium*, antagonism of soil protozoa to, 395.
- as a peritrophic mycorrhizal fungus, 520.
- [*Fusarium*], biochemical determination of parasitism of, 456.
- can infect *Festuca rubra* var. *fallax*, 811.
- , classification of, 684.
- , distribution of species of, in nature, 321.
- in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
- on *Agropyron repens* in New Zealand, 490.
- on *Aleurites montana* in Indo-China, 271.
- on aster, China, control, 135; factors affecting, 98; occurrence in Hungary, 444; in Switzerland, 135; in U.S.A., 23, 98, 156; pathogenicity of, 23.
- on banana in Australia, 104; in French Guinea, 451.
- on beet in Italy, 673.
- on cacao in the Philippines, 560.
- on carnation in England, 225, 654.
- on carrot in Hungary, 444.
- on cereals in Canada, 428; in Jugo-Slavia, 434; in U.S.S.R., 790.
- on chili in Hungary, 444.
- on *Cicer arietinum* in India, 423.
- on citrus in Italy, 213.
- on cotton in the Belgian Congo, 719; in U.S.A., 149.
- on *Cuminum cyminum* in Bulgaria, 683.
- on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370; in Hungary, 444.
- on elm in U.S.A., 485.
- on flax in Canada, 440; in U.S.S.R., 369, 652; varietal reaction to, 440.
- on gladiolus in U.S.A., 518.
- on hops in England, 462.
- on lily in U.S.A., 507.
- on lime in Montserrat, 717.
- on *Lolium perenne* in New Zealand, 490.
- on lucerne in U.S.A., 158.
- on lupin in Holland, 510; in Hungary, 444.
- on maize in Australia, 793.
- on onion in Canada, 777.
- on *Ornithopus sativus* in Germany, 372.
- on papaw in Sierra Leone, 344.
- on peach in Hungary, 444.
- on peas in Great Britain, 468.
- on *Pelargonium*, *Phlox decussata*, and pine in Hungary, 444.
- on *Piper methysticum* in Fiji, 137, 462.
- on plantain in Fiji, 165.
- on potato in U.S.A., 252; in U.S.S.R., 388.
- on radish in U.S.A., 548.
- on rice in the Philippines, 80.
- on rye in Jugo-Slavia, 434.
- on *Salix* in Holland, 74.
- on strawberry in Canada, 449; in the Philippines, 80.
- on tobacco, control, 323; occurrence in Canada, 179, 449; in Rumania, 323.
- on tomato in Hungary, 444.
- on turf in Canada, 811.
- on watermelon, effect of bios on parasitism of, 309.

- [*Fusarium*] on wheat, control, 567, 788; factors affecting, 788; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in Germany, 566; in India, 433; in U.S.S.R., 788.
- on *Zinnia* in Canada, 776.
- , toxic action of, 388.
- *argillaceum* on beet in U.S.A., 764.
- *avenaceum*, lytic action of *Achromobacter* and *Pseudomonas* on, 81.
- — on aphids in England, 800.
- — on barley in Canada, 428.
- — on carnation in England, 225.
- — on cereals in Great Britain, 6.
- (?) — on *Cyclamen persicum* in France, 657.
- — on rye in Canada, 428; in Switzerland, 643.
- — on wheat, control, 567, 640; factors affecting, 788; notes on, 6; occurrence in Canada, 428; in Germany, 567; in Great Britain, 6; in U.S.S.R., 640, 789; varietal reaction to, 789.
- —, physiology of, in relation to parasitism, 457.
- — f. 1 on beet in U.S.A., 765.
- *batatas*, see *F. bulbigenum* var. *batatas*.
- *buharicum* on cotton in U.S.S.R., 577, 800.
- —, physiology of, in relation to parasitism, 457.
- *bulbigenum* on narcissus in England, 224.
- — on tomato in Italy, 775.
- — var. *batatas* on sweet potato, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in U.S.A., 681.
- — var. *lycopersici* on tomato, control, 256, 406; factors affecting, 406; occurrence in Bermuda 537; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 406; physiological study on, 406; toxins of, 406; varietal reaction to, 406, 615.
- — var. *niveum*, dissociation in, 256.
- — — on melon, effect of bios on parasitism of, 309.
- — — on watermelon, breeding against, 486; effect of bios on parasitism of, 309; occurrence in U.S.A., 276, 486, 553; transmission of, by seed, 276; varietal reaction to, 486, 553.
- *coeruleum* on potato in Rhodesia, 705.
- *conglutinans* on cabbage in U.S.A., 3.
- — on various plants, legislation against in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — var. *betae* on beet in Belgium, 775.
- — var. *callistephi* on China aster in France, 583, 808.
- *culmorum*, dissemination of, 384.
- —, lytic action of *Achromobacter* and *Pseudomonas* on, 81.
- — on barley in Germany, 85; in Rumania, 201.
- — on beet in U.S.A., 765.
- — on carnation in England, 225, 654.
- — on cereals in Canada, 428; in Germany, 85.
- — on oats in Canada, 428; in U.S.A., 572.
- [*Fusarium culmorum*] on wheat, control, 85, 490, 567; factors affecting, 85, 490, 640, 776, 788; occurrence in Canada, 776; in Germany, 85, 566; in New Zealand, 489; in U.S.S.R., 640, 789; physiologic forms of, 566; study on, 489; varietal reaction to, 789.
- —, physiology of, in relation to parasitism, 457.
- —, pigment production by, 170.
- —, toxicity of hydrogen sulphide to, 669.
- —, toxin formation by, 432.
- *dianthi* on carnation, control, 226, 584; factors affecting, 225; notes on, 225, 584; occurrence in England, 225, 654; in France, 584; varietal reaction to, 584.
- *dimerum* on beet in U.S.A., 764, 765.
- — var. *pusillum* on beet in U.S.A., 765.
- *diversisporum* on beet in U.S.A., 764.
- *equiseti*, biochemical differentiation of, from parasitic species, 457.
- —, lytic action of *Achromobacter* and *Pseudomonas* on, 81.
- — on barley and oats in Great Britain, 6.
- — on rye in Switzerland, 643.
- — on tobacco in Rumania, 531.
- — on tomato in Jersey, 690.
- — on wheat in Great Britain, 6.
- — f. 1 on barley in Great Britain, 6.
- — — — on cereals in Canada, 428.
- — — — on oats and wheat in Great Britain, 6.
- — var. *bullatum* on beet in U.S.A., 765.
- *flocciferum* on beet in U.S.A., 765.
- *georginae*, see *Colletotrichum atramentarium*.
- *graminearum*, see *Gibberella saubinetii*.
- *herbarum*, its f. 2, and its var. *avenaceum*, see *F. avenaceum*.
- *hyperoxysporum* on sweet potato in U.S.A., 681; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- *javanicum* var. *radicicola* on beet in U.S.A., 765.
- *lateritium* on *Acer platanoides* in Italy, 774.
- — on China aster in U.S.A., 24.
- — on grapefruit in Trinidad, 495.
- — on mulberry in Italy, 775.
- — var. *longum* on coffee in Nyasaland, 780.
- *lini*, lytic action of *Achromobacter* and *Pseudomonas* on, 81.
- — on flax, control, 652; note on, 369; occurrence in U.S.A., 652, 805; in U.S.S.R., 81, 369; relation of, to flax rust, 805.
- —, physiology of, in relation to parasitism, 457.
- *maculans* renamed *Cercospora maculans*, 67.
- (?) *merismoides* on *Albizia julibrissin* in U.S.A., 758.
- — on beet in U.S.A., 765.
- — on rye in Switzerland, 643.
- — var. *majus* on cereals in Great Britain, 6.

- [*Fusarium*] *nivale*, see *Calonectria graminicola*.
- *orthoceras* in a potassium acetate solution, 453.
 - in soil in Egypt, 314.
 - on beet in Italy, 673; in U.S.A., 764.
 - var. *longius* on rye in Switzerland, 643.
 - var. *pisi* on peas in New S. Wales, 280; in U.S.A., 339.
 - *oxyzporum*, action of phosphorescent light on, 310.
 - on potato, note on, 252; occurrence in France, 680; in Hungary, 444, 445; in Morocco, 680; (?) in U.S.A., 252; pathogenicity of, 680; varietal reaction to, 444.
 - on *Trigonella foenum-graecum* in Malta, 780.
 - , toxicity of aniline dyes to, 521.
 - f. 2, see *F. hyperoxysporum*.
 - var. *aurantiacum* on cereals in Canada, 428.
 - — — on grapes in S. Africa, 701.
 - — — on orange in the Argentine, 716.
 - *cubense* on banana, breeding against, 166; control, 2, 705; eradication against, 165; legislation against, in Antigua, 64; in Brazil, 64; in Peru, 688; in St. Vincent, 128; notes on, 2, 343; occurrence in Australia, 105; in Fiji, 165; in Jamaica, 343; in St. Lucia, 2, 128; in St. Vincent, 128; in Trinidad, 75, 705; 'Sigatoka' disease identical with, 165; varietal reaction to, 166, 343.
 - var. *nicotianae* on tobacco in S. Africa, 614.
 - *phormii* synonym of *Colletotrichum rhodocyclum*, 506.
 - *roseum* on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
 - *sambucinum* on beet in U.S.A., 765.
 - and its f. 1 on cereals in Great Britain, 6.
 - on wheat in Switzerland, 643.
 - *scirpi*, lytic action of *Achromobacter* and *Pseudomonas* on, 81.
 - on beet in U.S.A., 765.
 - on tobacco in Rumania, 531.
 - on watermelon in Bulgaria, 746.
 - var. *acuminatum*, dissemination of, 384.
 - — — on beet in U.S.A., 765.
 - — — on carnation in England, 654.
 - var. *filiferum* on beet in U.S.A., 765.
 - *semidictum* on cucumber in Italy, 775.
 - var. *majus* on beet in U.S.A., 764.
 - *solani* can infect apple and potato, 234.
 - on beet in U.S.A., 765.
 - on *Citrus mitis* in the Philippines, 498.
 - on cotton in India, 148.
 - on *Eustoma russellianum* in U.S.A., 658.
 - on grapefruit in the Philippines, 498.
 - on orange in the Argentine, 716; in the Philippines, 498.
- [*Fusarium solani*] on rye in Switzerland, 643.
- var. *martii* on orange in the Argentine, 716.
 - — — on rye in Switzerland, 643.
 - — — f. 2 on peas, nature of resistance to, 339.
 - *trichothecioides* on beet in U.S.A., 765.
 - on cereals in Great Britain, 6.
 - *tricinctum* on cereals in Great Britain, 6.
 - *uredinicolum* parasitizing *Zaghoulania phillyreae* in France, 372.
 - *vasinfectum* can infect *Crotalaria anagyroides* and *C. striata*, 482.
 - , dissociation in, 256.
 - , effect of bios on parasitism of, 309; of temperature on growth of, 365.
 - on cotton, control, 149; factors affecting, 482, 799; notes on, 18, 426; occurrence in India, 482, 799; in Peru, 18; (?) in Uganda, 426; in U.S.A., 149, 799; varietal reaction to, 149, 799.
 - on *Crotalaria juncea*, factors affecting, 482, 771; occurrence in India, 278, 482, 771; physiologic forms of, 278; resistance to, 482.
 - on *Hibiscus esculentus* in U.S.A., 276.
 - on pigeon pea in India, 278, 771.
 - , physiology of, in relation to parasitism, 457.
 - var. *aegyptiacum* on cotton, 648.
- Fusicladium dendriticum* var. *eriobotryae*, cultural reactions of, 184.
- *pirinum* var. *pyracanthae* on *Crataegus pyracantha* in Germany, 230; comparison of, with *Venturia pirina*, 230.
- Fusicoccum cedrelae* can infect *Robinia pseud-acacia*, 182.
- on *Cedrela sinensis*, (?) identical with *Phomopsis* stage of *Diaporthe oncostoma*, 183; occurrence in France, 182.
- Fusicytospora mira* on *Wistaria chinensis*, *Cytospora mira* renamed, 56.
- Fusisporium mori* synonym of *Cercosporella maculans*, 67.
- Fusoma calidariorum* var. *acanthi* on *Acanthus mollis* in Italy, 230.
- Galanthus nivalis*, see Snowdrop.
- Galleria mellonella*, control of, by bacteria, 292.
- Ganoderma* on citrus in New S. Wales, 280.
- *applanatum*, cellulose decomposition by, 521.
 - on citrus in the Ivory Coast, 16.
 - on oil palm (?) in the Belgian Congo, 147; in the Ivory Coast, 16.
 - on timber in Italy, 67.
 - *laccatum* on citrus and oil palm in the Ivory Coast, 16.
 - *lucidum* in India, 469.
 - on areca palm in India, 436; in Malaya, 78.
 - on coco-nut in Malaya, 632; parasitism of, 436.
 - on trees in U.S.A., 470.

- [*Ganoderma lucidum*], revised diagnosis of, 684.
- —, synonymy of, 684.
- — var. *japonicum*, synonym of *G. lucidum*, 684.
- *pseudoferreum* on *Hevea* rubber in Sumatra, 345.
- on tea in Malaya, 78.
- Gelechia gossypiella*, control of, by bacteria, 292.
- Geomyces vulgaris* on beet, (?) identical with *Verticillium monosporioides*, 673; occurrence in Italy, 673.
- Geotrichoides* accepted as a valid genus, 367.
- , synonym of *Candida*, 368; not of *Trichosporon*, 96.
- Geotrichum* accepted as a valid genus, 367.
- , *Mycoderma* sensu Vuill., referred to, 367.
- , *Oidium* spp. pathogenic to man referred to, 367.
- on man, 368.
- *candidum* on beet in Italy, 673.
- Geranium*, *Uromyces geranii* on, in Canada, 632.
- Gerbera*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in Bermuda, 559.
- Germisan, composition and preparation of, 519.
- , use of, against *Alternaria radicina* on carrot, 769; against *Aphanomyces levis* on beet, 190, 337; against *Bacterium malvacearum* on cotton, 649; against *Bact. medicaginis phaseolicola* on bean, 765; against *Bact. tabacum* on tobacco, 61; against *Bremia lactucae* on cineraria, *Cynara scolymus*, endive, and lettuce, 420; against *Cercospora beticola* on beet, 285; against dry and heart rot of beet, 697; against *Fusarium* on wheat, 788; against *F. avenaceum* on wheat, 640; against *Helminthosporium gramineum* on barley, 9; against *Moniliopsis aderholdi* on tobacco, 61; against *Penicillium* on wheat, 641; against *Phoma betae* on beet, 190, 337; against *Pythium de Baryanum* on beet, 190, 337; on tobacco, 61; against *Thielaviopsis basicola* on tobacco, 61; against *Urocystis occulta* on rye, 285; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 285, 564, 569; against wheat bunt, 285, 286.
- dust, use of, against cereal smuts, 285.
- universal, German official recommendations for, 83.
- Geum*, *Puccinia simplex* Peck on, distinct from *P. simplex* Henn., 209.
- Giant hill of potato in S. Africa, 247; in U.S.A., 460.
- Gibberella fujikuroi*, cellulose decomposition by, 521.
- on rice in India, 2; in Japan, 173.
- (?) — on sugar-cane in Japan, 397.
- var. *subglutinans* on banana in Syria, 732.
- — — — on maize, control, 12, 793; effect of, on yield, 360; note on, 794; occurrence in Australia, 793; in Kenya, 558; in New S. Wales, 280, 359; in New Zealand, 12; in U.S.A., 794; strains of, 359.
- [*Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans*] on wheat in the Argentine, 209.
- — — —, production of stimulatory substances by, 360.
- *moniliformis* can infect apple, 234.
- —, dissemination of, 384.
- on maize, control, 793; effect of, on yield, 360; factors affecting, 75, 793; mode of infection by, 494; note on, 75, 793; occurrence in Australia, 793; in New S. Wales, 280, 360; in Spain, 75; in U.S.A., 290, 494, 793.
- on rice in British Guiana, 740; in India, 777.
- on sugar-cane, factors affecting, 346; occurrence in (?) Japan, 397; in Java, 346; in Madagascar, 607; in Porto Rico, 606; varietal reaction to, 607.
- , physiology of, in relation to parasitism, 457.
- , use of, in immunization of barley from scab, 487.
- *pulicaris* (*Fusarium sambucinum* q.v.) on wheat in Switzerland, 643.
- *saubinetii*, lytic action of bacteria on, 81.
- , nomenclature and synonymy of, 118.
- on barley, control, 347; immunization against, 487; occurrence in U.S.A., 347, 487, 644; study on, 644; varietal reaction to, 487.
- on maize, control, 145, 574, 644, 793; effect of, on yield, 360; factors affecting, 793; note on, 793; occurrence in Australia, 793; in Germany, 574; in New S. Wales, 360, 644; in Rhodesia, 145; in U.S.A., 793.
- on wheat, control, 81, 346; distribution of, 209; factors affecting, 640, 788; occurrence in the Argentine, 209; in U.S.A., 346, 644; in U.S.S.R., 640, 788, 789; study on, 644; varietal reaction to, 789.
- , physiology of, in relation to parasitism, 457.
- , toxicity of aniline dyes to, 521.
- Gibellina cerealis* on wheat in England, 433.
- Gibellula araneorum* on spiders in Sierra Leone, 779.
- 'Gilah' of tobacco in Sumatra, 403.
- Gilchristia dermatitidis* on man in Italy, 154. (See also *Endomyces dermatitidis* on.)
- Ginger (*Zingiber officinalis*), *Corticium solani* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- , *Pythium gracile* on, in Fiji, 138.
- , — *graminicolum* on, in Ceylon, 137.
- Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*), *Ramularia destructans* on, in U.S.A., 117.
- Gladiolus, *Bacterium marginatum* on, in U.S.A., 79.
- , *Fusarium* on, in U.S.A., 518.
- , storage rots of, control, 224.
- Glassiness of apple in Germany, 663; in Rumania, 202.

- Glassy end of potato in Ireland, Scotland, and U.S.A., 821.
- Gleditsia triacanthos*, *Linospora gleditsiae* on, in U.S.A., 620; *Melasmia hypophylla* renamed, 620.
- Glenospora*, *Acladium castellanii* referred to, 502.
- *albiscans* on man, nomenclature of, 502.
- *clapieri-catanei* on man, literature on, 20.
- *gammeli* on man, tentative reference of, to *Glenosporella*, 502.
- *graphii* on man, 502.
- Glenosporella*, *Glenospora gammeli* tentatively referred to, 502.
- , validity of distinction of, from *Aleu- risma*, 502.
- Gliocladium penicillioides* in soil in Algeria, 823.
- *vermoeseni* in soil in Egypt, 314.
- Gliricidia*, *Phoma* on, in Ceylon, 747.
- *sepium*, role of, in spread of *Armillaria mellea* to tea, 780.
- Gloeodes pomigena* on apple, control, 665, 666; occurrence in Bulgaria, 745; in U.S.A., 665, 666.
- — on pear and plum in Bulgaria, 745.
- Gloeosporidium rhodocyclum* synonym of *Colletotrichum rhodocyclum*, 506.
- Gloeosporium* can infect *Averrhoa carambola*, avocado, *Annona squamosa*, banana, chili, *Citrus erythrosa*, guava, *Hibiscus subdariffa*, lemon, orange, papaw, and *Pyrus calleryana*, 363.
- on cacao in the Philippines, 560.
- on *Clausena lansium* in China, 362; (?) conidial stage of *Glomerella cingulata*, 363.
- *album* on apple and pear in England, 555.
- *ampelophagum* synonym of *Elsinoe ampelina* (q.v.), 468.
- *betularum* on birch in U.S.A., 329.
- *cactorum* on *Mamillaria*, 372.
- *cerei* on *Cereus*, 372.
- *cyclaminis* on *Cyclamen persicum* in France, 657.
- *limeticolum* on lime, legislation against, in Antigua, 64; in St. Vincent, 128; occurrence in Bermuda, 559; in Montserrat, 717; in St. Lucia, 2; in St. Vincent, 128.
- *mangiferae* on mango in Trinidad, 592.
- (?) — *melongenae* on eggplant in U.S.A., 272.
- *musarum* can infect apple, 104.
- — on banana, control, 165; factors affecting, 482; notes on, 104, 481; occurrence in Australia, 104, 481; in Ceylon, 137; in Fiji, 165; in French Guinea, 451; in Queensland, 281; varietal reaction to, 165.
- *nicolai* on *Scelopendrium afficinum* in France, 809.
- *oliviarum*, cellulose decomposition by, 521.
- *opuntiae* on *Opuntia* in U.S.A., 371.
- [*Gloeosporium*] *orbiculare* on vegetable marrow, note on, 699.
- *perennans* on apple in Canada, 661.
- *pestis* on yams in Fiji, 137.
- *phormii* synonym of *Colletotrichum rhodocyclum*, 506.
- *polypodii* on *Aspidium aculeatum* in France, 809.
- — on *Polypodium vulgare* in France, 809.
- *rhododendri* on *Rhododendron ferrugineum* in Italy, 775.
- *trifolii*, *Kabatiella caulivora* wrongly ascribed to, 158.
- *umbrinellum* on oak in Denmark, 259.
- Glomerella cingulata*, action of spores of, on Bordeaux mixture, 733.
- —, effect of bios on growth of, 109.
- — on apple in England, 555.
- — on banana in Australia, 104.
- — on coffee in Kenya, 482.
- — on grapefruit, *Gloeosporium* stage of, 363; occurrence in the Philippines, 363.
- — on papaw in Sierra Leone, 343.
- — on pear in England, 555.
- — on tea in India, 748.
- — on *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Colletotrichum* stage of, 174; occurrence in India, 174.
- —, production of auxins by, 109, 110.
- — var. *vaccinii* on cranberry in U.S.A., 817.
- *gossypii* on cotton in the Belgian Congo, 719; in U.S.A., 149.
- *phaeidiomorpha* on *Phormium tenax*, *Colletotrichum rhodocyclum* conidial stage of, 506; occurrence in Kenya, Latvia, and New Zealand, 506; synonymy of, 506.
- *rufomaculans* on *Cyclamen persicum* in France, 657.
- Glottia centropetili* on *Centropitulum luteolum* in France, 649.
- Gloxinia*, *Phytophthora parasitica* on, in England and Wales, 478.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- Glutinium macrosporum* synonym of *Sphaeronema pruinosum* (q.v.), 117.
- Glyceria distans*, *Puccinia glumarum* on, 144.
- Glycine*, see Soy-bean.
- *ussuriensis*, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* on, in Japan, 401; synonymy of, 401.
- Gnomonia leptostyla* on walnut in U.S.S.R., 330.
- *tiliae* on lime tree in Holland, 74.
- Godronia cassandrae* on cranberry in U.S.A., 817.
- Gooseberry (*Ribes grossularia*), *Pseudopeziza ribis* on, in Canada, Holland, and U.S.A., 448.
- , *Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* on, control, 449; legislation against, in Australia, 832; in England, 335, 464; in Scotland, 464; occurrence in U.S.A., 449.
- Gopiana dioscoreae* on yam in the Philippines and Samoa, 259; synonymy of, 259.

- Gossypium*, see Cotton.
- Gradocol membranes for filtration of viruses, 168, 306.
- Grafting in relation to disease, 595.
- Gramineae, *Claviceps* and *C. purpurea* on, in Esthonia, 11.
- , streak of, in E. Africa, 528.
- , *Typhula itoana* on, in Japan, 348; *T. graminum* and *T. elegantula* distinct from, 348.
- , virus diseases of, in E. Africa, 528.
- , see also Grasses, Turf.
- Granadilla, see *Passiflora quadrangularis*.
- Granosan, composition of Polish, 285.
- , use of, against *Corticium solani* on cotton, 18; against *Sphacelotheca sorghi* on sorghum, 558; against *Urocystis occulta* on rye, 285; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 285; against *U. panicle-miliacei* on *Panicum miliaceum*, 285.
- Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*), *Aspergillus niger* on, in Trinidad, 495.
- , — *wentii* on, in Sierra Leone, 343.
- , *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in Trinidad, 495.
- , *Botryosphaeria ribis* on, in Trinidad, 495.
- , browning of, in U.S.A., 498.
- , chlorosis of, in U.S.A., 797.
- , *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on, in Trinidad, 495.
- , 'crazy top' of, in U.S.A., 797.
- , decay, control, in U.S.A., 781.
- , *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* on, legislation against, in Italy, 832.
- , *Diaporthe citri* on, in U.S.A., 212, 797.
- , *Diplodia natalensis* on, control, 212, 778, 797; factors affecting, 499; occurrence (?), in Sierra Leone, 778; in U.S.A., 212, 499, 797.
- , *Eidamia* on, in Trinidad, 495.
- , *Elsinoe fawcetti* on, in Sierra Leone, 778; in U.S.A., 781.
- , *Fusarium lateritium* on, in Trinidad, 495.
- , — *solani* on, in the Philippines, 498.
- , *Glomerella cingulata* on, *Gloeosporium* stage of, 363; occurrence in the Philippines, 363.
- , gumming disease of, in the Philippines, 498.
- , *Hypomyces ipomoeae* on, in Sierra Leone, 343.
- , low temperature injury to, in Trinidad, 496.
- , mottle leaf of, biochemistry of, 797; control, 363, 714; occurrence in Ceylon, 714; in the Philippines, 363; in U.S.A., 797.
- , oleocellosis of, in U.S.A., 498.
- , *Oospora* on, in Trinidad, 495.
- , *Penicillium digitatum* on, control, 212, 497; factors affecting, 495, 497; occurrence in Trinidad, 495; in U.S.A., 212; in transit from S. Africa, 497.
- , — *italicum* on, control, 212; occurrence in Trinidad, 495; in U.S.A., 212, 798.
- , *Phytophthora citrophthora* and *P. parasitica* on, in Italy, 213.
- [Grapefruit], 'pink nose' of, in U.S.A., 797.
- , pitting of, in U.S.A., 498, 647.
- , *Pseudomonas citri* on, in Ceylon, 136; in Malaya, 79.
- , scald in U.S.A., 498.
- , spotting in U.S.A., 647.
- , storage problems of, 377.
- , toxicity of naringenin and naringin to, 647.
- , watery breakdown of, in U.S.A., 498.
- , zonate chlorosis of, identical with psorosis, 13; occurrence in Brazil and U.S.A., 13.
- Graphiopsis*, scope of the genus, 466.
- Graphite, use of, as a lubricant for seed dusts, 552.
- Graphium*, reclassification of the genus, 466.
- Grasses, *Corticium fuciforme* on, in U.S.A., 706.
- , *Erysiphe graminis* on, in Czechoslovakia, 373.
- , *Ophiobolus herpotrichus* on, in Great Britain, 433.
- , *Puccinia glumarum* on, in Germany, 144.
- , sugar-cane mosaic on, in Java, 346.
- , *Ustilago striaeformis* on, in U.S.A., 27.
- , see also Gramineae, Turf.
- Greasy spot of citrus in India, 2.
- Green back of tomato in Jersey, 690.
- , 'flowering' disease [leaf curl or phyllody] of sesame in India, 396.
- , leaf spot of tobacco in the Philippines, 614.
- , spotting of pineapple in Hawaii, 451, 673.
- Grey speck of barley and beet in Denmark, 73, 87.
- , — of *Dactylis glomerata* in Denmark, 73.
- , — of oats, breeding against, 356; control, 73, 791, 792; etiology of, 357; factors affecting, 73, 355, 356, 476, 791; manganese soil content in relation to, 87, 627; occurrence in Denmark, 73, 87; in England, 627; in Germany, 355, 476, 791, 792; in Holland, 356, 461; varietal reaction to, 355, 791.
- , — of potato and rye in Denmark, 73, 87.
- , — of swedes in Denmark, 87.
- , — of wheat in Denmark, 73, 87.
- , —, see also Manganese deficiency.
- Grossmannia*, *Scopularia* conidial stage of, 827.
- , taxonomy of, 826.
- , *ips*, *Ceratostomella ips* renamed, 827.
- , —, *Scopularia rumboldii* imperfect stage of, 827.
- , *penicillata*, *Ceratostomella penicillata* renamed, 827.
- , —, *Scopularia penicillata* imperfect stage of, 827.
- , *pini*, *Ceratostomella pini* renamed, 827.
- , —, *Scopularia pini* imperfect stage of, 827.
- , *serpens* on pine in Italy, 827; *Scopularia serpens* conidial stage of, 827.

Grossularia, see *Ribes*.

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*), *Cercospora arachidicola* on, in India, 2.

—, — *arachidis* on, in U.S.A., 278.

—, — *personata* on, breeding against, 278; factors affecting, 284; genetics of resistance to, 278; occurrence in French W. Africa, 284; in India, 2; in U.S.A., 278.

—, *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.

—, *Macrosporium* on, in S. Africa, 426.

— rosette in Tanganyika, 277; in Uganda, 426; transmission of, by *Aphis laburni*, 277; types of, 426.

—, *Sclerotium omnivorum* on, in Bulgaria, 746.

—, — *rolfsii* on, in the Philippines, 325; in U.S.A., 278.

Groundnut oil, use of, as a spreader, 77, 78, 704, 778.

Grubiyella schoenleini, see *Achorion schoenleini*.

Gryllotalpa vulgaris, control of, by bacteria, 292.

Guava (*Psidium guajava*), *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.

—, *Physalospora psidii* on, in India, 664.

—, sun crack of, in British Guiana, 202.

(?) *Guignardia* on vine in India, 558.

— *baccæ* on vine in Spain, 75.

— *bidwellii* on vine, factors affecting, 381.

— *vaccinii* on cranberry in U.S.A., 817.

Gum barriers in relation to resistance of plum to *Stereum purpureum*, 676.

— spot of orange in Italy, 89.

Gumming disease of apricot in Egypt, 590.

— — of *Citrus mitis*, grapefruit, and orange in the Philippines, 498.

— — of peach and plum in Egypt, 590.

Gummosis of fruit trees in Uruguay, 427.

— of lemon in Italy, 14; origin of gum in, 14.

— of peach in India, 587.

Gummy degeneration of timber in France, 540.

Gymnoconia interstitialis on blackberry in U.S.A., 237.

— — on raspberry in Tasmania, 517; in U.S.A., 237.

Gymnosporangium amelantheris can infect *Amelanchier canadensis*, 609.

— —, *G. idetae* and *G. tremelloides* synonyms of, 609.

— *bermudianum* on *Juniperus bermudiana* in Bermuda, 412.

— *clavariæforme* on *Crataegus* in Spain, 529.

— — on *Crataegus oxyacantha* in Sweden, 176.

— — on *Juniperus sabina*, *Mycodiplosis gymnosporangii* associated with, 801.

— *clavipes* on apple, *G. germinale* synonym of, 632; occurrence in Canada, 632.

— — on *Juniperus* and *Rosaceae* in N. America, 159.

— *corniforme* on *Juniperus formosana* in Japan, 57.

— *germinale*, see *G. clavipes*.

[*Gymnosporangium*] *globosum* on *Crataegus*, *Juniperus virginiana*, and *Pyrus* in U.S.A., 512.

— *haraeanum*, comparison of, with *G. nipponicum*, 828.

— *idetae* synonym of *G. amelantheris*, 609.

— *japonicum* can infect *Photinia laevis* var. *villosa*, 609.

— — on *Juniperus chinensis* in Japan, 609.

— *juniperi* can infect *Pyrus aucuparia*, 609.

— — on *Juniperus rigida* in Japan, 609.

— *juniperinum* on *Pyrus aucuparia* in Latvia, 609.

— *juniperi-virginianae* on apple, control, 484; estimation of susceptibility to, 662; occurrence in U.S.A., 303, 484, 486; physiologic forms of, 487; study on, 232; varietal reaction to, 232.

— — on *Juniperus virginiana* in N. America, 160.

— *nipponicum* on *Juniperus chinensis* var. *sargentii* and *Pyrus aucuparia* in Japan, 828.

— *sabinae* on *Juniperus excelsa*, *J. oxycedrus*, *J. phoenicea*, *J. tripartita*, and *J. virginiana* in Germany, 104.

— — on pear in Germany, 103.

— *tremelloides* synonym of *G. amelantheris*, 609.

Gypsum, use of, in fungicides, 197, 735.

Hablitzia tamnoides, *Cercospora beticola* can infect, 193.

Hackberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*) decay in U.S.A., 409, 470.

Halticus citri harbouring *Bacterium angulatum* in U.S.A., 613.

Hamasporea benguetensis on *Rubus pectinellus* var. *triloba* in Japan, 57.

— *hashikoi* on *Rubus lambertianus* subsp. *xanthoneurus* in Japan, 57.

Haplographium chlorocephalum in soil in the Sahara, 257.

— *de bellæ marengoi* on man in Italy, 220.

Haplospheeria deformans on loganberry and youngberry in U.S.A., 817.

Haplosporella mali, *Sphaeropsis malorum* Peck (?) synonym of, 31.

Hazel nut, see *Corylus*.

Healthy potato virus, see Potato, 'healthy potato virus' of.

Heart necrosis of potato in Italy, 458.

— rot of beet, &c., see Dry and heart rot of.

— — of timber in Australia, 332.

Heat spot of plum in S. Africa, 34.

Helianthus annuus, see Sunflower.

— *tuberosus*, *Bacillus aroidae*, *B. phytophthorus*, *B. solanisaprus*, *Bacterium*, and *Botrytis cinerea* on, chlorosis, die-back, and necrosis of, *Puccinia helianthi*, *Rhizopus nigricans*, and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, and virus diseases of, in U.S.S.R., 421.

Helicobasidium purpureum on beet in Holland, 191.

— — on lucerne in Belgium, 776.

- Helicomyces candidus* in Russian soils, 116.
Heliones, see *Dyes*, aniline.
Helminthosporium, metabolic products of,
 170.
 — on cotton in India, 148.
 — on lucerne in U.S.A., 158.
 — on maize in U.S.A., 289.
 — on pineapple in Fiji, 137.
 — on strawberry in Canada, 449.
 — on sugar-cane in India, 1.
 — on tobacco in Canada, 449.
 — on wheat in India, 433.
 —, toxicity of hydrogen sulphide to, 670.
avenae, effect of light rays on, 456.
 —, nomenclature of, 467.
 — on oats, control, 289, 565, 667;
 occurrence in England, 289, 667; in
 Holland, 73; in New Zealand, 565.
 — *cactivorum* on *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*,
 and *Mamillaria* in Germany, 371.
 — *folliculatum* in soil in the Sahara,
 257.
 — *gigasporum* on papaw in Sierra Leone,
 344.
 — *gossypii* on cotton in Peru, 18; in the
 Philippines, 80.
 — *gramineum* on barley, control, 6, 9,
 347, 568, 668; factors affecting, 9, 86;
 genetics of resistance to, 288; note on,
 9; occurrence in Canada, 288; in China,
 567; in England, 668; in Germany, 6;
 in India, 86; in Kenya, 558; in S.
 Africa, 9; in U.S.A., 347; study on, 567;
 varietal reaction to, 347.
 —, use of, in immunization of barley
 from scab, 487.
 — *halodes* on barley, maize, sorghum,
 sugar-cane, and wheat in India, 465.
 — *leucostylum* on *Eleusine coracana* in
 Uganda, 426.
 — *linicola* on flax in U.S.S.R., 369.
 — *lycopersici* on tomato in the Ivory
 Coast, 830.
 — *nodulosum* on *Eleusine coracana* in
 Uganda, 426.
 — *ocellum* on sugar-cane, nutritional
 study on, 560; occurrence in Porto
 Rico, 606; in U.S.A., 781; varietal re-
 action to, 781.
 — *palaestinum* on *Dianthus* in Palestine,
 683.
 — *papaveris* imperfect form of *Pleospora*
calvescens, 743.
 — *ravenelii*, production of ravenelin by,
 170.
 — *sacchari* on sugar-cane, breeding
 against, 462.
 — *sativum*, dissemination of, 384.
 —, growth-inhibiting substance pro-
 duced by, 245.
 — in soil in India, 824.
 — on barley in India, 86.
 — on wheat, breeding against, 634;
 distribution of, 209; factors affecting,
 432, 639, 776; occurrence in the
 Argentine, 209; in Canada, 639, 776;
 in India, 703; in U.S.S.R., 789; varietal
 reaction to, 634, 789.
 —, toxin formation by, 432.
 — *sigmoideum*, see *Leptosphaeria salvinii*.
[Helminthosporium sigmoideum] var.
irregulare on rice, comparison of, with
Leptosphaeria salvinii, 47; control, 114;
 occurrence in Ceylon, 114; in Japan, the
 Philippines, and U.S.A., 47; synonymy
 of, 47, 314.
 — var. *microsphaeroides* synonym of
Leptosphaeria salvinii, 47.
 — *stenosporum* on sugar-cane, imperfect
 stage of *Cochliobolus stenospilus*, 397;
 occurrence in Japan, 397; in Porto
 Rico, 606.
 — *teres* on barley in India, 86.
 — *tetramera* in soil in India, 824.
 — on sugar-cane in India, 465.
 — *torulosum* on banana in French
 Guinea, 284, 451; (?) in the Philip-
 pines, 80; (?) in Queensland, 281.
 — *turcicum* on maize in Bulgaria, 746; in
 Rumania, 201.
 — on sorghum in Rumania, 201.
 — on *Sorghum margaritiferrum* in
 Sierra Leone, 344.
 — on *Sorghum saccharatum* in Bul-
 garia, 746.
Helopeltis bergrothi in relation to black
 scab of avocado pear in Nyasaland, 36;
 to cotton stem canker in the Belgian
 Congo, 499; to mango diseases in
 Nyasaland, 36.
 — *sanguineus* in relation to cotton stem
 canker in the Belgian Congo, 499.
 (?) *Helotium* on *Allium bakeri* in Japan,
 341.
Hemileia, legislation against, in Australia,
 832.
 — *vastatrix* on coffee, control, 16, 703,
 798; factors affecting, 351; genetics of
 resistance to, 16, 798; legislation
 against, in Brazil, 64; not a factor in
 Brazilian production, 147; occurrence
 in India, 16, 798; in Tanganyika, 703.
Hemispora rugosa, cultural study on, 293.
 — *stellata* on man, 20.
Hemp (Cannabis sativa), *Dendrophoma*
marconii on, in Italy, 97.
 — diseases in Germany, 506.
 —, *Pseudoperonospora cannabina* and
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum on, in Italy, 97.
 —, *Septoria cannabidis* on, in Italy, 97; in
 Japan, 805.
Hendersonia conidial stage of *Lepto-*
sphaeria bondari, 90.
 — *fedleri* var. *symphoricarpi* on *Sym-*
phoricarpos racemosus in Poland, 55.
 — *foliorum* on quince in Bulgaria, 745.
 — *mali* on apple in Bulgaria, 745.
 (?) — *sacchari* on tea in India, 703.
 — *zeae* synonym of *Diplodia zeae*, 118.
Henningsomyces affine in New S. Wales,
 530.
Heracleum sphondylium, *Sclerotinia*
sclerotiorum on, in England, 742.
 (?) *Herpetomonas tortum* on *Euphorbia*
exigua in France, 658.
Hesperethusa crenulata, *Elsinoe fauvelletii*
 [as *Sphaceloma fauvelletii*] on, in India,
 362.
Hesperis matronalis, *Brassica virus* in, in
 England, 98.

- Heterodera schachtii* on potato in England, 525.
- Heteropatella vellelinensis* on carnation in Germany, 507.
- , *Pseudodiscosia dianthi* referred to, 468.
- Heterosporium gracile* conidial stage of *Didymellina macrospora*, 99.
- *iridis-pumilae* on *Iris pumila* in Rumania, 260.
- Heterothallism in fungi, 819; in the Uredineae, 399.
- Hevea brasiliensis*, see Rubber.
- Heyden dust, composition of, and use of, against wheat bunt, 286.
- Hibiscus cannabinus*, *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
- *esculentus*, *Fusarium vasinfectum* on, in U.S.A., 276.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
- , *Myrothecium roridum* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- *sabdariffa*, *Aecidium garckeianum* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- , *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
- *surrattensis*, *Aecidium garckeianum* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Himantia stellifera* on sugar-cane in Madagascar, 607.
- Hippeastrum*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444, 672.
- *bicolor*, *Aecidium hippeastri* on, in Chile, 608.
- Hirsutiella aphidis* on aphids in England, 801.
- (?) *citriformis* on *Teleonemia lantanæ* in Fiji, 439.
- Hollow heart of potato in Ireland, 821; relation of, to spindle tuber, 821.
- Hollyhock (*Althæa*), *Puccinia malvacearum* on, in Canada, 776.
- , *Pythium de Baryanum* on, in U.S.A., 484.
- Homostegia polypodii* on *Polypodium vulgare* and its var. *serratum* in France, 809.
- Honey as an adhesive, 541.
- Hops (*Humulus lupulus*), *Armillaria mellea* on, in England and Wales, 478, 605.
- , *Aspergillus niger* on, in England, 315.
- , *Botrytis cinerea* on, in England, 462.
- , bunchy top of, see 'fluffy tip' of.
- , *Cercospora cantuariensis* on, in England, 462.
- , chlorotic disease of, in England, 257, 462.
- , *Cladosporium* on, in England, 462, 825.
- , crown gall of, in England, 462.
- deterioration in storage in England, 315.
- , 'fluffy tip' of, in England, 424, 605.
- , *Fusarium* on, in England, 462.
- , infectious sterility of, in Czechoslovakia, 395, 605; relation of, to 'kaderavost' disease, 396.
- [Hops], *Macrosporium* on, in England, 462.
- , mosaic of, legislation against, in Australia, 832; occurrence in England, 424, 462, 605; study on, 424.
- , *Mucor spinescens* on, in England, 315.
- , nettlehead of, in England, 462, 605.
- , *Penicillium expansum* on, in England, 315.
- , *Phoma* on, in England, 462.
- , *Pseudoperonospora humuli* on, *Cladosporium* disease mistaken for, 825; control, 74, 283; factors affecting, 824; legislation against, in Australia, 832; occurrence in Belgium, 74; in England, 462, 824, 825; in Holland, 74; in U.S.A., 283.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in England, 425, 605, 742.
- , small hop disease of, in England, 462.
- , *Sphaerotheca humuli* on, in England, 462.
- , split leaf and split leaf mottle of, in England, 462.
- , 'sun scald' of, in England, 825.
- , *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in England, 462, 741.
- , virus disease of Fuggles, in England, 424.
- Hordeum*, *Puccinia triticea* on, in U.S.A., 492.
- *jubatum*, *Puccinia glumarum* on, 144; in Canada, 489.
- *murinum*, *Ophiobolus graminis* on, in Australia, 491.
- , *Puccinia glumarum* can infect, 144.
- *vulgare*, see Barley.
- Hormiscium dermatitidis* on man in Japan, 502.
- Hormodendrum* on man in N. and S. America, 721; relation of, to *Phialoconidiophora guggenheimia*, 721.
- *compactum* on man in Porto Rico, 219, 804.
- , relationship between *Phialophora verrucosa*, *Trichosporium pedrosoi*, and, 220.
- Hormones, sex, effect of, on *Bacterium tumefaciens* on tomato, 81; on *Phytophthora cactorum*, 597.
- Horse, *Rhinosporidium seeberi* on the, in India, 803.
- Hortosan A, use of, against damping-off of forest tree seedlings, 325.
- 'Hot and cold' disease of coffee, see Black tip of.
- water-seed treatment, absorption of water in relation to, 787; mechanism of, against *Ustilago nuda* on barley, 8; use of, against *Bacterium medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola* on bean, 419; against barley loose smut, 788; against *Fusarium avenaceum* on wheat, 640; against *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on maize, 12; against *Ustilago nuda* on barley, 282, 347, 353; against *U. tritici* on wheat, 430, 431, 636, 787, 788.
- treatment of chestnuts against moulds, 408; of *Mentha* runners against *Puccinia menthae*, 763; of sugar-cane

- against *Bacterium vasculorum*, 319; of tulip against *Botrytis tulipae*, 509.
- 'Huissen' disease of tomato in Holland, 181.
- Humulus lupulus*, see Hops.
- Humus, treatise on, 526.
- Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus*), *Bacillus aroidae* on, in Japan, 298.
- , *Sclerotium rolfsii* can infect, 807.
- , — *tuliparum* on, in Switzerland, 135.
- Hydnum erinaceus* on oak and timber in U.S.S.R., 63.
- — on trees in U.S.A., 470.
- septentrionale on *Acer platanoides* in U.S.S.R., 66.
- Hydrangea*, bacteriosis of, in Denmark, 73.
- , *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in Germany, 99.
- *hortensis*, chlorosis of, in Germany, 226.
- Hydrasil, use of, as a timber preservative, 479.
- Hydrastis canadensis*, *Botrytis* on, in U.S.A., 825.
- Hydrochloric acid, use of, against *Botrytis cinerea* on apple, 723.
- Hydrogen-ion concentration in relation to *Actinomyces scabies*, 172, 603, 739; to antagonism of *Trichoderma* to *Corticium solani*, 361; to *Armillaria mellea*, 554; to *Bacterium solanacearum* 459, 686; to *Bact. tabacum*, 678; to 'black root' of strawberry, 780; to *Colletotrichum graminicola* on rye, 643; to *Candida albicans*, 221; to *Coniophora puteana*, 622; to chlorosis of citrus, 797; of lupin, 373; of *Ornithopus sativus*, 372; to *Corticium sasakii*, 49; to *C. solani* on citrus, 361; to crazy top of citrus, 797; to *Debaryomyces hoininis*, 802; to dry and heart rot of beet, 273, 414, 476; to *Fomes annosus*, 622, 677; to *Fusarium vasinfectum* on cotton, 799; to grey speck of oats, 476; to iron deficiency chlorosis of maize, 110; to *Lentinus lepideus*, 622; to manganese deficiency of wheat, 8; to *Phytophthora cactorum*, 35; to *Polystictus versicolor*, 622; to potato degeneration, 822; to *Pseudobalsamia microspora*, 138; to *Pseudomonas syringae*, 678; to *Puccinia glumarum*, 709; to *Pythium* on lucerne, 158; to *P. aphanidermatum*, 339; to *P. de Baryanum*, *P. deliense*, *P. indigoferae*, and *P. mamillatum*, 245; to *Rhizoctonia callae*, 830; to *Sclerotinia fructicola*, 677; to *S. sclerotiorum*, 421; to *Sclerotium* 'Sakurai's No. 2 and 3', *S. japonicum*, and *S. oryzae-sativae*, 49; to *S. rolfsii*, 194; to *Septoria canablis*, 806; to strawberry degeneration, 780; to *Syringospora inextorabilis*, 581; to tobacco mosaic virus, 177, 178, 531; to the toxicity of aniline dyes, 521; to *Ustilago hypodytes*, 511; to *Verticillium dahliae*, 387.
- peroxide, use of, against wheat bunt, 351.
- sulphide, use of, as a seed disinfectant, 669, 670.
- Hydrolysed glue, use of, as a spreader, 667.
- Hylurgopinus rufipes* transmitting *Ceratomyella ulmi* on elm, 130, 326, 327, 328, 691.
- Hyoscyamus niger*, *Bacterium tabacum* can infect, 750.
- —, — *xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
- Hypericum*, *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in Switzerland, 157.
- Hypocnusus catonii* in relation to germination of *Cattleya*, 243.
- on *Cymbidium*, effect of, on germination, 243; occurrence in Italy, 41; sporulation of, stimulated by *Cladosporium herbarum*, 41.
- Hypocreaceae, list of Japanese, 801.
- Hypocrella turbinata* on *Ceroplastes floridensis* in British Honduras, 579.
- Hypomesus olidus*, *Saprolegnia* on eggs of, in Japan, 801.
- Hypomyces ipomoeae* on grapefruit and oil palm in Sierra Leone, 343.
- — on *Staphylea trifolia* in U.S.A., 100.
- Hysteroneura setariae* transmitting sugarcane mosaic, 743.
- Ilex*, smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
- Immunity in plants from bacterial diseases, 677, 707.
- — — from virus diseases, 387, 671, 676.
- — — in relation to animal immunity, 675; to anthocyanic pigments, 676; to cellular nutrition, 676; to heredity, 648, 676; to host cell reaction, 453; to phagocytosis, 675; to phenolic compounds, 453, 674, 676; to 'prohibitor', 522; to tannoids, 676.
- — —, nature of, 522, 672, 674, 675, 676.
- — —, Russian book on, 39.
- Immunization of barley against *Gibberella saubinetii*, 487; of plants, 672, 678, 751; against *Bacterium tumefaciens*, 5; of rice against *Corticium centrifugum*, *Leptosphaeria salvinii*, and *Sclerotium rolfsii*, 389; of tobacco against *Bacterium tabacum*, 678.
- Impatiens balsamina*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 5, 782.
- —, *Olpidium viciae* can infect, 660.
- Indigofera leptostachya*, *Ravenelia mitteri* on, in India, 703.
- Indoleacetic and indolepropionic acids inducing gall formation in various hosts, 782.
- Infectious chlorosis, see Chlorosis, infectious.
- sterility of hops in Czecho-Slovakia, 395, 605.
- Infra-red rays, use of, in timber preservation, 624.
- Insecticides, incorporation of, with fungicides, 590.
- Insects in relation to plant diseases, 241.
- , symbiosis between fungi or bacteria and, 215.
- Internal boll rot of cotton in the Belgian Congo, 719.

- [Internal] breakdown of apple, control, 812; factors affecting, 302, 812; occurrence in New Zealand, 302, 812; in S. Africa, 425; in U.S.A., 485.
- cork of apple, corky pit identical with, 481; factors affecting, 446; occurrence in Australia, 481; in Finland, 446; in New Zealand, 446, 481; varietal reaction to, 446.
- rust spot of potato in Great Britain, 468.
- spotting of potato, 460.
- Iodine-infusorial earth, use of, against *Helminthosporium sativum* on barley, oats, and wheat, 688.
- Iodized paper wrappers, use of, against *Botrytis* on grapes, 702; against *Penicillium digitatum* and *P. italicum* on orange, 292.
- Ionized oxygen, use of, against moulds in eggs and meat, 722.
- Ipeem as an adhesive, 541.
- Ipomoea*, *Ceratostomella fimbriata* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- , *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* on, in U.S.A., 577.
- *purpurea*, *Cercospora ipomoeae* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
- Ips emarginatus*, *I. integer*, and *I. oregoni* in relation to *Ceratostomella ips* on conifers, 544.
- Iris*, *Bacillus carotovorus*, *Botrytis convoluta*, *Didymellina macrospora* on, mosaic of, *Puccinia iridis* and *Sclerotium delphinii* on, in U.S.A., 99.
- *germanica*, *Didymellina macrospora* on, in Palestine, 683.
- *pumila*, *Heterosporium iridis-pumilae* on, in Rumania, 260.
- *reticulata*, *Mystrosporium adustum* on, in England, 583.
- Iron deficiency chlorosis of beet, 110; of *Hydrangea*, 226; of lupin, 298, 585; of maize, 110; of *Primula obconica*, 226; of *Xanthium spinosum*, 110.
- salt BB, composition of, and use of, against wheat bunt, 1.
- sulphate, use of, against chlorosis of fruit trees, 452; against foot rot of wheat, 567; against peach chlorosis, 516; against *Phoma flaccida* on vine, 555; against *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on pelargonium, 98; with lime-sulphur, 159, 302, 813.
- Isaria farinosa*, see *Spicaria farinosa*.
- Izal, use of, against *Ceratostomella fimbriata* on *Hevea* rubber, 734.
- Jassids in relation to a disease of *Pterocarpus indicus*, 411.
- Jerusalem artichoke, see *Helianthus tuberosus*.
- Jonathan spot of apple in India, 587; in Tasmania, 300.
- June yellows of strawberry, see Mosaic of.
- Juniperus*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 138.
- , *Gymnosporangium clavipes* on, in N. America, 159.
- *bermudiana*, *Gymnosporangium bermudianum* on, in Bermuda, 412.
- [*Juniperus bermudiana*], (?) *Pestalozzia funerea* and (?) *Phomopsis* on, in Bermuda, 413.
- *chinensis*, *Gymnosporangium japonicum* on, in Japan, 609.
- — *var. sargentii*, *Gymnosporangium nipponicum* on, in Japan, 828.
- *communis*, *Camarosporium juniperinum* on, in Rumania, 473.
- *excelsa*, *Gymnosporangium sabinae* on, in Germany, 104.
- *formosana*, *Gymnosporangium corniforme* on, in Japan, 57.
- *oxycedrus* and *J. phoenicea*, *Gymnosporangium sabinae* on, in Germany, 104.
- *rigida*, *Gymnosporangium amelan-chieris* on, *G. idetae* and *G. tremelloides* synonyms of, 609; occurrence in Japan, 609.
- —, — *juniperi* on, in Japan, 609.
- *sabina*, *Gymnosporangium clavariae-forme* on, *Mycodiplosis gymnosporangii* associated with, 801.
- *tripartita*, *Gymnosporangium sabinae* on, in Germany, 104.
- *virginiana*, *Gymnosporangium globosum* on, in U.S.A., 512.
- —, — *juniperi-virginianae* on, in N. America, 160.
- —, — *sabinae* on, in Germany, 104.
- —, *Keithia juniperi* on, in U.S.A., 69.
- Jute (*Corchorus olitorius*), *Myrothecium roridum* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Kabatiella caulivora* on clover in Belgium, 776; in Italy, 158.
- Kale (*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*), sulphur deficiency in, 111.
- Kalmia latifolia*, *Mycelium radialis myrtilli* a on, forming mycorrhiza, 308.
- Kapok, see *Ceiba pentandra*.
- Karsan, use of, against storage rots of begonia, dahlia, gladiolus, and potato, 224.
- Keithia juniperi* on *Juniperus virginiana* in U.S.A., 69.
- *tsugae* on *Tsuga canadensis* and *T. caroliniana* in U.S.A., 331.
- Kelsey spot of plum in S. Africa, 34.
- Kerosene, use of, for banana eradication, in New S. Wales, 664. (See also Oil, Paraffin, Petroleum.)
- Killgerm and kilsol red, use of, against *Ceratostomella fimbriata* on *Hevea* rubber, 734.
- Klückera* accepted as a *Saccharomycete*, 367; *Pseudosaccharomyces* synonym of, 367.
- Knife-cut of sugar-cane in Queensland, 320.
- Koelerutera paniculata*, *Verticillium dahliae* can infect, 183.
- Kohlrabi (*Brassica oleracea* var. *caulorapa*), mottling of, due to boron deficiency, in Denmark, 416.
- Kolloisan, use of, against *Oidium chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583.
- Kolodust, use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 781.
- 'Korab' of tobacco in Sumatra, 403.

- '*Kozarowia majdosperda*' on maize in Bulgaria, 746.
- Krimpol, use of, against *Sclerotinia laxa* f. *mali* on apple, 159.
- 'Kromnek' disease of tobacco, control, 687; (?) identical with spotted wilt, 425; occurrence in S. Africa, 425, 614, 687.
- Kukaka, use of, against *Phytophthora infestans* on potato, 1.
- Kyanization process of timber preservation, 413.
- Labyrinthula* on *Zostera* in Denmark, England, and N. America, 671.
- on *Zostera marina* in Canada, 454; in Denmark, 820; in U.S.A., 454.
- Lactarius deliciosus* on pine, forming mycorrhiza, use of, in afforestation in U.S.A., 456.
- Lactuca*, *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* on, in U.S.A., 577.
- *sativa*, see Lettuce.
- Lamarkia aurea*, *Puccinia glumarum* can infect, 144.
- (?) *Lambertella corni-maris* referred to *Monilinia*, 531.
- Lappa major*, *Bacterium heteroecum* on, in U.S.S.R., 750.
- Larch (*Larix*), *Ceratostomella pseudotsugae* on, in U.S.A., 544.
- , *Dasyscypha calycina* on, in England, 619; in Norway, 618.
- , — *willkommii* on, in relation to canker, 131, 693; occurrence in Germany, 693; in Norway, 618.
- , die-back of, in Germany, 131.
- , *Melampsora larici populina* on, in Norway, a race of *M. tremulae*, 618.
- , *Meria laricis* on, in England, 325, 761.
- , *Trametes pini* on, cultural study on, 694; occurrence in Germany, 472.
- Latent virus of potato, see Potato, 'healthy potato virus' of.
- Lathyrus odoratus*, see Sweet pea.
- *pratensis*, *Uromyces pisi* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- Lavender (*Lavandula*), *Septoria lavandulae* on, in France, 257.
- Lead arsenate, use of, with fungicides, 197, 590, 665, 687, 723, 728.
- lime, use of, against *Bacterium pruni* and *Cladosporium carpophilum* on peach, 235.
- monoxide, use of, as a fishing net preservative, 91.
- Leaf-bitten disease of coco-nut in Ceylon, 136; in India, 15; relation of *Ceratostomella paradoxa* to, 15, 136.
- Leaf curl of cotton in the Philippines, 80; transmission of, by *Empoasca flavescens*, 80; (?) from *Sida*, 704.
- of *Pelargonium* in England, 444.
- of potato in the Argentine and Uruguay, 823.
- of raspberry in U.S.A., 376.
- of *Sida* in Rhodesia, 704.
- of tobacco, breeding against, 118; control, 425; factors affecting, 425; in relation to streak, 536; occurrence in E. Africa, 118; in Germany, 119; in the Gold Coast, 77; in S. Africa, 425, 614; in U.S.S.R., 754; transmission of, by *Bemisia*, 118, 425; by grafting, 118; from *Sida* and *Vernonia*, 118; to tomato, 118; varietal reaction to, 119.
- [Leaf curl] of tomato in U.S.S.R., 538.
- discoloration of coco-nut in Jamaica, 343.
- reddening of oats in Germany, 355; in U.S.A., 572.
- roll of potato, breeding against, 599, 679; control, 249, 310, 393, 483, 599, 600; effect of, on albumins of host, 311; factors affecting, 46, 111, 310, 392, 485; in relation to potato degeneration, 598; note on, 247; occurrence in Czecho-Slovakia, 392; in Esthonia, 311; in France, 170, 310; in Germany, 46, 111, 246, 391, 599, 600; in Holland, 246; in S. Africa, 247; in U.S.A., 249, 483, 485, 679; transmission of, by *Aphis abbreviata*, 483; by *Macrosiphum gei* and *M. pseudosolani*, 679; by *Myzus circumflexus*, 483; by *M. persicae*, 246, 483, 679; tuber-indexing or -uniting against, 44, 249, 483; types of, 247, 460; varietal reaction to, 391.
- of tomato in Greece, 556.
- rolling mosaic of potato in U.S.A., 460; relation of, to mottled curly dwarf, 460; to mosaic, 247.
- scorch of apple and apricot in India, 587.
- of raspberry in England, 817.
- of walnut in India, 587.
- stalk rot of coco-nut in India, 15.
- stripe, bacterial, of sugar-cane in Madagascar, 607.
- Leafy galls in carnation, chrysanthemum, and *Schizanthus retusus*, etiology of, 724.
- Leak of tomato in Bermuda, 537.
- Lecythophora lignicola* on timber in Scandinavia, 271.
- Ledum palustre*, *Mycelium radialis myrtilli* a on, forming mycorrhiza, 308.
- Leek (*Allium porrum*), *Bacillus carotovorus* on, in Japan, 346.
- , *Puccinia porri* on, in Sweden, 176.
- Legislation against *Actinomyces scabies* on potato in the Argentine, 249; in Palestine, 128; in U.S.A., 394.
- apple diseases in Latvia, 832.
- *Bacillus amylovorus* in U.S.S.R., 400; on apple in Australia, 832; on Rosaceae, 832.
- *mangiferae* on mango in Palestine, 127.
- *phytophthorus* on potato in Palestine, 128.
- *Bacterium atrofaciens*, *Bact. flaccum-faciens*, *Bact. medicaginis* var. *phaseolicola*, and *Bact. mori* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- *solanacearum* on banana in St. Vincent, 128.
- *translucens* and *Bact. tumefaciens* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- banana bunchy top in New S. Wales, 592.
- beet virus diseases in Great Britain, 335.

- [Legislation against] *Ceratosomella fimbriata* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — *ulmi* on elm in U.S.A., 752.
- — — cherry diseases in Latvia, 832.
- — — citrus diseases in British Honduras, 400.
- — — mosaic in Antigua, 64.
- — — *Corticium solani* on potato in the Argentine, 249.
- — — court noué of vine in Palestine, 127.
- — — *Cronartium ribicola* on pine in Rumania, 832.
- — — *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* on citron, grapefruit, and lemon in Italy, 832.
- — — *Dibotryon morbosum*, *Diplodia tubericola*, and *Endothia parasitica* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — fruit diseases in England, 272, 335, 464; in Scotland, 464.
- — — *Fusarium bulbigenum* var. *batatas*, *F. conglutinans*, and *F. hyperoxysporum* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — *oxysporum cubense* on banana in Antigua, 64; in Brazil, 64; in Peru, 688; in St. Vincent, 128.
- — — *Gloeosporium limetticolum* on lime in Antigua, 64; in St. Vincent, 128.
- — — *Hemileia vastatrix* on coffee in Australia, 832; in Brazil, 64.
- — — hops mosaic in Australia, 832.
- — — little leaf of coco-nut in St. Vincent, 128.
- — — little peach disease in Chile, 688; in Australia, 832.
- — — *Macrophoma edulis* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — *Marasmius perniciosus* on cacao in Brazil, 64.
- — — *Nectria galligena* on fruit trees in England, 272, 335, 464; in Germany and Scotland, 464.
- — — peach yellows in Australia, 832; in Chile, 688.
- — — *Phlyctaena linicola* and *Phoma lingam* in U.S.S.R., 399.
- — — phony disease of fruit trees in Australia, 832.
- — — *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* in U.S.S.R., 400, 422, 718.
- — — *Phytophthora palmivora* on coco-nut in St. Vincent, 128.
- — — plant diseases in the Argentine, 272; in Australia, 688, 831; in the Bahamas, 336; in British Guiana, 464; in Colombia, 336; in England, 831; in Estonia, 400; in Germany, 464; in the Gold Coast, 752; in Haiti, 336; in Latvia, 832; in Luxembourg, 752; in Palestine, 127, 752; in Sierra Leone, 752; in Spain, 479, 688; in St. Vincent, 128; in Sweden, 608; in U.S.A., 752; in U.S.S.R., 127, 399.
- — — potato virus diseases in the Argentine and Brazil, 248; in Scotland, 457; in Uruguay, 248, 336; in U.S.A., 394.
- — — *Pseudomonas citri* on citrus in Antigua, 64; in Australia, 832; in Brazil, 64; in Palestine, 127; in U.S.A., 336; in U.S.S.R., 399.
- — — *Pseudoperonospora humuli* on hops in Australia, 832.

- [Legislation against] *Puccinia asparagi* on asparagus in Germany, 192.
- — — *graminis* on barberry in U.S.A., 544.
- — — *Rhabdocline pseudotsugae* on *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* in Germany, 608, 832.
- — — *Rosellinia* (?) *bunodes* on arrowroot in St. Vincent, 128.
- — — rosette of fruit trees in Australia, 832; of peach in Chile, 688.
- — — *Sclerotium rolfsii* in U.S.S.R., 400, 422.
- — — *Sorosporium reilianum* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — *Sphaceloma fawcettii* on citrus in Palestine, 127; in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — *Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* on gooseberry in Australia, 832; in England, 335, 464; in Scotland, 464.
- — — *Spongospora subterranea* on potato in Brazil, 64; in England, 464; in Palestine, 128; in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — sugar-cane mosaic in Antigua, 64; in St. Vincent, 128.
- — — *Synchytrium endobioticum* on potato in Austria, 464; in Brazil, 64; in Czecho-Slovakia, 752; in Finland, 464; in Holland, 127, 608; in Jugo-Slavia, 192; in Palestine, 128; in Sweden, 608; in U.S.S.R., 127, 399.
- — — *Tilletia horrida* and *T. pančićii* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — *Urocystis cepulae* on onion in Scotland, 464.
- — — *Uromyces betae* and *Ustilago tritici* in U.S.S.R., 400.
- — — regulating fruit export from Brazil, 544; importation of cultures of bacteria and fungi in Brazil, 64; the sale of plant protectives in Jugo-Slavia, 192.
- Lemoine's disease of peony in U.S.A., 99.
- Lemon (*Citrus limonia*), *Alternaria* on, in U.S.A., 576.
- — — *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* on, control, 213; factors affecting, 774; in relation to 'mal secco', 291; notes on, 213, 575; occurrence in Greece, 575; in Italy, 213, 360, 774, 832; search in India for varieties resistant to, 361; stock influence on, 575; varietal reaction to, 213, 360.
- — — *Diaporthe citri* on, in S. Africa, 717; in U.S.A., 212.
- — — *Diplodia natalensis* on, in U.S.A., 212.
- — — *Elsinoe fawcettii* on, in Sierra Leone, 343.
- — — *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- — — gummosis of, in Italy, 14.
- — — *Penicillium digitatum* on, in transit from S. Africa, 497; in U.S.A., 212.
- — — *italicum* on, in U.S.A., 212.
- — — *Phomopsis cytosporella* on, in Italy, 774.
- — — *Phytophthora citrophthora* on, in Italy, 14, 213.
- — — *palmivora* on, in the Philippines, 80.
- — — *parasitica* on, in Italy, 213.
- — — *Pseudomonas citriputeale* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399.
- — — *syringae* can infect, 23.

- [Lemon], *Septoria citri* on, in Italy, 774.
 Lentil (*Lens esculenta*), (?) *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in Tanganyika, 704.
Lentinus adhaerens on timber in Great Britain, 332.
 — *lepidus* on timber, factors affecting, 622; occurrence in Great Britain, 186, 332.
 — *squamosus* on timber in Sweden, 623.
 — *tigrinus* on trees in U.S.A., 470.
Leptozetes sepiaria, distinct from *L. trabea* and *Trametes americana*, 761.
 — — on forest trees in Bulgaria, 411.
 — — on timber in Great Britain, 332.
 — *trabea*, *L. thermophila* identical with, 761.
Leontodon autumnalis, aster yellows affecting, in Canada, 776.
Lepidium, *Alternaria brassicae* on, attributed to *Cercospora bizzozzeriana*, 188.
 'Lepra explosiva' of orange in the Argentine, 14.
 Leprosis of citrus in Brazil, 13, 291.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata, *Beauveria doryphorae* on, in France, 217.
Leptographium synonym of *Scopularia*, 827.
 — *lundbergii* synonym of *Scopularia lundbergii*, 827.
 — *microspor* synonym of *Scopularia microspora*, 827.
 — *phycomyces* synonym of *Scopularia phycomyces*, 827.
 (?) *Leptomonas davidi* on *Euphorbia exigua* in France, 658.
 Leptoncrosis of apricot in Italy, 774.
Leptosphæria bondari on citrus in Brazil, Dutch Guiana, and Venezuela, 90;
Coniothyrium and *Hendersonia* conidial stages of, 90.
 — *citricola* on citrus in Italy, 91.
 — *coniothyrium* on rose, *Coniothyrium fuckelii* (= *C. rosarum*) imperfect stage of, 468; control, 22, 654; note on, 653; occurrence in Great Britain, 468, 653; in Italy, 22; in U.S.A., 722.
 — *feijoe* on *Feijoa sellowiana*, in U.S.S.R., 594; *Phyllosticta feijoicola* (?) imperfect stage of, 594.
 — *herpotrichoides* on wheat in Germany, 566; in Italy, 774.
 — *musarum* on banana in Brazil, 487.
 — *passerinii* on barley in Rumania, 201.
 — *sacchari* on sugar-cane in Japan, 397; in Madagascar, 606; in Porto Rico, 606; *Phyllosticta* stage of, 397.
 — *salvinii*, antagonism of *Bacterium lactis* to, 395.
 — — on rice, *Helminthosporium sigmoideum* conidial stage of, 47, 313; immunization against, not established, 389; occurrence in British Guiana, 740; in Burma, Ceylon, India, and U.S.A., 313; studies on, 47, 313; synonymy of, 47; varietal reaction to, 740. (See also *Sclerotium oryzae* A.)
 — *trifolii alpestris* on clover in Poland, 55.
 — *tritici* on wheat in Rumania, 201.
Leptothyrium pomi on apple in Bulgaria, 745; in U.S.A., 665, 666.
[Leptothyrium pomi] on plum and walnut in Bulgaria, 745.
 — *theae* on tea in Ceylon, 747.
 Lethalate, use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 653.
 Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), *Botrytis cinerea* on, in England, 196.
 —, *Bremia lactucae* on, in Czechoslovakia, 420.
 — diseases, control, 484.
 —, tipburn of, in U.S.A., 559.
 — mosaic in England, 763.
 —, *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 —, *Sclerotinia* (?) *minor* on, in Germany, 420.
 —, — *sclerotiorum* on, 167; in U.S.A., 477.
 —, tomato spotted wilt affecting, 444; in New S. Wales, 538; transmission of, by leaf abrasions, 737.
Leucaena glauca, *Fomes lignosus* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
Leucocytospora a subgenus of *Cytospora*, 55.
Leucostoma, *Leucocytospora* imperfect stage of, 55.
 — *cincta*, *Valsa cincta* renamed, 447.
 — *nivea*, *V. nivea* renamed, 447.
 — *persoonii*, *Valsa leucostoma* renamed, 447.
Leucotelium cerasi on cherry, peach, *Prunus cerasifera*, and *P. spinosa* in Italy, 236; *Puccinia cerasi* referred to, 236.
 — *padi*, *Puccinia padi* referred to, 236.
 — *pruni-persicae*, *Puccinia pruni-persicae* referred to, 236.
Leucothoe catesbaei, *Pestalozzia leucothoes* on, in U.S.A., 26.
Libocedrus decurrens, *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, in U.S.A., 138.
 Light, effect of, on *Alternaria solani*, 456; on beet mosaic, 549; on *Corticium sasakii* on rice, 48; on *Helminthosporium avenae*, 456.
 —, phosphorescent, action of, on *Alternaria solani*, *Curvularia inaequalis*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, and *Sclerotinia fructicola*, 310.
 —, see also Ultra-violet rays, X-rays.
 Lightning injury to areca palm in Malaya, 78.
 Lignasan, use of, against blue stain of *Araucaria cunninghamii*, 281.
Ligniera vascularum on sugar-cane in Porto Rico, 606.
 Lignin pitch, use of, as a spreader, 159.
Ligustrum vulgare, see Privet.
 Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), *Cytospora syringae* on, in U.S.S.R., 56; renamed *Cytophoma syringae*, 56.
 —, *Pseudomonas syringae* on, 23; in U.S.A., 772; study on, 678.
 Lily (*Lilium*), *Botrytis elliptica* and *Fusarium* on, in U.S.A., 507.
 — mosaic in England, 444; in U.S.A., 507.
 —, *Phytophthora parasitica* on, in Bermuda, 559.

- [Lily], *Rhizopus necans* on, in U.S.A., 486.
 — rosette, see yellow flat of.
 — viruses, relation of, to tulip-breaking viruses, 156.
 —, yellow flat of, in Bermuda, 559; in England, 444.
 Lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*), *Puccinia smilacearum digraphidis* and *Volutella fusariispora* on, in Poland, 55.
 Lima bean, see *Phaseolus lunatus*.
Limacinia concinna in New S. Wales, 530.
 Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*), *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in Montserrat, 716.
 —, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on, in India, 361.
 —, *Diaporthe citri* and *Diplodia* on, in Montserrat, 717.
 —, (?) *Diplodia natalensis* on, in India, 78.
 —, *Fusarium* on, in Montserrat, 717.
 —, *Gloeosporium limetticolum* on, legislation against, in Antigua, 64; in St. Vincent, 128; occurrence in Bermuda, 559; in Montserrat, 717; in St. Lucia, 2; in St. Vincent, 128.
 —, mottle leaf of, in Ceylon, 714.
 —, *Phytophthora citrophthora* on, in Italy, 213.
 —, — *parasitica* on, in Italy, 213; in Sierra Leone, 343.
 —, *Pseudomonas citri* can infect, 79.
 —, *Sphaerostilbe repens* on, in Montserrat, 717; in St. Lucia, 2.
 —, *Tryblidiella rufula* var. *microspora* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
 —, xyloporosis of, in Palestine, 647.
 Lime inducing iron-deficiency chlorosis of lupin, 298.
 —, toxicity of, to *Bacterium pruni*, 235.
 —, use of, as a soil disinfectant, 61, 272; with zinc sulphate against peach diseases, 235.
 — caseinate, see Calcium caseinate.
 —, hydrated, use of, after copper treatment of rice seed, 777; for Bordeaux mixture, 736; with zinc sulphate against citrus mottle leaf, 778.
 — -sulphur, Australian standards for, 37.
 —, — effect of, on photosynthesis in the apple, 706, 727.
 — — injury, 37, 159, 485, 666, 726, 727.
 — — iron sulphate spray, 159, 302, 813.
 — —, stimulatory effect of, on fruit trees, 452.
 Lime tree (*Tilia*), *Gnomonia tiliae* on, in Holland, 74.
 — —, *Nectria coccinea* on, in Estonia, 303.
 — —, *Pyrenochaeta pubescens* on, in Norway, 618.
 — —, *Ustilina vulgaris* on, in England, 471.
Limothrips cerealeum, unidentified fungus parasitizing, in England, 579.
Linospora gleditsiae on *Gleditschia triacanthos* in U.S.A., 620; *Melasmia hypophylla* conidial stage of, 620.
 Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*), *Polyspora lini* on, in Kenya, 558.
 —, see also Flax.
 Linseed oil, use of, against *Peronospora* (?) *tabacina* on tobacco, 612; as a timber preservative, 413; as a spreader, 704, 798.
Linum usitatissimum, see Flax, Linseed.
Liquidambar styraciflua, decay of, following fire, in U.S.A., 409, 470.
 Little leaf of chilli in Ceylon, 136.
 — — of coco-nut, legislation against, in St. Vincent, 128; occurrence in St. Lucia, 2.
 — — of *Solanum* (?) *laeve* and *S. nigrum* in Ceylon, 136.
 — — of vine, a form of court-noué, 630.
 — —, see also Zinc deficiency.
 — peach disease of peach, legislation against, in Australia, 832; in Chile, 688; occurrence in U.S.A., 516; relation of, to yellows, 516.
 Liver of sulphur, use of, against *Meria laricis* on larch, 761.
Lobelia cardinalis, cucumber virus 1 on, in England, 444.
Locelliderma, a new genus of the Hypodermataceae, 54.
 Locusts, *Beauveria* on, pathogenicity of, 425.
 —, *Empusa grylli* on, in Portuguese E. Africa, 216; in Rhodesia, 216, 499, 705; in S. Africa, 216; in Tanganyika, 216.
 —, *Metarrhizium anisopliae* on, in Northern Rhodesia, 499.
 —, *Sporotrichum paranense* on, in S. Africa, 216.
 Loganberry (*Rubus loganobaccus*), *Haplospheeria deformans* on, in U.S.A., 817.
Lolium italicum, *Puccinia graminis* on, in S. Africa, 7.
 — perenne, *Fusarium* on, in New Zealand, 490.
Lonicera tatarica, *Fomes lonicerinus* on, in U.S.S.R., 56.
Lophodermium, revision of the genus, 54.
 — *macrosporum* on spruce in Bulgaria, 411.
 — *pinastri* on pine, in Belgium, 473; in Latvia 610; in Palestine, 683; in Wales, 267.
 Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), *Coleopuccinia simplex* on, in Japan, 57.
Lotus uliginosus, reclamation disease of, 793.
 Low temperature breakdown of apple in Tasmania, 300, 301.
 — — injury of grapefruit and orange in Trinidad, 496.
 Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), *Aphanomyces euteiches* can infect, 768.
 —, *Aplanobacter insidiosum* on, in U.S.A., 559; varietal reaction to, 559, 586.
 —, *Bacillus radicola* on, in France, 658; in U.S.A., 659; relation of bacteriophage of, to crop failure, 658, 659.
 —, *Fusarium* on, in U.S.A., 158.
 —, *Helicobasidium purpureum* on, in Belgium, 776.
 —, *Helminthosporium* on, in U.S.A., 158.
 — mosaic can infect bean, 274.
 —, *Peronospora trifoliorum* on, in Czechoslovakia, 373.

- [*Lucerne*], *Plenodomus meliloti* on, in Canada, 481; in U.S.S.R., 27.
- , *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 158.
- , *Sclerotinia* on, in Canada, 445.
- , *Stagonospora meliloti* on, in Canada, 632.
- , *Trichoderma* on, in U.S.A., 158.
- , *Urophlyctis alfalfae* on, in Belgium, 776.
- , witches' broom of, in New S. Wales, 724.
- Lucilia sericata*, *Bacillus amylovorus* in, 589.
- Luffa acutangula*, *Myrothecium roridum* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Lupin (*Lupinus*), (?) *Bacillus lathyri* on, in Germany, 101.
- , 'browning' of, see sore shin of.
- , *Ceratophorum setosum* on, in Italy, 775.
- chlorosis in Czecho-Slovakia, 298; in Germany, 373; iron deficiency in relation to, 585.
- , *Corticium solani* on, in Germany, 101, 586; (?) in Holland, 510; study on, 586.
- , cucumber virus 1 on, in England, 444.
- , deficiency diseases of, in Holland, 585.
- , *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in Germany, 100.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Holland, 510; in Hungary, 444.
- , *Phytophthora cambivora* can infect, 409.
- , reclamation disease of, 793.
- , sore shin of, factors affecting, 101; identical with bean, clover, pea, and sweet pea mosaics, 28; (?) with 'browning', 101; with cucumber virus 1, 102; occurrence in Germany, 101, 510; in Holland, 510; in New Zealand, 28, 510; overwintering of, 28; studies on, 101, 510; transmission of, by *Aphis rumicis* and *Myzus persicae*, 28; by needle and rubbing, 101; by *Thrips tabaci*, 28; to tobacco, 101; varietal reaction to, 510.
- , *Thielaviopsis basicola* on, in Germany, 101, 536.
- , tomato spotted wilt can infect, 444.
- , *Uromyces anthyllidis* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*, *Phytophthora infestans* on, non-transmission of host reaction to, by grafting, 522.
- , tomato bunchy top can infect, 124.
- Lymantiria dispar*, control of, by bacteria, 292.
- Macaranga tenarius* in relation to *Bacterium solanacearum* on tobacco, 686.
- Macrodiplocladia zeae* synonym of *Diplocladia zeae*, 118.
- Macrophoma* on apple in Switzerland, 33.
- *edulis* on sweet potato, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- *musae* on banana in Ceylon, 137.
- Macrophomina phaseoli*, host range of, 577.
- on bean in Greece, 577; in India, 778; in Sierra Leone, 343, 778.
- [*Macrophomina phaseoli*] on chrysanthemum in Greece, 577.
- (?) — on *Cicer arietinum* in India, 423.
- on citrus in Greece, 577.
- on cotton, factors affecting, 482; (?) identity of, with *M. philippinensis*, 578; occurrence in Greece, 577; in India, 148, 482, 648; in Uganda, 426; saltant of, 148; study on, 578; varietal reaction to, 578.
- on cowpea in Sierra Leone, 343.
- on *Derris elliptica* in Malaya, 632.
- on *Dolichos biflorus* in India, 648, 778.
- on eggplant in Greece, 577; in India, 648.
- on groundnut in India, 648.
- on *Hibiscus cannabinus*, *H. esculentus*, *H. sabdariffa*, and papaw in India, 648.
- on *Ricinus communis* in India, 648.
- on sesame in Greece, 577; in India, 648.
- on sorghum and soy-bean in India, 648.
- on sweet potato in Rhodesia, 705.
- on tobacco and tomato in India, 648.
- Macropsis trimaculata*, incubation period of peach yellow virus in, 730.
- Macrosiphum gei*, transmission of potato leaf roll by, 679; of potato yellow dwarf by, 43.
- *pisi*, transmission of mosaics of clover, *Medicago lupulina*, and *Melilotus alba* to bean by, 339; of pea viruses 1 and 2 by, 551.
- *pseudosolani*, transmission of potato leaf roll by, 679.
- Macrosporium*, in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
- on chrysanthemum and groundnut in S. Africa, 426.
- on hops in England, 462.
- on mango referred to *Alternaria*, 593.
- on tomato in Lithuania, 62.
- on watermelon in S. Africa, 426.
- *carotae* on carrot in Canada, 632.
- *dauci* distinct from *Alternaria brassicae* var. *dauci*, 769.
- identical with *Alternaria radicina*, 769.
- *macalpineanum* on *Pelargonium zonale* in Italy, 442, 584.
- *pruni-mahaleb* on *Prunus mahaleb* in Rumania, 261.
- Madurella mycetomi* on animals, 804.
- Magdalis* and *M. armicollis* in relation to *Ceratostomella ulmi* on elm, 327.
- Magnesia, calcined, use of, against *Coniothyrium diplodiella* on vine, 200.
- Magnesium arsenite, use of, against *Ustilago panici-miliacei* on millet, 565, 788; against wheat bunt, 565, 785, 786; as a timber preservative, 623.
- deficiency disease of potato, 253.
- of vine in Germany, 773.
- Magnolia grandiflora*, *Fomes geotroprus* on, in U.S.A., 759.
- Mahonia*, see Barberry.

- Maize (*Zea mays*), *Alternaria* on, in U.S.A., 290.
- , *Aplanobacter stewartii* on, breeding against, 635; factors affecting, 12, 573; genetics of resistance to, 434; host range of, 211; occurrence in Italy, 573; in U.S.A., 12, 282, 290, 573; study on, 212; transmission of, by *Chaetocnema denticulata*, *C. pulicaria*, and *Diabrotica duodecimpunctata*, 573; varietal reaction to, 12, 435, 635.
- , *Aspergillus* on, in U.S.A., 793.
- , *Bacterium vasculorum* can infect, 212.
- , celery virus 1 can infect, 196.
- , *Cephalosporium acremonium* on, in New S. Wales, 360; in U.S.A., 494.
- , — *sacchari* on, in Italy, 774.
- , *Cercospora zeae-maydis* on, in Brazil, 633.
- , chlorosis (iron deficiency) of, in Denmark, 110.
- , *Colletotrichum graminicola* on, in Germany, 494; in India, 795; in Kenya, 558; synonymy of, 494.
- , cucumber mosaic can infect, 196.
- , *Diplodia natalensis* group can infect, 237.
- , — *zeae* on, anatomical study on resistance to, 290; control, 145, 574, 793; factors affecting, 290, 793; occurrence in Australia, 793; in Germany, 574; in Kenya, 558; in New S. Wales, 280; in Rhodesia, 145; in U.S.A., 290, 793; synonymy of, 118.
- , diseases, control, 373, 484, 670.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Australia, 793.
- , *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on, control, 12, 793; effect of, on yield, 360; note on, 794; occurrence in Australia, 793; in Kenya, 558; in New S. Wales, 280, 359; in New Zealand, 12; in U.S.A., 794; strains of, 359.
- , — *moniliformis* on, control, 793; effect of, on yield, 360; factors affecting, 75, 793; mode of infection by, 494; notes on, 75, 793; occurrence in Australia, 793; in New S. Wales, 280, 360; in Spain, 75; in U.S.A., 290, 494, 793.
- , — *saubinetii* on, control, 145, 574, 644, 793; effect of, on yield, 360; factors affecting, 793; note on, 793; occurrence in Australia, 793; in Germany, 574; in New S. Wales, 360, 644; in Rhodesia, 145; in U.S.A., 793.
- , *Helminthosporium* on, in U.S.A., 289.
- , — *halodes* on, in India, 465.
- , — *turcicum* on, in Bulgaria, 746; in Rumania, 201.
- , 'Kozarovia majdosperda' on, in Bulgaria, 746.
- , mosaic in China, 386; (?) in E. Africa, 529.
- , *Nigrospora* on, in Germany, 574; in U.S.A., 793.
- , — *oryzae* on, in Bulgaria, 746.
- , *Penicillium* on, factors affecting, 793; note on, 793; occurrence in Kenya, 558; in New S. Wales, 360; in U.S.A., 793.
- , *Phyllosticta zeae* on, in Rumania, 260.
- , *Puccinia maydis* on, in Germany, 207.
- [Maize], *Pythium graminicolum* can infect, 465.
- , *Rhizopus* on, in U.S.A., 793.
- , *Sclerospora philippinensis* on, *S. indica* identical with, 794; occurrence in India, 794.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in India, 1.
- , *Sorosporium reilianum* on, hybrid nature of, 435; effect of, on growth, 360; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in the Argentine, 435; in U.S.S.R., 360.
- , (?) *Sphaeropsis* on, in U.S.A., 87.
- , stalk rot of, in U.S.A., 3.
- , streak in Africa, 203, 529, 645; in Egypt, 645; (?) in Rhodesia, 704; transmission of, by *Cicadulina mbila*, 203, 529, 645; by *C. nicholsi*, 645; by *C. zeae*, 529, 645.
- , stripe in E. Africa, 528; transmission of, by *Peregrinus maidis*, 529.
- , sugar-cane mosaic affecting, 558; in Java, 346.
- , *Ustilago* (?) *fisheri* on, in the Argentine, 435.
- , — *zeae* on, breeding against, 12, 635; effect of, on yield, 572; factors affecting, 359, 712, 713, 793; genetic relation between *Sorosporium reilianum* and, 435; note on, 793; occurrence in the Argentine, 435; in Austria, 12; in China, 684; in Italy, 358; in U.S.A., 572, 712, 713, 793; osmotic pressure in relation to susceptibility to, 12; studies on, 712, 713; toxicity of extracts of, 223; of malachite green to, 244; varietal reaction to 535, 713.
- , white bud of, zinc deficiency in relation to, 730.
- Malachite green, toxicity of, to *Ceratostomella ulmi* on elm, 328; to *Plasmopara viticola*, *Tilletia caries*, *T. foetens*, *Ustilago tritici*, and *U. zeae*, 244.
- Malassezia* on man, 368.
- *furfur* on man in France, 295; in Madagascar, 803.
- Malic acid, excretions of, from spores in relation to copper toxicity, 734.
- Malus*, see *Pyrus*.
- Malva rotundifolia*, *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* on, in U.S.A., 577.
- Mamillaria*, *Botrytis cinerea* on, in Germany, 371.
- , *Gloeosporium cactorum* on, 372.
- , *Helminthosporium cactivorum* on, in Germany, 371.
- Man, *Absidia* on, 368.
- , *Achorion* on, in Germany, 219.
- , — *actoni* on, in India, 579.
- , — *gypseum* on, in Hungary, 93; value of cultural characters of, 501.
- , — *schoenleini* on, cultural behaviour of, 293, 501; diagnosis of, 366; note on, 580; occurrence in Algeria, 579, 721; in Spain, 580; in U.S.S.R., 94.
- , — var. *mongolica* on, in Japan, 501.
- , *Acladium castellanii* on, 20.
- , *Acremoniella berti* on, 20.
- , — *tarchiniana* on, in Italy, 803.
- , *Acremonium* on, in Germany, 219.

- [*Man*, *Acremonium*] *cordae*, *A. muthuoni*, and *A. potroni* on, 20.
- , *Acrotheca* on, transferred to *Botrytoides*, 720.
- , *Aspergillus* on, 20, 368, 804; control, 93, 222; occurrence in France, 581; in Germany, 93; in U.S.A., 222.
- , — *flavus* on, 20.
- , — *fumigatus* on, 20; control, 222; occurrence in France, 297; in U.S.A., 222.
- , — *niger* on, 20; in France, 804.
- , — *terreus* on, 20.
- , *Blastocystis* and *B. hominis* on, algal affinities of, 95.
- , *Blastomycoides* on, in Canada, 504.
- , *Botrytoides* on, in relation to chromoblastomycosis, 720.
- , *Candida* on, in Brazil, 368.
- , — *albicans* on, in U.S.A., 20, 221.
- , — *krusei* on, in China, 439; in U.S.A., 20.
- , — *pinoyi* and *C. tropicalis* on, in China, 439.
- , — *vulgaris* on, in U.S.A., 20.
- , *Cephalosporium* on, 501; in Germany, 219.
- , — *acremonium* on, in Italy, 220, 580; *C. asteroides griseum grützii* referred to, 501.
- , — *ballagii* on, in Hungary, 93; wrongly referred to *Acremonium*, 93.
- , *Chlorella variegata* on, relation of, to *Prototheca*, 95.
- , 'cholesterol mosaic' on, see 'mosaic fungus' on.
- , *Circinotrichum metaniger* on, *Cladosporium metaniger* and *Cryptococcus metaniger* referred to, 502.
- , *Cladosporium wernecki* on, 20.
- , *Coccidioides immitis* on, in the Argentine, 503; in N. America, 503.
- , *Cryptococcus* on, (?) in Canada, 504; in Hungary, 651; in Italy, 218; (?) in Poland, 153.
- , — *hominis* on, imperfect stage of *Debaryomyces hominis*, 802; occurrence (?) in Australia, 222; status of, 96; studies on, 153, 222. (See also *Torulopsis neoformans* on.)
- , — *interdigitalis* on, in Italy, 21.
- , — *macroglossiae* on, in China, 439.
- , — *psychrophilicus* on, in Spain, 222.
- , *Ctenomyces bossae* on, in Jugo-Slavia, 297.
- , *Debaryomyces hominis* on, *Cryptococcus hominis* and *Torula histolytica* imperfect stages of, 802; *Torulopsis neoformans* renamed, 802.
- , *Enantiothamnus brautii* on, 139.
- , *Endomyces* on, in U.S.A., 20.
- , — *dermatitidis* on, in Italy, 154; in U.S.A., 295, 722.
- , *Epidermophyton* on, in Germany, 93, 219; in Hungary, 151.
- , — *floccosum* on, in Porto Rico, 219; in Spain, 580.
- , — *gypseum flavum* on, in Hungary, 93.
- , — *Kaufmann-Wolf* on, in Germany, 219, 802; in Spain, 580.
- [*Man*], fungi on, culture of, 294; key to, 297; treatise on, 368.
- , *Geotrichum* on, 368.
- , *Gilchristia dermatitidis* on, see *Endomyces dermatitidis*.
- , *Glenospora albicans* on, nomenclature of, 502.
- , — *clapieri-catanei* on, 20.
- , — *gammeli* on, tentative reference of, to *Glenospora*, 502.
- , — *graphii* on, 502.
- , *Grubyella schoenleini* on, see *Achorion schoenleini* on.
- , *Haplographium de bellae marengoi* on, in Italy, 220.
- , *Hemispora stellata* on, 20.
- , *Hormiscium dermatitidis* on, 502.
- , *Hormodendrum* on, in N. and S. America, 721; relation of to *Phialoconidiophora guggenheimia*, 721.
- , — *compactum* on, in Porto Rico, 219, 804.
- , 'Madura foot' of, in U.S.S.R., 21.
- , *Malassezia furfur* on, in France, 295; in Madagascar, 803.
- , *Microsporon audouini* on, cultural studies on, 501, 721; diagnosis of, by ultra-violet rays, 366; factors affecting, 92; occurrence in the British army, 218; in India, 151; in Spain, 580; vaccines of, 222.
- , — *canis* on, *M. felineum* (*M. lanosum*) referred to, 721; occurrence in Algeria, 721.
- , — *equinum* on, in Italy, 580.
- , — *felineum* on, in Algeria, 92; in France, 21; referred to *M. canis*, 721.
- , — *ferrugineum* on, in Italy, 580.
- , — *fulvum* can infect, 440.
- , — *japonicum* on, in Italy, 580.
- , — *lanosum* on, in the British army, 218.
- , *Monilia bronchitica* and *M. macroglossiae* on, in China, 439.
- , *Monosporium tulaneense* on, in U.S.A., 295.
- , 'mosaic fungus' on, consisting of cholesterol crystals, 152, 582, 650.
- , *Mucor* on, in Germany, 93; in U.S.A., 222.
- , mycoses of, on the increase in Germany, 802; treatise on, 368.
- , *Oidium* on, in Hungary, 651.
- , (?) *Oospora lactis* on, in U.S.A., 20.
- , *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis* on, in Brazil, 503.
- , *Penicillium* on, 368; in Germany, 93; in U.S.A., 222.
- , — *crustaceum*, *P. glaucum*, and *P. minimum* on, literature on, 20.
- , *Phialoconidiophora guggenheimia* on, in Brazil, 721.
- , *Phialophora* on, relation of, to *Phialoconidiophora guggenheimia*, 721.
- , — *verrucosa* on, in N. and S. America, 720; in Uruguay, 503.
- , *Pityrosporum ovale* on, in U.S.A., 500.
- , *Prototheca portoricensis* and its var. *trispota* on, in Porto Rico, 94.
- , *Rhinosporidium seeberi* on, 139; occurrence in Ceylon and India, 803.

- [Man], *Rhizopus parasiticus* on, in France, 297.
- , *Rubromadurella langeroni* on, in Uruguay, 296.
- , *Saccharomyces* on, in Hungary, 651.
- , *Saccharomyces* on, classification of, 367.
- , *Scodasporium apicispermum* and *Scopulariopsis* on, literature on, 20.
- , *Scopulariopsis brevicaulis* on, literature on, 20; occurrence in Italy, 297; in U.S.A., 581.
- , — *minimus* on, 20.
- , *Sporendonema episium* on, in Italy, 580.
- , *Sporothrix* on, in U.S.A., 222.
- , *Sporotrichum bezzarum* on, note on, 296; occurrence in France and Italy, 580; in Japan, 221; in Uruguay, 296; *Sporotrichum ascomides* regarded as a variety of, 296.
- , — *serotiloides* on, in France, 294.
- , *Staphylococcus* on, in Italy, 218.
- , *Synsphaeria monobolus* on, in U.S.A., 581; *Mycotorula albicans* synonym of, 581.
- , *Tarula* on, in Poland, 153; in U.S.A., 20; taxonomy of, 502.
- , — *insolens* on, imperfect stage of *Debaryomyces hansenii*, 502.
- , — *transiens* on, taxonomy of, 502.
- , ? *Tarulepis* on, in Poland, 153.
- , — *macrospora* on, in Canada, 504.
- , — *neglectus* on, ? in Australia, 222; in U.S.A., 20. (See also *Cryptococcus hansenii* on.)
- , torulosis of, in U.S.A., 222, 651.
- , *Trichoglyphis* on, cholesterol associated with, in Canada, 152, 582; control, 222; note on, 92; occurrence in Germany, 93, 219; in U.S.A., 222.
- , — *acuminatum* on, culture of, 501; occurrence in the British army, 218; in Italy, 218.
- , — *alvum* on, in Jugoslavias, 579; in Spain, 580; synonym of *Achorion violaceum*, 151.
- , — *asteroides* and *T. cerebriiforme* on, in the British army, 218; value of cultural characters of, 501.
- , — *cerebriiforme* on, in the British army, 218; in Spain, 580.
- , — *glabrum* on, comparative study of *T. violaceum* and, 152; occurrence in Algeria, 579; in Italy, 152; synonym of *Achorion violaceum*, 151.
- , — *gypseum* on, in U.S.A., 650.
- , — *interdiffusile* on, factors affecting, 92.
- , — *mentaglyphis* on, acquired resistance to, 651; occurrence in Algeria, 721; in the British army, 218; in France, 650; in Germany, 219; in Porto Rico, 219; in Spain, 580.
- , — *ochraceum* on, in the British army, 219.
- , — *periscolor* on, in Hungary, 366; in Italy, 580.
- , — *plicatilis* and *T. radiatus* on, in the British army, 219.
- [Man, *Trichophyton*] *roseaceum* on, cultural characters of, 501.
- , — *rubrum* on, in Czechoslovakia, the East, and Japan, 439; in Porto Rico, 219; in U.S.A., 439.
- , — *violaceum* on, comparative study of *T. glabrum* and, 152; occurrence in Algeria, 579; in the British army, 218; in India, 151, 152; in Spain, 580; study on, 151.
- , *Trichosporium* on, transferred to *Botryoides*, 720.
- , — *podrosi* on, in Porto Rico, 219.
- , *Trichosporium beigelii* on, literature on, 20.
- Mandarin orange, see Orange.
- Manganese arsenate, use of, as a timber preservative, 628.
- deficiency in relation to grey speck of oats, 87, 356, 627, 791; of various plants, 73, 87; to marsh spot of peas, 627, 767.
- of beet in Denmark, 73, 87; in Holland, 190.
- of potato, 264.
- of sugar-cane in Porto Rico, 606.
- of wheat in Australia, 8.
- , see also Grey speck.
- dioxide, use of, against *Deuterophoma tracheopila* on lemon, 218; against manganese deficiency of wheat, 8.
- sulphate injury, 73.
- , use of, against grey speck or manganese deficiency of plants, 8, 73, 190, 791.
- Mango *Mangifera indica*, *Bacillus mangiferae* on, in Palestine, 127.
- , cause of, *Helopeltis bergrothii* causing, in Nyasaland, 36.
- , *Colletotrichum* on, in Nyasaland, 36.
- , *Dactyloctenium* on, in Trinidad, 593.
- , ? *Erysiphe polygami* on, in India, 492.
- , *Gloeosporium mangiferae* on, in Trinidad, 592.
- , *Oidium erisipheoides* on, in Burma, 2.
- , *Peridermium fuscum* on, in Trinidad, 593.
- , *Phoma* on, in Nyasaland, 36.
- , *Phomopsis* on, in Trinidad, 593.
- , *Pythium* on, in the Philippines, 80.
- , scab, *Helopeltis bergrothii* causing, in Nyasaland, 36.
- Mangold *Beta vulgaris*, *Armillaria mellea* on, in Canada, 632.
- , *Uromyces betae* on, in Canada, 632.
- , virus diseases of, legislation against, in England, 335.
- , see also Beet.
- Manioc, *Ceropegia violacea* on, in Brazil, 59.
- *dudrei*, see Cassava.
- , *glabrum*, *Ceropegia henningii* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- *palmata* and *M. utilisima*, see Cassava.
- Manila Hemp, see *Musa textilis*.
- Maple, see *Acer*.
- Momordica crandinetes*, see Arrowroot.
- Marasmioid thread blight on coffee in India, 77.
- Moraximus* on banana in Fiji, 165.
- *periscolor* on cacao, control, 705; legislation against, in Brazil, 64; notes

- Botrytis cinerea* on lettuce, 196; against 'brown patch' of turf, 445; against *Calonectria graminicola* on golf greens, 74; against *Corticium solani* on *Bouvardia*, cacti, and *Cyclamen persicum*, 74; on potato, 46, 252, 484, 486, 525, 602, 735; on turf, 102; against *C. fuci-forme* on turf, 102; against *Fusarium* on turf, 811; against *Helminthosporium sativum* on barley, 86; against paint mildew, 40; against *Phytophthora* on tomato, 615; against *Pythium graminicolum* on ginger, 137; against *Rhizoctonia* on turf, 811; against *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on turf, 102; against *Septoria apii* and its var. *graveolentis* on celery, 552; as a wound antiseptic, 162, 498.
- [Mercuric] iodide, use of, against *Ustilago avenae* on oats and other cereal diseases, 208.
- oxide, yellow, use of, against *Actinomyces scabies* on potato, 283; against *Corticium solani* on potato, 602, 603.
 - phenate and thiocyanate, use of, against *Helminthosporium avenae* on oats, 667; against wheat bunt, 667.
- Mercurized aniline, use of, against *Bacterium maculicola* on cauliflower, 696; against *Fusarium avenaceum* on wheat, 640.
- Mercurous chloride injury, 180, 691.
- , use of, against *Actinomyces scabies* on potato, 283, 603; against *Bacterium tabacum* on tobacco, 138, 180; against a Basidiomycete on turf, 811; against 'brown patch' of turf, 445; against *Calonectria graminicola* on golf greens, 74; against *Corticium solani* on tomato, 690; against *Fusarium* and *Rhizoctonia*, 811.
- Mercury, a constituent of Heyden dust, 286; of saatbeize P, 237.
- acetate, use of, as a wood pulp preservative, 271.
 - compounds, use of, against cranberry rots, 485; against *Helminthosporium gramineum* on oats, 668; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 668; against wheat bunt, 668.
 - , organic, use of, against barley, oats, and wheat diseases in U.S.A., 346; against *Corticium solani* on potato, 484; against wheat bunt, 3.
 - salt BB, use of, against wheat bunt, 1.
- Meria laricis* on larch in England, 325, 761.
- Merulius domesticus* on timber in Great Britain, 331.
- *lacrymans* on timber, control, 186, 546, 622, 623; effect of infra-red rays on, 624; factors affecting, 186; occurrence in Great Britain, 186; in Sweden, 623; physiology of, 695.
 - *sylvestris* on timber in Great Britain, 331.
- Metallic naphthenates, use of, as timber preservatives, 413.
- Metarrhizium anisopliae* on locusts in N. Rhodesia, 499.
- , use of, against *Oryctes rhinoceros*, 137.
- Methyl mercuric chloride, use of, against *Botrytis tulipae* on tulip, 509.
- Mitruia sclerotiorum* on clover in Hungary, 725.
- Microascus intermedius*, sclerotial form of *Dematophora glomerata*, 134.
- Microcallis*, *Chaetothyria amadelpa*, *C. consociata*, *C. megalospora*, and *C. phoebes* transferred to, 818.
- Microsphaera alni* on *Pistacia chinensis* in China, 747.
- (?) *bäumleri* on *Spartium junceum* in Greece, 557.
 - (?) *quercina* on beech in Norway, 619.
 - on oak in Belgium, 473; in U.S.S.R., 63.
 - *yamadai* on walnut in China, 747.
- Microsporon* on man, 368.
- *audouini* on man, cultural studies on, 501, 721; factors affecting, 92; occurrence in the British army, 218; in India, 151; in Spain, 580; ultra-violet lamp for the diagnosis of, 366; use of vaccines of, against human mycoses, 222.
 - *aurantiacum*, cultural study on, 721.
 - *canis* on man, *M. felineum* (*M. lanosum*) referred to, 721; occurrence in Algeria, 721.
 - *equinum*, cultural study on, 721.
 - on man in Italy, 580.
 - *felineum*, cultural study on, 721, referred to *M. canis*, 721.
 - on the cat in France, 21.
 - on man, factors affecting, 92; occurrence in Algeria, 92; in France, 21.
 - *ferrugineum*, cultural studies on, 293, 501.
 - on man in Italy, 580.
 - *fulvum* can infect man, 440.
 - , cultural study on, 721.
 - on the ape in Japan, 440.
 - *gypseum*, cultural study on, 721.
 - *japonicum* on man in Italy, 580.
 - *lanosum*, cultural study on, 721.
 - on man in the British army, 218.
 - , referred to *M. canis*, 721.
 - , ultra-violet lamp for the diagnosis of, 366.
 - *obesum*, *M. pseudosolanosum*, and *M. simiae*, cultural studies on, 721.
 - *villosum*, use of extracts of, in control of human mycoses, 222.
- Microstroma juglandis* on walnut in Holland, 74.
- 'Micro-sulphur', characteristics of, and use of, against *Podosphaera leucotricha* and *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 594.
- Microzyphium* in New S. Wales, 530.
- Mikania scandens* on *Strigula elegans* f. *hirtella* in Brazil, 396.
- Milesina blechni* on ferns in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- *carpatica* on *Abies mayriana* in Japan, 828.
 - on ferns in Great Britain, 469.
 - *itoana* on *Abies mayriana*, *A. sachalinensis*, and *Dryopteris crassirhizoma* in Japan, 828.

- [*Milesina*] *kriegeriana* on *Abies*, aecidial and spermatogonial stages of, 469; occurrence in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- on ferns in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- *miyabei* on *Abies mayriana* in Japan, 828.
- *murariae* on ferns in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- *philippinensis* on *Nephrolepis cordifolia*, in Japan, 57.
- *polypodii* and *M. scolopendrii* on *Abies*, aecidial and spermatogonial stages of, 469; occurrence in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- — — on ferns in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- *tobinagai* on *Woodwardia orientalis* in Japan, 609.
- *vogesiacae* on *Abies*, aecidial and spermatogonial stages of, 469; occurrence in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- — and *M. whitei* on ferns in Great Britain and Ireland, 469.
- Milk, *Aspergillus repens* in, in Scotland, 582.
- powder, use of, as a spreader, 180.
- Mimosa, see *Albizia julibrissin*.
- Mint, see *Mentha*.
- Mitula sclerotiorum* on clover in Hungary, 725.
- Monilia*, excluded from *Saccharomycetes*, 367.
- , interpretation of, 367.
- on bread in England, 574.
- , see also *Candida*.
- *bronchitica* on man in China, 439.
- *brunnea* in soil in Egypt, 314.
- *guilliermondi*, cultural study on, 502.
- *inezorabilis*, see *Syngospora inezorabilis*.
- *macroglossiae* on man in China, 439.
- *oregonensis* on cherry in Canada, 661.
- *roreri* on cacao in Ecuador, 561.
- *sitophila*, dissemination of, by air, 383.
- Monilinia*, (?) *Lambertella corni-marit*, *Sclerotinia fructicola*, *S. fructigena*, and *S. laxa* referred to the section *Junctoriae* of, 531.
- , subdivision of the genus, 531.
- *padi*, *Sclerotinia padi* renamed, 531.
- Moniliopsis aderholdi*, a variety of *Corticium solani*, 586.
- , control of, in Germany, 452.
- on Cactaceae in Germany, 371.
- on cauliflower in U.S.S.R., 625.
- on *Cereus*, 586.
- on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
- on tobacco in Germany, 61.
- on vine, 586.
- Monkey, *Monosporium tulanense* can infect the, 295.
- Monochaetia mali* on apple in U.S.A., 303.
- Monosporium* in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
- *tulanense* can infect the monkey, 295.
- on man in U.S.A., 295.
- Monostyla*, see Rotifers.
- Monotospora daleae*, cellulose decomposition by, 741.
- Montbretia*, *Penicillium gladioli* on, in England and Wales, 478.
- Mortierella* in soil in Germany, 461.
- on man, 368.
- , subdivision of the genus, 56.
- *isabellina* in soil in Germany, 461.
- Morus*, see Mulberry.
- Mosaic of *Amaryllis* in U.S.A., 782.
- of bean, breeding against, 341; control, 275, 341; effect of, on yield, 341; factors affecting, 340; genetics of resistance to, 134, 766; identical with sore shin of lupin, 28; note on, 341; occurrence in China, 386; in New Zealand, 28; in U.S.A., 134, 339, 340, 341, 418, 766; physiologic study on, 340; properties of virus of, 275; transmission of, 339; by *Aphis rumicis*, 28; by leaf abrasions, 737; by rubbing, 340; by seed, 339; to lupin, 28; types of, 134, 274, 341; varietal reaction to, 134, 274, 341, 386, 766; virus of, affecting *Melilotus alba*, in U.S.A., 339.
- of beet, factors affecting, 549; history of, 548; occurrence in Holland, 191; recent work on, 193; transmission of, 193; by *Myzus persicae*, 549; through leaf abrasions, 737.
- of *Broussonetia papyrifera* in China, 386.
- of cabbage in England, 444.
- of cactus in Germany, 372.
- of *Canavalia ensiformis* in Sierra Leone, 779.
- of cassava, breeding against, 76, 342; control, 204, 342; effect of, on yield, 701; note on, 342; occurrence in E. Africa, 203, 204; in the Gold Coast, 76; in Nigeria, 72, 701; in Uganda, 426; in Zanzibar, 204; transmission of, by *Bemisia gossypiperda* var. *mosaicivecta*, 342; by *B. nigeriensis*, 72, 701; by cuttings, 342; varietal reaction to, 203, 427.
- of cauliflower, transmission of, by leaf abrasions, 737.
- of celery in U.S.A., 191, 737; transmission of, by *Aphis gossypii* and other aphids, 191; through leaf abrasions, 737.
- of citrus, legislation against, in Antigua, 64.
- of clover, identical with sore shin of lupin, 28; occurrence in New Zealand, 28; in U.S.A., 274, 339, 418; transmission of, by *Macrosiphum pisi*, 339; by mechanical methods, 339; to bean, 274, 339.
- of cowpea in Sierra Leone, 343.
- of cucumber, immunological relationship of, to celery virus 1, 195; occurrence in China, 385; particle size of, 168; serological study on, 242; transmission of, to *Commelina communis*, cowpea, and maize, 196; virus of, affecting potato, 459.
- of eggplant in China, 386.
- of *Elettaria cardamomum* in India, 1.
- of fig in China, 385; in Great Britain, 305.

- [Mosaic] of hops, legislation against, in Australia, 832; occurrence in England, 424, 462, 605; study on, 424.
- of iris in U.S.A., 99.
 - of lettuce in England, 763.
 - of lily in England, 444; in U.S.A., 507.
 - of lucerne can infect bean, 274.
 - of maize in China, 386.
 - of *Medicago lupulina* in U.S.A., 339; transmission of, by *Macrosiphum pisi*, 339; to bean, 339.
 - of *Melilotus alba* in U.S.A., 339; transmission of, by *Macrosiphum pisi*, 339; to bean, 274, 339.
 - of mulberry in China, 386.
 - of narcissus in England, 444.
 - of nectarine in U.S.A., 816.
 - of papaw in China, 385.
 - of peach in U.S.A., 559, 816.
 - of peas in New Zealand, 28; in U.S.A., 345, 418, 551; sore shin of lupin identical with, 28; transmission of, by *Myzus persicae* to lupin, 28; types of, 345, 551.
 - of peony in U.S.A., 99.
 - of *Phaseolus lunatus* in Sierra Leone, 779; in U.S.A., 547; transmission of, to cucumber and tobacco, 548.
 - — — — var. *macrocarpus* in China, 386.
 - of potato, control, 249, 310, 393, 600, 679; by tuber-unit method, 249, 483; effect of, on host albumins, 311; on host physiology, 523; on yield, 248; factors affecting, 111, 310, 392, 485, 679; legislation against, in the Argentine, 249; in U.S.A., 394; mixed inoculations with latent mosaic and, 460; occurrence in the Argentine, 249, 823; in China, 386; in Czecho-Slovakia, 392; in Estonia, 311; in France, 310; in Germany, 111, 246, 391, 600; in Holland, 246; (?) in S. Africa, 247; in Uruguay, 823; in U.S.A., 249, 394, 483, 485, 523; in U.S.S.R., 248; relation of, to degeneration, 598; to malformation of tobacco flowers, 610; to potato mottle and veinbanding, 3, 738; to tomato streak, 610; synonymy of, 459; transmission of, by aphids, 823; by *Aphis abbreviata*, 483; (?) by insects, 679; by *Myzus circumflexus*, 483; by *M. persicae*, 483, 680; to tobacco, 391; to tomato, 386; types of, 3, 246, 459, 460, 679, 738; varietal reaction to, 248, 391.
 - of raspberry, control, 376; nomenclature of, 377; occurrence in England, 817; in Tasmania, 517; in U.S.A., 282, 376, 377; transmission of, by *Amphorophora rubi*, *A. rubicola*, *A. rubiphila*, and *A. sensoria*, 376; types of, 282, 377; varietal reaction to, 282, 376.
 - of soy-bean in Rumania, 202; in U.S.A., 418.
 - of strawberry in France, 817; in U.S.A., 282.
 - of sugar-cane, bacterial cyclostage of, 315; breeding against, 462, 605; control, 52, 75, 258, 398, 463, 606; early records of, in Porto Rico, 52; effect of, on germination of seed, 826; factors affecting, 75, 346, 558; identical with sore shin of lupin, 28; legislation against, in Antigua, 64; in Peru, 688; in St. Vincent, 128; notes on, 398, 528; occurrence in the Argentine, 258; in Australia, 319; in China, 386; in E. Africa, 528; in India, 398, 463, 558, 777; in Java, 345; in New Guinea, 53; in Peru, 688; in Porto Rico, 52, 606; in Réunion, 258; in St. Vincent, 128; in S. Africa, 528; in Trinidad, 75; in Uganda, 427; in U.S.A., 319, 605, 743, 826; properties of virus of, 398; spontaneous recovery from, 52; transmission of, by *Aphis maidis*, 744; by *Hysteronura setariae*, 743; by juice, 558; by (?) *Toxoptera graminum*, 744; to *Euchlaena mexicana*, maize, and sorghum, 558; types of, 319, 528; varietal reaction to, 258, 398, 427, 462, 463, 528, 605, 606, 777; virus of, affecting grasses and maize in Java, 346.
- [Mosaic] of tobacco, attempted cultivation of virus of, 262; control, 686, 688; *Datura* immune from, 672; determination of virus concentration in the host, 403; effect of chemicals on virus of, 176; of, on growth, 532; on yield, 753; factors affecting, 176, 177, 178, 404; immunization against, 262, 533, 753; inactivation of virus of, 178, 403, 611, 754, 755; inhibition of tobacco virus 6 by virus of, 261; isolation of a protein with virus properties from, 404, 611, 754; mutation of, 321; notes on, 610, 704; occurrence in Australia, 404; in China, 386; in Japan, 322; in Java, 533, 686; in Mauritius, 203, (?) 610; in Rhodesia, 704; in Rumania, 531; in S. Africa, 614, 688; in Sumatra, 403; in Tasmania, 689; in U.S.A., 261; in U.S.S.R., 753; origin of yellow type of, 533; particle size of, 168; precipitation of virus of, 531; purification of virus of, 177, 687; relation of, to Johnson's tobacco virus 1, 753; to malformation of tobacco flowers, 610; to tomato streak, 610; serological studies on, 242, 755; transmission of, 610; by debris, 753; (?) by insects, 686; by mats, 753; by *Myzus persicae*, 534; by spraying, 122; to bean, 177, 178; to *Nicotiana glutinosa*, 177; to tomato, 532; types of, 261, 321, 533, 686, 753; virus of, affecting *N. langsdorffii*, 533; potato, 459; tomato, 404; X bodies in, 322. (See also Tobacco virus 1.)
- of tomato, affinities of virus of, 395; inactivation of, in the host, 611; occurrence in China, 385; in Denmark, 614; in England, 264, 672; in Holland, 181; in Queensland, 406; recent work on, 181; strains of, 265; studies on, 264, 672; transmission of, (?) by *Ceratia orientalis* and *Epilachna 28-punctata*, 385; by juice, 265; by needle, 385; by pruning, 265, 385; to chili, cucumber, and potato, 385; to tobacco, 265; varietal reaction to, 385.

- [Mosaic] of yams in Sierra Leone, 779.
 — fungus, on man, consisting of cholesterol crystals, 582.
 — like disease of maize in E. Africa, 529; transmission of, by *Cicadulina mbila* and *C. zeae*, 529.
 — mottle of cherry in Canada, 480; in U.S.A., 345, 664; transmission of, by budding and grafting, 480, 664.
 —, see also Chlorosis, infectious.
 Mottle of potato, see Potato, 'healthy potato virus' of.
 — leaf of avocado in U.S.A., 238.
 — — of cherry, see Mosaic mottle of.
 — — of citrus, control, 146, 363, 495, 576, 714, 778; occurrence in Australia, 714; in India, 778; in the Philippines, 363; in U.S.A., 146, 495, 576, 714; varietal reaction to, 363.
 — — of grapefruit, control, 363, 714; occurrence in Ceylon, 714; in the Philippines, 363; in U.S.A., 797.
 — — of lime in Ceylon, 714.
 — — of orange, control, 363, 714; factors affecting, 797; occurrence in Australia, 714; in Ceylon, 714; in the Philippines, 363; in U.S.A., 714, 797.
 Mottling (physiological) of potato in U.S.A., 170.
 — (—) of raspberry in U.S.A., 376.
 Moulds, cellulose decomposition by, in Polish podsols, 526.
 — in relation to food spoilage in Great Britain, 454.
 — on bread, control of, by irradiation, 722.
 — on butter, 154; in Great Britain, 455.
 — on cacao, factors affecting, 77; review of, 82.
 — on chestnut in Italy, 408.
 — on cotton, detection of, by fluorescence, 18; occurrence in U.S.A., 18.
 — on eggs, control of, 722.
 — on grapes in Australia, 482.
 — on meat, control of, by irradiation, 722.
 — on paint, control, 40, 186.
 — on wood pulp in Finland, Norway, Sweden, and U.S.A., 623.
Mucor in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
 — in soil in Germany, 461.
 — on beet in Italy, 673.
 — on bread in England, 574.
 — on man in Germany, 93; in U.S.A., 222.
 —, subdivision of the genus, 56.
 — *brevipes* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
 — *circinelloides* in soil in Egypt, 314.
 — *mucedo*, effect of vitamins on, 170.
 — — in soil in Algeria, 823; in the Sahara, 257.
 — — on beet in Italy, 673.
 — — on food in Great Britain, 454.
 — *pusillus*, pathogenicity of, to laboratory animals, 297.
 — *racemosus* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
 — —, lipolysis of fats and oils by, 42.
 — *ramannianus*, biochemistry of, 520.
 — —, effect of vitamins on, 170.
 — *spinescens* on hops in England, 315.
 — *spinosus* in soil in Algeria, 823; in the Sahara, 257.
 — *strictus*, biochemistry of, 520.
Mucorales, Russian key to the, 56.
Mucuna pruriens, *Cercospora stizobii* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
 Mulberry (*Morus*), *Bacterium mori* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in Australia, 191; in Brazil, 633; yellow bacterium associated with, 191.
 —, *Cercospora moricola* on, in Brazil, 633.
 —, *Cercosporella arachnoidea* on, see *Mycosphaerella arachnoidea*.
 —, — *maculans* on, see *Mycosphaerella mori*.
 —, *Cladopus nidulans* on, in Japan, 67.
 —, *Fusarium lateritium* on, in Italy, 775.
 — mosaic in China, 386.
 —, *Mycosphaerella arachnoidea* on, in U.S.A., 762; *Cercosporella arachnoidea* imperfect stage of, 762.
 —, — *mori* on, *Cercosporella maculans* conidial stage of, 67; distinct from *M. arachnoidea*, 762; occurrence in Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and U.S.A., 66; synonymy of conidial stage of, 67.
Musa basjoo, *Bacterium maublancii* on, in Syria, 732.
 — *cavendishii*, see Banana.
 — *paradisiaca*, see Plantain.
 — *sapientum*, see Banana.
 — *textilis*, bunchy top of, in the Philippines, 80.
 Muscids, see Flies.
 Mushrooms, cultivation of, French handbook on, 341; in U.S.S.R., 699; on synthetic manure in England, 198.
 —, list of edible, in Japan, 72.
 —, *Mycogone perniciosa* on, host reaction to, 700; occurrence in France, 628.
 —, *Pseudobalsamia microspora* on, in U.S.A., 138.
 —, see also *Armillaria mellea*, *Auricularia auricula-judae*, *Collybia velutipes*, *Cortinellus shiitake*, *Pholiota adiposa*, *P. mutabilis*, *Pleurotus ostreatus*, and *Volvaria esculenta*.
 Mustard (*Brassica alba* and *B. nigra*), *Plasmodiophora brassicae* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 —, sulphur deficiency in relation to, 111.
 —, zinc deficiency in, 730.
 Mutation, see Saltation.
Mycelium radicans, in relation to the germination of Orchidaceae, 243.
 — — *aceris* on *Acer platanoides* and *A. pseudoplatanus*, forming mycorrhiza, in Switzerland, 169.
 — — *myrtilli* a on *Arbutus unedo*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica*, *Ericaceae*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Ledum palustre*, *Rhododendron*, and *Vaccinium*, forming mycorrhiza, 308.
 — — β , effect of extracts of, on growth of *Ericaceae*, 308.
 — — *nigrostrigosum* on pine, forming secondary mycorrhiza, in England, 308.
 — — *salicis* on *Salix repens*, forming mycorrhiza, in Switzerland, 169.
 — — *schoeni* on *Schoenus ferrugineus*, forming mycorrhiza, in Switzerland, 169.

- [*Mycelium radialis*] *uliginosi*, effect of extracts of, on growth of Ericaceae, 308.
- Mycelorrhizodes* and *Myccandida* rejected, 367.
- Mycoderma* sensu Vuillemin referred to *Geotrichum*, 367.
- Mycodiplosis* feeding on *Puccinia antirrhini* in England, 442.
- *coniophaga* feeding on *Phragmidium mucronatum* on rose, 801.
- *gymnosporangii* associated with *Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme* on *Juniperus sabina*, 801.
- *melampsorae* feeding on *Melampsora salicina*, 802.
- *poriae* feeding on *Poria vaillantii*, 802.
- *reumuri* feeding on *Phragmidium mucronatum* on rose, 801.
- *tremulae* feeding on *Melampsora tremulae* on poplar, 802.
- Mycogone perniciosa* on *Coprinus* in France, 628.
- — on mushrooms, host reaction to, 700; occurrence in France, 628.
- — on *Panaeolus campanulatus* in France, 628.
- Mycorrhiza* in relation to afforestation in U.S.A., 455.
- of *Arbutus unedo*, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, and *Calluna vulgaris*, *Mycelium radialis myrtilli* a in relation to, 308.
- of citrus in U.S.A., 90, 365.
- of *Erica*, Ericaceae, *Kalmia latifolia*, and *Ledum palustre*, *Mycelium radialis myrtilli* a forming, 308.
- of *Marchantia* and mosses, Phycomycetoid endophyte forming, in Canada, 179.
- of *Nicotiana*, 738.
- of orchids, *Rhizoctonia repens* forming, in relation to culture, 170.
- of *Orchis incarnata*, 673.
- of pine, *Boletus bovinus* forming, 738; factors affecting, 738; *Mycelium radialis nigrostrigosum* forming, 308; occurrence in England, 308; in Queensland, 596.
- of potato in France, 254, 255.
- of *Rhododendron*, *Mycelium radialis myrtilli* a forming, 308.
- of *Solanum dulcamara*, 738.
- of strawberry and tobacco (Phycomycetoid endophyte) in Canada, 179, 449.
- of *Vaccinium*, *Mycelium radialis myrtilli* a forming, 308.
- , peritrophic, *Fusarium*, *Mucor*, and *Penicillium* forming, 520.
- , phagocytosis of, by host, 675.
- , physiological significance of, 520, 673.
- Mycosphaerella*, (?) ascigerous stage of *Cercospora musae*, 164.
- *arachnoidea* on mulberry in U.S.A., 762; *Cercospora arachnoidea* imperfect stage of, 762.
- *aurantiorum* on orange in Italy, 88; perithecial stage of *Septoria aurantiorum*, 88.
- *caricae* on papaw, *Asperisporium caricae* imperfect stage of, 240; occurrence in Brazil, 240.
- [*Mycosphaerella*] *confusa*, *M. dubia* re-named, 449.
- *fejooae* on *Fejooa sellowiana* in U.S.S.R., 594; *Phyllosticta fejooae* (?) imperfect stage of, 594.
- *linicola* on flax in U.S.S.R., 369.
- *manihotis* on cassava in French Guinea, 427.
- *mori* on mulberry, *Cercospora maculans* conidial stage of, 67; distinct from *M. arachnoidea*, 762; occurrence in Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and U.S.A., 66; synonymy of conidial stage of, 67.
- *pinodes* on peas in Germany, 273; in Great Britain, 468; in Spain, 75.
- *pomi* on apple in S. Africa, 425; in U.S.A., 666.
- *rabiei* on *Cicer arietinum*, *Ascochyta rabiei* pyrenidial stage of, 700; occurrence in Bulgaria, 700.
- *rubi* on raspberry in U.S.A., 163.
- *sentina* on pear in Austria and Germany, 103.
- Mycosyrinx arabica* on *Vitis quadrangularis* in India, 830; *Schizonella colemani* referred to, 830.
- Mycotorula albicans* synonym of *Syringospora inexorabilis*, 581.
- Mycotoruloides* rejected, 367.
- Myelophilus piniperda* in relation to *Peridermium pini* f. *corticola* on pine, 619.
- Myriangium duriacii* on insects attacking citrus in Brazil, 216.
- Myristica fragrans*, see Nutmeg.
- Myrobalan, see *Prunus divaricata*.
- Myrothecium roridum* on *Antirrhinum* in U.S.A., 157.
- — on *Corchorus olitorius*, *Hibiscus esculentus*, *Luffa acutangula*, and *Trichosanthes anguina* in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Mystrosporium* on *Cicer arietinum* in India, 557.
- *adustum* on *Iris reticulata* in England, 583.
- Myxosporium corticola* on apple in England, 468; in Rumania, 202, 260; synonymy of, 260, 468.
- Myzus circumflexus* transmitting potato leaf roll and potato mosaic, 483.
- *fragaefolii* synonym of *Capitophorus fragaefolii*, 732.
- *persicae*, overwintering of, 680.
- — transmitting beet mosaic and yellows, 549; *Brassica virus* to wallflower, 97; pea mosaic to lupin, causing sore shin, 28; potato leaf roll, 246, 483, 679; potato mosaic, 483, 680; tobacco mosaic and streak, 534.
- Naphtho-arsenites, use of, against *Phoma flaccida* on vine, 555.
- Naphthol β , use of, against *Colletotrichum montemartini* on *Arum italicum*, 658.
- Narcissus*, *Fusarium bulbigenum* on, in England, 224.
- mosaic in England, 444.
- , *Sclerotium tuliparum* on, in Switzerland, 135.

- [*Narcissus*], *Stagonospora curtisii* on, in the Argentine, 298.
- Naringenin and naringin, toxicity of, to grapefruit, 647.
- N-arsin, use of, against wheat bunt, 564.
- Nasturtium officinale*, see Watercress.
- Nasutitermes*, see Termites.
- Necrosis of *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
- of potato in Ireland, 821.
- of tobacco, in England, 107; particle size of virus of, 672.
- , hereditary, of wheat in Germany, 352.
- Nectarine (*Prunus persica*), mosaic of, in U.S.A., 816.
- Nectria* on *Acer rubrum*, *A. saccharum*, *A. spicatum*, aspen, beech, birch, oak, and other forest trees in U.S.A., 542.
- *cinnabarina* on apple, ash, elm, plum, and *Ribes* in Esthonia, 303.
- *coccinea* on ash in Esthonia, 303.
- — on beech in U.S.A., 542.
- — on lime (*Tilia*) in Esthonia, 303.
- *ditissima* on beech in Germany, 694.
- — var. *major* on alder in U.S.A., 117.
- *galligena* on apple, legislation against, in England, 272, 335; note on, 303; occurrence in England, 335, 555, 725; in Esthonia, 303; in Germany, 694; two forms of, 725; varietal reaction to, 303, 725.
- — on fruit trees, legislation against, in England, Germany, and Scotland, 464.
- — on pear, control, 514; legislation against, in England, 272; occurrence in England, 555; in Esthonia, 303; in Holland, 74; in Spain, 75; in U.S.A., 514.
- (?) — *haematococca* on citrus in the Philippines, 498.
- — on wood in Ceylon, 747.
- *mammoidea* var. *minor* in soil in Colombia, 605; in Costa Rica, 604; in Guatemala, 605; in Honduras, 604, 605; in Panama, 604, 605; in S. America, 604; *Cylindrocarpon janthothele* var. *minor* imperfect stage of, 604, 605.
- *punicea* on *Rhamnus frangula* in Esthonia, 303.
- Needle-fusion of pine in Australia, 481.
- Neem (*Melia azadirachta*) oil, use of, with Bordeaux mixture, 778.
- Nematodes on *Polypodium cambricum* and *P. vulgare* and its var. *serratum* in France, 809.
- , *Stylopage leiohypha* on, in U.S.A., 720.
- , see also *Aphelenchoides*, *Heterodera*.
- Nematographium*, a new genus segregated from *Graphium*, 466.
- Nematospora coryli* on cotton in the Belgian Congo, 719; in S. Africa, 437; in Tanganyika, 437; transmission of, by *Dysdercus intermedius* and *D. nigrofasciatus*, 437; from *Sterculia*, 437.
- *gossypii*, growth factor necessary for, 490.
- — on cotton in the Belgian Congo, 719; in S. Africa, 437; in Tanganyika, 437; transmission of, by *Dysdercus intermedius* and *D. nigrofasciatus*, 437; from *Sterculia*, 437.
- [*Nematospora gossypii*] on *Sterculia* in S. Africa, 437; transmission of, (?) by *Odontopus confusus*, 437.
- (?) *Neocosmospora* on *Piper methysticum* in Fiji, 137, 462.
- *vasinfecta* on *Canavalia ensiformis* in Sierra Leone, 778.
- Neofabraea corticola*, see *Myzospodium corticola*.
- *malicorticis* on apple in Canada, 481, 660.
- — on pear in Holland, 74.
- Neofuckelia pinicola* on pine in U.S.A., 117; previously referred to *Fuckelia pinicola*, 117.
- Neogeotrichum* rejected, 367.
- Nephotettix apicalis* var. *cincticeps*, multiplication of rice dwarf virus in, 48.
- Nephrolepis cordifolia*, *Milesina philippensis* on, in Japan, 57.
- Nerium oleander*, see Oleander.
- Nettlehead of hops in England, 462, 605.
- Nettles (*Urtica*), *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in England, 742.
- , *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Germany, 237.
- Neurospora sitophila*, action of spores of, on Bordeaux mixture, 733.
- Nicandra physaloides*, *Cercospora nicotianae* can infect, 613.
- —, tobacco streak can infect, 535.
- —, tomato bunchy top can infect, 124.
- Nicotiana*, *Bacterium tabacum* on, in Germany, 60.
- , *Cercospora nicotianae* can infect, 613.
- , heritable tumours of, 205.
- , mycorrhiza, effect of organic composts on, 738.
- *affinis*, *Bacterium tabacum* can infect, 60.
- *alata*, frenching of, in U.S.A., 322.
- *debneyi*, *Peronospora tabacina* on, 612.
- *glauca*, *Peronospora tabacina* on, in Victoria, 122.
- *glutinosa*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 655.
- —, potato virus X can infect, 172.
- —, tobacco mosaic can infect, 177.
- —, necrosis virus on, in England, 107.
- —, — ring spot No. 2 can infect, 831.
- —, — streak can infect, 535.
- —, — virus 1 on, 41.
- —, tomato bushy stunt can infect, 264.
- *langsдорffii*, frenching of, in U.S.A., 322.
- —, tobacco mosaic virus affecting, 533.
- —, — ring spot No. 2 can infect, 831.
- —, tomato bushy stunt can infect, 264.
- *longiflora*, frenching of, in U.S.A., 322.
- *micrantha*, *Bacterium tabacum* can infect, 60.
- *rustica*, *Bacillus carotovorus* on, in U.S.S.R., 748.
- —, *Bacterium angulatum* on, in U.S.S.R., 749.
- —, — *heteroecum* on, in U.S.S.R., 749, 750.
- —, — *pseudozoogloeae* and *Bact. tabacum* on, in U.S.S.R., 749.

- [*Nicotiana rustica*], frenching of, in U.S.A., 322.
- , *Peronospora tabacina* on, varietal reaction to, 612.
 - , tobacco streak can infect, 535.
 - , *sanderae*, frenching of, in U.S.A., 322.
 - , *silvestris*, *Bacterium tabacum* on, in Germany, 60.
 - , frenching of, in U.S.A., 322.
 - , tobacco ring spot No. 2 can infect, 831.
 - , *tabacum*, see Tobacco.
- Nigrospora* on maize in Germany, 574; in U.S.A., 793.
- , *musae* on banana in Australia, 104.
 - , *oryzae* on cotton, *Coniosporium geveii* synonym of, 746; occurrence in Bulgaria, 746.
 - , on maize in Bulgaria, 746.
 - , on rice in Sierra Leone, 779.
 - , on tobacco in Rumania, 531.
 - , *sphaerica* on rice in Malaya, 632.
- NIIF-arsin, use of, against *Ustilago panici-miliacei* on *Panicum miliaceum*, 569.
- Nitella flexilis*, *Zoophagus tentaculum* on, preying on rotifers, in U.S.A., 720.
- Nitrogen, amino, production of, by spores of *Neurospora sitophila*, 734.
- , deficiency in potato plants, 253.
 - , in rice (?) causing root rot in Java, 312.
 - , trichloride, use of, against citrus storage decays, 576.
 - , see also Fertilizers.
- Nivarsene, use of, against *Ustilago panici-miliacei* on *Panicum miliaceum*, 646.
- Nomenclature of fungi, stability and uniformity of, 745.
- Nosperit, use of, against *Pseudoperonospora humuli* on hops, 74.
- Nosprasis, use of, against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 813.
- Nu-green solution, use of, against *Botrytis cinerea* on lettuce, 196.
- Nyssa sylvatica*, *Septobasidium curtisii* and *S. pseudopedicellatum* on, in U.S.A., 59.
- Oak (*Quercus*), *Armillaria mellea* on, in U.S.S.R., 63.
- , chlorosis in U.S.A., 758.
 - , *Cronartium quercuum* on, in U.S.S.R., 63.
 - , decay, fire injury in relation to, in U.S.A., 409, 470, 619.
 - , diseases in U.S.S.R., 63.
 - , *Endothia fluens* or *Endothiella gyrosa* on, in Portugal, 184.
 - , *Fomes ignarius* on, in U.S.S.R., 63.
 - , *Gloeosporium umbrinellum* on, in Denmark, 259.
 - , *Hydnum erinaceus* on, in U.S.S.R., 63.
 - , *Hymenomycete* on, in U.S.A., 471.
 - , *Microsphaera quercina* on, in Belgium, 473; in U.S.S.R., 63.
 - , *Nectria* on, in U.S.A., 542.
 - , *Ophiostoma* on, in Italy, 129.
 - , *Polyporus litschaueri* on, in U.S.S.R., 63.
- [Oak], smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
- Oats (*Avena*), *Aphanomyces euteiches* can infect, 768.
- , *Bacterium striafaciens* on, in New S. Wales, 280.
 - , blast in Canada, 11; in Germany, 355.
 - , *Cercospora herpotrichoides* on, in Germany, 783.
 - , *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
 - , *Fusarium culmorum* on, in Canada, 428; in U.S.A., 572.
 - , *equiseti* and its f. 1 on, in Great Britain, 6.
 - , grey speck of, breeding against, 356; control, 73, 791, 792; etiology of, 357; factors affecting, 73, 355, 356, 476, 791; manganese content of soil in relation to, 87, 627; occurrence in Denmark, 73, 87; in England, 627; in Germany, 355, 476, 791, 792; in Holland, 356, 461; study on, 356; varietal reaction to, 355, 791.
 - , *Helminthosporium avenae* on, control, 289, 565, 667; factors affecting, 456; nomenclature of, 467; occurrence in England, 289, 667; in Holland, 73; in New Zealand, 565.
 - , leaf reddening of, in Germany, 355; in U.S.A., 572.
 - , *Pseudodicosia avenae* on, in U.S.A., 572.
 - , *Puccinia* on, breeding against, 634.
 - , — *graminis* on, breeding against, 642; control, 635; factors affecting, 486, 571; method of estimating losses caused by, 429; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 429; in Germany, 207; in Japan, 635; in U.S.A., 486; in U.S.S.R., 571; physiologic specialization in, 635; varietal reaction to, 570, 642.
 - , — *lolii* on, breeding against, 570, 571, 642; buckthorn eradication against, 570; control, 570, 635; effect of, on composition, 492; on physiology of host, 710; factors affecting, 358, 486, 570; forecasting outbreaks of, in U.S.S.R., 784; incubation period of, 783; note on, 211; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 9; in Germany, 207, 211; in Japan, 635; in U.S.A., 486, 492, 571; in U.S.S.R., 358, 570, 783; physiologic specialization in, 9, 635; toxins of, 710; varietal reaction to, 492, 570, 571, 642.
 - , *Pythium graminicolum* can infect, 465.
 - , reclamation disease of, 793; breeding against, 356; control, 73, 87, 145, 793; copper deficiency in relation to, 145; factors affecting, 355, 793; occurrence in Denmark, 72; in France, 461; in Germany, 87, 355; in Holland, 145, 461; varietal reaction to, 355.
 - , soil acidity disease of, in Holland, 461.
 - , *Typhula itoana* on, in Japan, 348; *T. graminum* and *T. elegantula* distinct from, 348.
 - , *Ustilago avenae* on, breeding against, 354, 571, 634, 642; control, 6, 10, 207, 208, 285, 347, 564, 565, 569, 668, 669,

- 786, 790, 791; factors affecting, 569, 642, 711, 787; genetics of resistance to, 642; histologic study on, 711; hybridization of, with *U. kollerii*, 493, 570; method of infection by, 790; note on, 358; occurrence in Austria, 569; in England, 668; in France, 791; in Germany, 6, 354; in India, 358; in New Zealand, 565; in Poland, 280, 285; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207, 208; in U.S.A., 10, 347, 434, 570, 571, 642, 711; in U.S.S.R., 564, 669, 786, 787; physiologic forms of, 434; varietal reaction to, 354, 356, 570, 571, 634, 642, 711.
- [Oats, *Ustilago kollerii* on, breeding against, 571, 634, 642; control, 10, 347, 565, 669; factors affecting, 642; genetics of resistance to, 10, 642, 712; histologic study on, 711; hybridization of, with *U. avenae*, 493, 570; occurrence in Canada, 434; in New Zealand, 565; in Tasmania, 488; in U.S.A., 10, 347, 434, 569, 571, 642; in U.S.S.R., 669; physiologic forms of, 434; saltation in, 493; varietal reaction to, 10, 434, 571, 634, 642, 711, 712.
- Ob. 21, use of, against *Phytophthora infestans* on potato, 1.
- Odontopus confusus*, *Nematospora gossypii* overwintering in, 437.
- Oedocephalum glomerulosum*, cellulose decomposition by, 741.
- Oenothera*, *Olpidium viciae* can infect, 660.
- *biennis* and *O. lamarckiana*, *Synchytrium fulgens* on, in Japan, 524.
- Oidiopsis taurica* on almond in India, 587.
- — on artichoke in Palestine, 683.
- — on *Cyamopsis psoraloides*, *Euphorbia geniculata*, and *Oxalis corniculata* in India, 554.
- — var. *macrospora* on *Dolichos lablab* in India, 554.
- Oidium*, *Euoidium* and *Pseudoidium* sections of, 54.
- on apple in India, 587.
- on bean, broad, in S. Africa, 426.
- on beet in England and Wales, 478.
- on man, 367; in Hungary, 651.
- (?) — on *Piper betle* in India, 78.
- on potato in Mauritius, 203.
- referred in part to *Geotrichum*, 367.
- *begoniae* on begonia in Germany, 443.
- *boroniae* on *Boronia megastigma* in Victoria, 25.
- *chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum in Germany, 583.
- 'erysiphoides' on mango in Burma, 2.
- *heveae* on *Hevea* rubber, control, 49, 50, 115, 345; factors affecting, 49, 115, 345; in relation to *Phytophthora palmivora*, 50; occurrence in Ceylon, 49, 50; in Java, 345; in Malaya, 115; in Sumatra, 345.
- *lactis*, see *Oospora lactis*.
- *monilioides* not congeneric with *O. lactis*, 367.
- *tingitanum* on citrus in Ceylon, 136.
- Oil, use of, for banana eradication, 76, 165, 664, 705; for timber preservation, 413, 732, 733.
- [Oil] sprays, effect of, on tomato transpiration, 736.
- —, use of, against *Capnodium citri* on citrus, 497; against *Cladosporium fulvum* on tomato, 667; against *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on cucumber, 667; against fruit diseases, 103; with zinc, 146.
- , white, use of, with Bordeaux, 362; with lime-sulphur, 735.
- , see also Coalite oil, Coco-nut oil, Cotton-seed oil, Groundnut oil, Kerosene, Neem oil, Paraffin, Petroleum.
- Oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), (?) bacteria disease of, in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- —, *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in Sierra Leone, 343.
- —, bud rot of, in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- —, charcoal base rot of, in Malaya, 647.
- —, *Colletotrichum* on, in Sierra Leone, 343.
- —, crown disease of, in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- — diseases in the Belgian Congo, 147.
- —, *Fomes lamaensis* on, in Malaya, 632.
- —, — *nozius* on, in Malaya, 78.
- —, fruit rot of, in Sierra Leone, 343.
- —, *Ganoderma applanatum* on, (?) in the Belgian Congo, 147; in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- —, — *laccatum* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- —, *Hypomyces ipomoeae* on, in Sierra Leone, 343.
- —, *Poria ravenalae* on, in Malaya, 78.
- —, *Ustilina zonata* on, in Malaya, 78, 647.
- Oiled wraps, use of, against apple diseases in Tasmania, 299; against apple scald, 812; against grapefruit pitting, 499; against orange pitting, 715.
- Olea europaea*, see Olive.
- Oleander (*Nerium oleander*), bacterium (yellow) on, in Australia, 191.
- , *Septoria oleandrina* on, in Italy, 775.
- Oleate, as fishing-net preservative, 504.
- Oleocellosis of grapefruit in U.S.A., 498.
- Olle's method of fishing-net preservation, 504.
- Olive (*Olea europaea*), *Rosellinia necatrix* on, in Italy, 774.
- , *Sphaeropsis dalmatica* on, in Italy, 774.
- Olpidium nicotianae* on tobacco in U.S.A., 323.
- *sacchari* on sugar-cane in Porto Rico, 52.
- *viciae* can infect broad bean, *Impatiens balsamina*, *Oenothera*, peas, and *Taraxacum platycarpum*, 660.
- — on *Vicia unijuga* in Japan, 659.
- Omphalia* on date palm in U.S.A., 15.
- Oncoba echinata*, *Fomes lignosus* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- Onion (*Allium cepa*), *Bacillus carotovorus* can infect, 346.
- diseases in U.S.A., 484.

- [Onion], *Fusarium* on, in Canada, 777.
 —, *Peronospora schleideniana* on, in Great Britain, 468; nomenclature of, 468.
 —, *Phoma terrestris* on, in U.S.A., 486.
 —, *Puccinia allii* on, in Brazil, 633.
 —, *Urocystis cepulae* on, legislation against, in Scotland, 464; occurrence in Germany, 552.
 —, yellow dwarf of, in U.S.A., 486.
Oospora in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
 — on grapefruit in Trinidad, 495.
 — *egyptiaca* in soil in Egypt, 314.
 — *lactis* in butter in U.S.A., 440.
 — in food in Great Britain, 454; (?) in U.S.A., 20.
 — on man, 367; in U.S.A., 20.
 — *nicotianae* on tobacco in Sumatra, 403.
Oothecium indicum on apple in India, 34.
Ophiobolus on sugar-cane in Hawaii referred to *Cochliobolus stenospilus*, 397.
 — on wheat in India, 433.
 — *graminis*, effect of bios on growth of, 109; of a growth factor on, 490.
 — on *Agropyron repens*, 775; in Canada, 491.
 — on *Agropyron tenerum* in Canada, 491.
 — on cereals in Germany, 782, 783.
 — on *Hordeum murinum* in Australia, 491.
 — on wheat, biological study on, 491; control, 483, 709; distribution of, 209; effect of, on yield, 709; factors affecting, 491, 775; occurrence in the Argentine, 209; in Belgium, 775; in Canada, 491, 639; in England, 491; in Kenya, 483; study on, 709.
 —, production of auxins by, 109.
 —, technique for the isolation of, 142.
 —, toxin formation by, 432.
 — *halimus* on *Zostera marina* in Denmark, 820.
 — *herpotrichus* on grasses in Great Britain, 433.
 — on wheat stubble in England, 433.
 — *miyabeanus* on *Oryza montana* in French W. Africa, 283.
 — on rice in Malaya, 632.
Ophiostoma on oak in Italy, 129.
 —, see also *Ceratostomella*.
 — *coeruleum*, see *Ceratostomella coerulea*.
 Opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), *Bacterium tabacum* can infect, 750.
 —, *Entyloma fuscum* on, in Germany, 23.
 —, *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on, in Lithuania, 54.
Opuntia, *Bacillus cacticidus*, *Bacterium tumefaciens*, and *Botrytis cinerea* on, in Germany, 371.
 —, *Gloeosporium opuntiae* on, in U.S.A., 371.
 —, *Phyllosticta opuntiae* on, in Italy, 371.
 —, *Sclerotium cacticola* on, in Holland, 371.
 — *diademata* var. *papyracantha*, (?) *Botryodiplodia*, *Dothiorella*, and (?) *Melanops* on, in Czechoslovakia, 371.
 Orange (*Citrus aurantium*, *C. sinensis*, &c.), *Alternaria citri* on, in S. Africa, 716.
 [Orange], *Amyliroza aurantiorum* on, 14.
 —, *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in Trinidad, 495.
 — brown spot, suspected virus nature of, 13.
 — stain of, in U.S.A., 646.
 — chlorosis in U.S.A., 797.
 — (infectious) in Algeria, in relation to 'mal secco', 291.
 —, *Cladosporium herbarum* var. *citricolum* on, 14.
 —, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on, control, 497; factors affecting, 495, 496; 'lepra explosiva' in relation to, 14; occurrence in the Argentine, 14; in Ceylon, 136; in India, 496; in S. Africa, 716; in Trinidad, 495, 496; study on, 496; varietal reaction to, 496.
 — 'crazy top' in U.S.A., 797.
 — decay, control in U.S.A., 781.
 —, *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* on, in Greece, 575.
 —, *Diaporthe citri* on, in Trinidad, 496; in U.S.A., 212.
 —, *Diplodia natalensis* on, in Cyprus, 291; in U.S.A., 212.
 —, *Elsinoe fawcettii* on, in Brazil, 575; in Sierra Leone, 343; perfect stage of *Sphaceloma fawcettii*, 575.
 —, *Fusarium oxysporum* var. *aurantiacum* on, in the Argentine, 716.
 —, — *solani* on, in the Argentine, 716; in the Philippines, 498.
 —, — var. *martii* on, in the Argentine, 716.
 —, *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
 —, gum spot of, in Italy, 89.
 —, gumming disease of, in the Philippines, 498.
 —, 'lepra explosiva' of, in the Argentine, 14.
 —, low temperature injury to, in Trinidad, 496.
 — mottle leaf, control, 363, 714; factors affecting, 797; occurrence in Australia, 714; in Ceylon, 714; in the Philippines, 363; in U.S.A., 714, 797.
 —, *Mycosphaerella aurantiorum* on, in Italy, 88; perithecial stage of *Septoria aurantiorum*, 88.
 —, new disease (? physiological) of, in the Argentine, 716.
 —, *Penicillium* on stored, in Australia, 161.
 —, — *digitatum* on, control, 212, 292, 364, 497; factors affecting, 495, 496, 497; method of infection by, 715; occurrence in S. Africa, 363, 715, 716; in Trinidad, 495; in U.S.A., 212; in transit from Brazil, 497; from Cyprus, 291; from S. Africa, Spain, and U.S.A., 497; wastage caused by, 363.
 —, — *italicum* on, control, 212, 292; factors affecting, 496; occurrence in S. Africa, 716; in Trinidad, 496; in U.S.A., 158, 212; in transit from Brazil, 497; from Cyprus, 291; from Spain, S. Africa, and U.S.A., 497.
 —, *Phoma aurantiiperda* on, in Italy, 88.
 —, — *citricarpa* on, in Queensland, 281.

- [Orange], *Phytophthora citricola* on, in Japan, 57.
- , — *citrophthora* on, in Italy, 213, 774.
- , — *palmivora* on, control, 795; occurrence in India, 482, 795; in the Philippines, 80; varietal susceptibility to, 482.
- , — *parasitica* on, in Italy, 213; in Java, 364.
- , — 'pink nose' of, in U.S.A., 797.
- , — pitting of, in S. Africa, 715; in U.S.A., 646.
- , — *Pseudomonas citriputeale* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399.
- , — psoriasis of, in Sierra Leone, 343, 779.
- , — *Septoria citricola* on, in Italy, 88.
- , — *Sphaceloma fawcettii* on, see *Elsinoe fawcettii* on.
- , — — var. *viscosa* on, in S. America, 362.
- , — *Sporotrichum citri* on, see *Elsinoe fawcettii* on.
- , — spot of, suspected virus nature of, 13.
- , — spotting of, in U.S.A., 646.
- Orchids, asymbiotic culture of, 170.
- , — mycorrhiza of, phagocytosis of, 675.
- , — *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in Germany, 99.
- , — *Verticillium dahliae* on, in Belgium, 387.
- Orchis incarnata*, mycorrhiza of, 673.
- Ornamentals, German book on diseases of, 806.
- Ornithopus sativus*, chlorosis of, in Germany, 372.
- , —, *Fusarium* on, in Germany, 372.
- , —, reclamation disease of, 793.
- , —, *Rhizoctonia* on, in Germany, 372.
- Orthoxyquinoline salts, use of, against *Ascochyta hortorum* var. *compositarum* on artichoke, 771.
- sulphate, neutral, use of, against *Fusarium dianthi* and *Puccinia dianthi* on carnation, 584.
- Oryctes rhinoceros*, use of *Metarrhizium anisopliae* to control, 137.
- Oryza montana*, *Ophiobolus miyabeanus* on, in French W. Africa, 283.
- *sativa*, see Rice.
- Osmolit U, composition of, 546.
- , —, use of, as a timber preservative, 546, 547.
- Oxalis corniculata*, *Oidiopsis taurica* on, in India, 554.
- Ozone, use of, against moulds in eggs and meat, 722.
- P virus of potato in Germany, 391.
- Pachyrhizus erosus*, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* on, in Japan, 401; synonymy of, 401.
- Paeonia*, see Peony.
- Paint, addition of antiseptics to, against mildew, 40, 186.
- , —, luminous, action of radiations of, on fungal cultures, 310.
- , —, white lead, use of, as a wound dressing, 162.
- Palurius ramosissimus*, *Phakopsora zizyphi-vulgaris* on, in Japan, 401.
- Palms, *Phytophthora palmivora* can infect, 410.
- Palustrex* B, soluble, use of, against *Colletotrichum fragariae* on strawberry, 781.
- Panaeolus campanulatus*, *Mycogone perniciosa* on, in France, 628.
- Panax quinquefolium*, see Ginseng.
- Panicum*, *Rhizophidium graminis* on, in Canada, 491.
- *crus-galli*, *Brachysporium tomato* on, in Japan, 266.
- , —, *Conractia crus-galli* on, neoplasms in, 139.
- *didactylum*, *Rhizoctonia* can infect, 445.
- *frumentaceum*, *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
- *miliaceum*, *Aplanobacter stewarti* and *Bacterium vasculorum* can infect, 211.
- , —, *Phyllosticta panici-miliacei* on, in Rumania, 260.
- , —, *Sorosporium manchuricum* on, in Japan and Manchukuo, 829; *S. panici-miliacei* synonym of, 829.
- , —, *Ustilago panici-miliacei* on, control, 285, 432, 565, 646, 669, 786; occurrence in Poland, 285; in U.S.S.R., 432, 565, 569, 646, 669, 786.
- , — var. *subaureum*, *Ustilago panici-miliacei* on, in U.S.S.R., 360.
- *typhoideum*, *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
- Pansy (*Viola tricolor*), *Aecidium banaticum* on, in Jugo-Slavia, 585.
- , *Corticium solani* on, in Rhodesia, 705.
- , —, cucumber virus 1 on, in England, 444.
- , —, curly top of, in U.S.A., 156.
- Papaver, *Pleospora calvescens* on, *Helminthosporium papaveris* imperfect form of, 743; occurrence in Bulgaria and Poland, 743; synonymy of, 743.
- *nudicaule*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- *somniferum*, see Opium poppy.
- Papaw (*Carica papaya*), *Botryodiplodia theobromae* and *Colletotrichum capsici* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
- , *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on, in storage, 377.
- , —, *Fusarium* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
- , —, *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- , —, *Glomerella cingulata* and *Helminthosporium gigasporum* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
- , —, *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
- , — mosaic in China, 385.
- , —, *Mycosphaerella caricae* on, *Asperisporium caricae* imperfect stage of, 240; occurrence in Brazil, 240.
- , —, *Phoma* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
- , —, *Phytophthora* on, in Mauritius, 203.
- , —, — *parasitica* and *Sphaerostible repens* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- , —, *Sphaerotheca* on, in Queensland, 281.
- Papulospora nigra*, cellulose decomposition by, 741.
- Paracoccidioides brasiliensis* on man in Brazil, 503.
- Paracrinkle of potato, constitution and identity of, 460; in relation to mosaic, 247; occurrence in U.S.A., 460, 739.

- Paraffin oil, use of, against *Phoma flaccida* on vine, 555.
- , see also Petroleum.
- Paraformaldehyde, use of, against *Bacterium tabacum*, *Moniliopsis aderholdii*, *Pythium de Baryanum*, and *Thielaviopsis basicola* on tobacco, 61.
- Parasitism of fungi, physiology of, 597.
- Paris green, composition of, 286.
- , use of, against paint mildew, 40; against wheat bunt, 286.
- Parsley (*Petroselinum sativum*), *Alternaria radicina* on, in Denmark, 769.
- , *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*), *Alternaria radicina* on, in Denmark, 769.
- , *Cercospora pastinacae* on, in U.S.A., 283.
- , *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in Lithuania, 54.
- , *Phytophthora drechsleri* can infect, 550.
- Parthenocissus tricuspidata*, see Virginia creeper.
- Paspalum*, *Claviceps paspali* on, in the Argentine, New S. Wales, New Zealand, S. Africa, and U.S.A., 809.
- *dilatatum*, *Claviceps paspali* on, in New S. Wales, 724; in Queensland, 504.
- *distichum*, *Claviceps paspali* on, in New S. Wales, 724.
- *scrobiculatum*, *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
- and *P. thunbergii*, *Sorosporium paspali-thunbergii* on, in Japan, 829; *Ustilago paspali-thunbergii* renamed, 829.
- *urvillei*, *Claviceps paspali* on, in New S. Wales, 724.
- Passiflora alba* and *P. quadrangularis*, *Alternaria* on, in Queensland, 593.
- Passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis*), *Alternaria* on, in Queensland, previously referred to *Macrosporium*, 593.
- , base rot of, *Cladosporium herbarum* on, and woodiness of, in Queensland, 593.
- Pastinaca sativa*, see Parsnip.
- Paxillus extenuatus* on pine in Scotland, 759.
- *giganteus* on pine in England, 759; (?) in Scotland, 759.
- *panuoides* on timber in Great Britain, 186.
- P D dust, composition of, and use of, against wheat bunt, 785.
- Peach (*Prunus persica*), *Alternaria* on, in India, 587.
- apoplexy in Greece, 591.
- , *Bacterium pruni* on, in U.S.A., 235.
- , *tumefaciens* on, in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.A., 138, 561.
- chlorosis in France, 515.
- , *Cladosporium carpophilum* on, in India, 587; in U.S.A., 235.
- , *Cladosporium carpophilum* on, in Egypt, 590; in Palestine, 683.
- , *Coniothecium* on, in India, 587.
- diseases in Czechoslovakia, 376.
- , *Dothiopsis rufa* on, in France, 816.
- [Peach], *Fomes fulvus* on, in China, 694.
- , — *pomaceus* on, in New S. Wales, 280.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Hungary, 444.
- , gummosis (non-parasitic) of, in Egypt, 590; in India, 587.
- , *Leucotelium cerasi* on, in Italy, 236; *Puccinia cerasi* renamed, 236.
- , little peach disease of, legislation against, in Australia, 832; in Chile, 688; occurrence in U.S.A., 516; relation of, to yellows, 516.
- mosaic in U.S.A., 559, 816.
- , *Phoma persicae* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- , phony disease of, in U.S.A., 335.
- , *Phyllosticta prunicola* on, in India, 587.
- , *Phytophthora cactorum* on, in U.S.A., 35.
- , *Puccinia cerasi* on, in Italy, 236.
- , — *pruni-persicae* on, in Japan, 609.
- , — *pruni-spinosae* on, in Egypt, 590; in Japan, 609.
- , *Rhizopus* on, in India, 587.
- rosette, legislation against, in Chile, 688; occurrence in U.S.A., 516.
- , *Sclerotinia fruticola* on, in Canada, 162; in U.S.A., 235, 304, 592.
- , — *fructigena* on, in Italy, 233.
- , *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on, in Egypt, 590.
- splitting in India, 587.
- , *Taphrina deformans* on, control, 234; occurrence in India, 587; in Italy, 234; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.A., 234; varietal reaction to, 234.
- , *Valsa cincta* on, comparative study of *V. leucostoma* and, 447; control, 162, 448; factors affecting, 162, 448; occurrence in Canada, 162, 447; in France and Switzerland, 447; study on, 448.
- , — *leucostoma* on, comparison of, with *V. cincta* and, 447; occurrence in Canada, France, and Switzerland, 447; in U.S.A., 283.
- , virus disease of, in France, 515.
- yellows, conferring immunity from little peach, 516; incubation period of virus of, in host and in *Macropsis trimaculata*, 730; legislation against, in Australia, 832; in Chile, 688; occurrence (?) in India, 587; in U.S.A., 516; relation of, to little peach, 516.
- Peanut, see Groundnut.
- Pear (*Pyrus communis*), *Alternaria* on, in China, 815.
- , *Armillaria mellea* on, in Malta, 780.
- , *Bacillus amylovorus* on, bees in relation to, 662; breeding against, 138; factors affecting, 515; intracellular humidity in relation to susceptibility to, 374; occurrence in U.S.A., 515, 662; varietal reaction to, 138; viability of, 662.
- , *Bacterium rhizogenes* on, in Italy, 774.
- , — *tumefaciens* on, in Holland, 5; in Tanganyika, 704.
- , black end of, in U.S.A., 728, 729.
- , *Botrytis cinerea* on, in S. Africa, 701.
- die-back in India, 587.
- , dying-off of, in Italy, 446.
- , *Gloeodes pomigena* on, in Bulgaria, 745.

- [Pear], *Gloeosporium album* and *Glomerella cingulata* on, in England, 555.
- , *Gymnosporangium sabinae* on, in Germany, 103.
- , *Mycosphaerella sentina* on, in Austria and Germany, 103.
- , *Nectria galligena* on, control, 514; legislation against, in England, 272; occurrence in England, 555; in Esthonia, 303; in Holland, 74; in Spain, 75; in U.S.A., 514.
- , *Neofabraea malicorticis* on, in Holland, 74.
- , *Phyllosticta pirina* on, in Spain, 175.
- , *Physalospora obtusa* on, in Italy, 774.
- , *Phytophthora cactorum* on, in England, 555.
- , *Podosphaera* on, in New S. Wales, 280.
- , *Pseudomonas syringae* on, 23; in U.S.A., 515.
- , *Rhizopus nigricans* on, in England, 555.
- , *Sclerotinia fructigena* on, legislation against, in England, 272; occurrence in Italy, 233; in U.S.S.R., 334.
- , — *lava* on, legislation against, in England, 272.
- , *Stereum purpureum* on, in England, 729.
- , *Stigmata mespili* on, in Germany, 103.
- , *Venturia pirina* on, control, 2, 73, 234, 588, 589, 590, 728, 735, 813; effect of, on transpiration, 375; legislation against, in England, 272, 335; occurrence in China, 815; in Denmark, 588; in England, 272, 335; in France, 234, 589, 590, 735; in Germany, 813; in Holland, 73; in Queensland, 103; in Switzerland, 588; in Tasmania, 728; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.A., 2; toxicity of tannic acid to, 184.
- , white, see *Pyrus bretschneideri*.
- Peas (*Pisum sativum*), *Aphanomyces euteiches* on, in Great Britain, 467; in Tasmania, 767.
- , *Ascochyta* on, in Holland, 74.
- , — *pinodella* on, in Germany, 273; in Great Britain, 468.
- , — *pisi* on, in Germany, 273; in Great Britain, 468.
- , *Bacterium xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
- , bean virus 2 can infect, 419.
- , diseases, control, 484.
- , *Erysiphe polygoni* on, in India, 338.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Great Britain, 468.
- , — *orthoceras* var. *pisi* on, in New S. Wales, 280; in U.S.A., 339.
- , — *solani* var. *martii* f. 2 on, note on, 339.
- , marsh spot of, manganese deficiency in relation to, in England, 626; in Holland, 767.
- , mosaic of, in New Zealand, 28; in U.S.A., 345, 418, 551; sore shin of lupin identical with, 28; transmission of, by *Myzus persicae* to lupin, 28; types of, 345, 551. (See also Pea viruses 1, 2, and 3.)
- [Peas], *Mycosphaerella pinodes* on, in Germany, 273; in Great Britain, 468; in Spain, 75.
- , *Olpidium viciae* can infect, 680.
- , *Peronospora pisi* on, in U.S.A., 194.
- , *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , reclamation disease of, 793.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in U.S.A., 477.
- , seed decay of, control in U.S.A., 282.
- , streak of, in U.S.A., 345.
- , *Thielaviopsis basicola* on, in Great Britain, 467.
- , virus 1 on, in U.S.A., 418, 551; transmission of, by *Macrosiphum pisi*, 551; to broad bean, clover, and *Melilotus officinalis*, 551; to soy-bean, 419, 551.
- , — 2 on, in U.S.A., 274, 551; transmission of, by *Macrosiphum pisi*, 551; to beans, 274, 551; to clover, lupin, and *Melilotus officinalis*, 551.
- , — 3 on, in U.S.A., 418.
- , white clover virus 1 can infect, 419.
- Pecan (*Carya pecan*) rosette in U.S.A., 543; zinc deficiency in relation to, 543.
- Pectinase, production of, by *Botrytis cinerea* and *Penicillium glaucum*, 103.
- Pelargonium, apple woolly knot bacterium can infect, 561.
- , *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, 139, 782; growth-stimulating effect of extracts of, 706; immunization against, 206.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Hungary, 444.
- , leaf curl in England, 444.
- , *Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis* on, in New Zealand, 509; in Rhodesia, 705.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in Italy, 98.
- , *zonale*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, 5; control, by irradiation by *Corethra plumicornis*, 487; immunization against, 5.
- , *Botrytis cinerea* on, in Italy, 443.
- , —, *Macrosporium macalpineanum* on, in Italy, 442, 584.
- Penetrol, use of, with Bordeaux mixture, 195.
- Penicillium*, addition of, to yeast in bread making, 574.
- , antagonism of soil protozoa to, 395.
- , as a peritrophic mycorrhizal fungus, 520.
- , decomposition of tannin by, 183.
- , in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
- , in soil in Germany, 183; in India, 824.
- , lipolysis of fats and oils by, 42.
- , metabolic products of, 170.
- , on apple in S. Africa, 425.
- , on beet in Italy, 673.
- , on bread in England, 574.
- , on cherry in Canada, 480.
- , on maize, factors affecting, 793; occurrence in Kenya, 558; in New S. Wales, 360; in U.S.A., 793.
- , on man, 368; in Germany, 93; in U.S.A., 222.
- , on orange (stored) in Australia, 161.
- , on pineapple in Fiji, 137.
- , on wheat in Germany, 640.

- [*Penicillium*] *candidum* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- *commune* on beet in U.S.A., 765.
 - *crustaceum* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
 - — on man, literature on, 20.
 - *cyclopodium* on grapes in S. Africa, 701.
 - *digitatum* on grapefruit, control, 212, 497; factors affecting, 495, 497; occurrence in Trinidad, 495; in U.S.A., 212; in transit from S. Africa, 497.
 - — on lemon, control, 212, 497; factors affecting, 497; occurrence in U.S.A., 212; in transit from S. Africa, 497.
 - — on orange, control, 212, 292, 364, 497; factors affecting, 495, 496, 497; infection study on, 715; occurrence in S. Africa, 363, 715, 716; in Trinidad, 495; in U.S.A., 212; in transit from Brazil, 497; from Cyprus, 291; from S. Africa, Spain, and U.S.A., 497.
 - *egyptiacum* in soil in Egypt, 314.
 - *elongatum* on grapes in S. Africa, 701.
 - *expansum* in soil in Egypt, 314.
 - — on apple in India, 587; in U.S.A., 732.
 - — on grapes in S. Africa, 701.
 - — on hops in England, 315.
 - *gladioli*, nomenclature of, 468.
 - — on *Montbretia* in England and Wales, 478.
 - *glaucum*, effect of extracts of, on growth of *Ericaceae*, 308.
 - —, pectin fermentation by, 103.
 - — in food in Great Britain, 454.
 - — on bulbs in Holland, 656.
 - — on man, literature on, 20.
 - *italicum* in cheese in U.S.A., 223.
 - — on citrus in Malta, 780.
 - — on grapefruit in Trinidad, 495; in U.S.A., 212, 798.
 - — on lemon in U.S.A., 212.
 - — on orange, control, 212, 291; factors affecting, 496; occurrence in S. Africa, 716; in Trinidad, 496; in U.S.A., 158, 212; in transit from Brazil, 497; from Cyprus, 291; from Spain, S. Africa, and U.S.A., 497.
 - *minimum* on man, literature on, 20.
 - *silvaticum* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
 - *thomii* in soil in Germany, 183.
 - *vermoeseni* on *Cocos plumosa*, date palm, *Phoenix canariensis*, and *Washingtonia filifera* in U.S.A., 91.
- Pennisetum typhoides*, *Puccinia penniseti* on, in Sierra Leone, 778.
- Pentalonia nigronervosa*, transmission of banana bunchy top by, 165, 592.
- Peony (*Paeonia*), *Alternaria*, *Botrytis paeoniae*, *Cercospora paeoniae*, and *Cladosporium paeoniae* on, crown elongation, Lemoine's disease, and mosaic of, *Phyllosticta paeoniae* and *Phytophthora paeoniae* on, in U.S.A., 99.
- , (?) ring spot of, in England, 99.
 - , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Septoria paeoniae*, (?) *Verticillium albo-atrum*, and *V. dahliae* on, in U.S.A., 99.
- Pepper (bétel), see *Piper betle*.
- (*Capsicum annuum*), see *Chilli*.
- Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*), *Puccinia menthae* on, in U.S.S.R., 527; *Darlucium parasitizing*, 528.
- Peregrinus maidis*, transmission of maize stripe by, 529.
- Periconia atra* and *P. ellipsospora* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- Pericystis apis* on bees in Switzerland, 217.
- Peridermium* on *Abies mayriana* and *A. sachalinensis*, see *Milesina itoana*.
- (Woodgate rust) on pine in U.S.A., 124; referred to *Cronartium quercuum* (q.v.), 124.
 - *insulare* on pine in the Philippines, 827.
 - *parkianum* the haploid stage of *Chrysomyxa piperiana*, 760.
 - *pini* var. *acicola* on pine in Belgium, 473.
 - — var. *corticola* on pine in Estonia, 619; in Norway, 617; referred to *Cronartium flaccidum*, 617.
- Peronospora cytisi* on *Cytisus laburnum* in Spain, 175.
- *jaapiana* on rhubarb in Poland, 422.
 - *manshurica* on soy-bean in Canada, 632; in U.S.A., 198.
 - *meliloti* on *Melilotus* in Canada, 632.
 - *parasitica* on *Brassica chinensis* in Japan, 334.
 - — on cabbage in Germany, 335; in Holland and U.S.A., 188.
 - — on crucifers and radish, in Japan, 334.
 - — on turnip in Japan, 334; in U.S.A., 188.
 - *pisi* on peas in U.S.A., 194.
 - *pratensis* on clover in Sweden, 176.
 - *schachtii* on beet, control, 190, 373; note on, 193; occurrence in Belgium, 764; in Czecho-Slovakia, 373; in Holland, 190; in New S. Wales, 193; transmission of, by seed, 193.
 - *schleideniana* on onion in Great Britain, 468.
 - *spinaciae* on spinach in Sweden, 176.
 - *tabacina* can infect eggplant and tomato, 119.
 - — on chilli in U.S.A., 119.
 - — on *Nicotiana debneyi*, 612.
 - — on *Nicotiana glauca* in Victoria, 122.
 - — on *Nicotiana rustica*, 612.
 - — on tobacco, breeding against, 121, 612; control, 120, 121, 281, 612, 755, 756; effect of, on yield, 119; factors affecting, 612; note on, 119; occurrence in Australia, 120; in New S. Wales, 121, 756; in Queensland, 281; in U.S.A., 119, (?) 612; in Victoria, 121, 755, 756; study on, 119; varietal reaction to, 121, 612.
 - *trifolii-hybridi* on clover in Czecho-Slovakia, 373.
 - *trifoliorum* on lucerne in Czecho-Slovakia, 373.
 - *viciae*, *P. pisi* mistaken for, in U.S.A., 194.
 - *vicicola* on vetch in U.S.A., 195.
- Persea americana*, see Avocado pear.
- Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) decay through fire scars in U.S.A., 409, 470.

- Pestalozzia* on avocado in Brazil, 487.
 — *arengae* on *Arenga saccharifera* in Sumatra, 466.
 — *aucubae* on *Aucuba japonica* var. *variegata* in U.S.A., 26.
 — *cibotii* on *Cibotium schiedei* in U.S.A., 26.
 — *diospyri*, cellulose decomposition by, 521.
 — *discosoides* on rose in the Dominican Republic, 583.
 — *gracilis* on *Feijoa sellowiana* in U.S.S.R., 593.
 — *hartigii* on *Abies lasiocarpa* and pine in Norway, 618.
 (?) — *funerea* on conifers and *Juniperus bermudiana* in Bermuda, 413.
 — on mango in Trinidad, 593.
 — *leucothoës* on *Leucothoë catesbaei* in U.S.A., 26.
 — *palmarum* on coco-nut in India, 15.
 — *stellata*, toxicity of organic compounds to, 166.
 — *theae*, cellulose decomposition by, 521.
 — *versicolor* on *Feijoa sellowiana* in U.S.S.R., 593.
 Petroleum emulsion a constituent of bouisul and white oil emulsion, 667.
 —, use of, against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 728.
 —, see also Kerosenè, Oil, Paraffin.
Petroselinum sativum, see Parsley.
Petunia frenching in U.S.A., 323.
 —, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
Pezizula corticola as the perfect stage of *Myxosporium corticola* (q.v.), 468.
Phaeosclerotinia nipponica, see *Lambertella corni-maris*.
Phaeostagonosporopsis zeae synonym of *Diplodia zeae*, 118.
 Phagocytosis in relation to immunity, 675.
Phakopsora ampelopsidis on vine and Virginia creeper in Japan, N. America, the Philippines, S. America, and W. Indies, 401; *P. vitis* synonym of, 401.
 — *artemisiae* on chrysanthemum in Japan, 609.
 — *pachyrhizi* on *Glycine ussuriensis*, *Pachyrhizus erosus*, *Pueraria thunbergiana*, and soy-bean in Japan, 401; synonymy of, 401.
 — *sojae* and *P. vignae* synonyms of *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, 401.
 — *vitis* synonym of *P. ampelopsidis*, 401.
 — *zizyphi-vulgaris* on *Paliurus ramosissimus* in Japan, 401.
 — on *Zizyphus* in China and Japan, 401.
Phalaris arundinacea, potash deficiency disease of, in Germany, 585.
Phalenopsis schielleriana, effect of fungal extracts on germination of, 108.
Phaseolus coccineus, (?) *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in Sierra Leone, 778.
 — *lunatus*, *Ascochyta phaseolorum* on, in Tanganyika, 704.
 —, *Bacterium flaccumfaciens* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399.
 [*Phaseolus lunatus*], *Colletotrichum truncatum* can infect, 272.
 —, mosaic of, in Sierra Leone, 779; in U.S.A., 547; transmission of, to cucumber and tobacco, 548.
 — var. *macrocarpus*, mosaic of, in China, 386.
 — *multiflorus*, see Bean.
 — *mungo*, *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 778.
 —, *Sphaerotheca humuli* var. *fuliginosa* on, in China, 747.
 — *vulgaris*, see Bean.
 Phenolic compounds in relation to immunity, 674, 676.
 Phenology in relation to plant diseases, 383.
 Phenyl mercury acetate, use of, against *Godronia cassandrae* on cranberry, 818; against *Helminthosporium avenae* on oats, 668; against paint mildew, 40; against wheat bunt, 668.
Phialoconidiophora guggenheimia on man in Brazil, 721.
Phialophora on man, relation of, to *Phialoconidiophora guggenheimia*, 721.
 — *verrucosa* on man in N. and S. America, 720; in Uruguay, 503; relationship between *Trichosporium pedrosoi*, *Hormodendrum compactum*, and, 220.
Phillyrea media, *Zaghouania phillyreae* on, (?) *Fusarium uredinicolum* parasitizing, in France, 372.
Phleospora mori and *P. moricola* synonyms of *Cercospora maculans*, 67.
Phleum pratense, *Puccinia phlei-pratensis* on, in Rumania, 725.
 —, *Ustilago striaeformis* on, in U.S.A., 27.
 (?) *Phloem* necrosis of coffee in Brazil, 292.
Phlox, *Septoria phlogis* on, in Germany, 25.
 — *decussata*, *Fusarium* and *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Hungary, 444.
Phlyctaena linicola on flax, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399; occurrence in the Argentine, 441; renamed *Septoria linicola*, 441.
Phoenix canariensis, *Penicillium vermoe-seni* on, in U.S.A., 91.
 — *dactylifera*, see Date palm.
Pholiota adiposa, cultivation of, in Japan, 72.
 — on *Abies* and spruce in U.S.S.R., 68.
 — *mutabilis*, cultivation of, in Japan, 72.
Phoma on apple (?) in U.S.A., 282; in U.S.S.R., 334.
 — on coffee in Kenya, 214.
 — on *Gliricidia* in Ceylon, 747.
 — on hops in England, 462.
 — on mango in Nyasaland, 36.
 — on papaw in Sierra Leone, 344.
 — on tomato in Lithuania, 63.
 — *aurantiiperda* on orange in Italy, 88.
 — *bacillospora* on *Symphoricarpos racemosus* in Poland, 55.
 — *betae* on beet, control, 190, 337, 550; factors affecting, 190, 486; in relation

- to heart rot, 415; occurrence in Belgium, 337, 764, 775; in Germany, 763; in Holland, 190, 550; in U.S.A., 486, 764.
- [*Phoma*] *capsici* and its var. *caulicola* probably *Phomopsis* stage of *Diaporthe phaseolorum*, 277.
- *cereicola* on *Cereus*, 372.
 - *citricarpa* on orange in Queensland, 281.
 - *cyclamenae* on *Cyclamen persicum* in France, 657.
 - *destructiva* on tomato, factors affecting, 781; note on, 265; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Lithuania, 62; in U.S.A., 265, 781.
 - *endogena* on chestnut in France, 616.
 - *feijoeae* on *Feijoa sellowiana* in U.S.S.R., 594.
 - *flaccida* on vine in France, 555.
 - *lingam* on cabbage in Germany, 335; in Great Britain, 468.
 - — on crucifers, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
 - *linicola* on flax in Belgium, 776.
 - *melocacticola* on *Melocactus*, 372.
 - *persicae* on peach in Bulgaria, 745.
 - *subvelata* on vegetable marrow in Bulgaria, 745.
 - *terrestris* on onion in U.S.A., 486.
- Phomopsis* on coffee in Kenya, 214.
- (?) — on *Juniperus bermudiana*, 413.
 - on mango in Trinidad, 593.
 - stage of *Diaporthe oncostoma*, *Fusicoccum cedrelae* may be identical with, 183.
 - *amygdalina* on almond in Italy, 731.
 - *capsici* probably *Phomopsis* stage of *Diaporthe phaseolorum*, 277.
 - *cytosporella* on lemon in Italy, 774.
 - *juglandina* on walnut in Bulgaria, 745.
 - *mali* on apple in Holland, 73.
 - *stewarti* on *Cosmos* in U.S.A., 100, 283; imperfect stage of *Diaporthe stewartii*, 100.
- Phony disease of peach, legislation against, in Australia, 832; occurrence in U.S.A., 335.
- Phormium* fibre, preservation of, 504.
- *tenax*, *Glomerella phacidioromorpha* on, in Kenya, Latvia, and New Zealand, 506; synonymy of, 506.
- Phosphoric acid, use of, against millet smut and wheat bunt, 432.
- —, see also Fertilizers.
- Phosphorus deficiency in the potato, 253; in tobacco in S. Africa, 263; in the vine in Germany, 772.
- Photinia laevis* var. *villosa*, *Gymnosporangium japonicum* can infect, 609.
- Photo-sensitization produced by sprays and injections, 452.
- Phragmidium* on rose in England, 653, 667.
- on sunflower in the Dominican Republic, 657.
 - *disciflorum* on rose in Palestine, 683.
 - *mucronatum* on rose in Austria, 506; in Germany, 22; *Mycodiplosis conio-phaga* and *M. reaumuri* feeding on, 801.
- 'Phurki' disease of cardamom in India, 557.
- Phycomyces*, effect of vitamins on, 169.
- Phycomycetes, list of American marine, 670.
- Phyllosticta* on *Arum italicum* in Italy, 658.
- on *Clitoria cajanifolia* in Ceylon, 747.
 - on cucurbits in India, 78.
 - on raspberry in Tasmania, 517.
 - on tobacco in Rhodesia, 704.
 - stage of *Leptosphaeria sacchari*, 397.
 - *advena* on *Robinia pseud-acacia* in Spain, 175.
 - *allescheri* on Virginia creeper in France, 388.
 - *angulata* on apple in Austria, 814.
 - *antirrhini* on *Antirrhinum* in Bermuda, 559.
 - *cyclaminis* on *Cyclamen persicum* in France, 657.
 - *dahliaeicola* on dahlia in Czechoslovakia, 370.
 - *disciformis* on citrus in Ceylon now attributed to *Leptosphaeria bondari*, 91.
 - *fallax* on *Acer saccharinum* in U.S.A., 283.
 - *feijoeae* on *Feijoa sellowiana* in U.S.S.R., 594; *Mycosphaerella feijoeae* (?) the ascigerous stage of, 594.
 - *feijoicola* on *Feijoa sellowiana* in U.S.S.R., 594; (?) imperfect stage of *Leptosphaeria feijoeae*, 594.
 - *haematocycla* synonym of *Colletotrichum rhodocyclum*, 506.
 - *hesperidearum* on citrus, now attributed to *Leptosphaeria bondari*, in Brazil, 91.
 - *maculiformis* on chestnut in Spain, 75.
 - *matthiolana* on *Prunus laurocerasus* var. *schipkaensis* in France, 116.
 - *opuntiae* on *Opuntia* in Italy, 371.
 - *paoniae* on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 - *panici-miliacei* on *Panicum miliaceum* in Rumania, 260.
 - *phaseolina* on bean in Belgium, 776.
 - *pirina* on pear in Spain, 175.
 - *pruni-avium* on *Prunus avium* in Bulgaria, 745.
 - *prunicola* on almond, apricot, and peach in India, 587.
 - *violae* on *Viola* and violet in Great Britain, 468.
 - *zeae* on maize in Rumania, 260.
- Phymatotrichum omnivorum*, apparatus for separating sclerotia of, from soil, 438.
- — on carrot in U.S.A., 438.
 - — on cotton, control, 718; factors affecting, 648; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400, 422, 718; longevity of sclerotia of, 438; occurrence in U.S.A., 577, 648, 718; (?) in U.S.S.R., 718; overwintering of, 577; Russian monograph of, 718; transmission of, insects in relation to, 438.
 - — on *Ipomoea*, *Lactuca*, *Malva rotundifolia*, *Medicago arabica*, and *Vicia reverchonii* in U.S.A., 577.

- Physalis heterophylla*, *Bacterium angulatum* on, in U.S.A., 613.
- *peruviana*, 'severe disease' of, in S. Africa in relation to tomato bunchy top, 124.
 - , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
 - *pubescens*, tobacco streak can infect, 535.
 - *subglabrata*, *Bacterium angulatum* on, in U.S.A., 613.
 - *virginiana*, *Bacterium tabacum* on, in U.S.A., 179.
 - *viscosa*, tomato bunchy top can infect, 124.
- Physalospora baccae* on vine in Spain, 75.
- *miyabeana* on *Salix caprea* or *S. cinerea* in Holland, 74.
 - *mutila* on apple (?) in the Argentine, 726; in England, 726; perfect stage of *Diplodia mutila*, 726.
 - on grapes in S. Africa, 701.
 - *obtusa* on *Abies concolor* in U.S.A., 472.
 - on apple, 472; in England, 467, 726; in Rumania, 202.
 - on *Crataegus oxyacantha* in England, 726.
 - on elm in Holland and U.S.A., 31; synonymy of conidial stage of, 31.
 - on pear in Italy, 774.
 - *phormii*, see *Glomerella phacidio-morpha*.
 - *piricola* on apple in Japan, 374.
 - *psidii* on guava in India, 664.
- Phytomonas cumini* can infect *Anethum graveolens*, 682.
- on *Cuminum cyminum* in Bulgaria, 681, 682.
 - *flava begoniae* on begonia in Holland, 229.
 - *heterocea*, see *Bacterium heteroceanum*.
 - *rubrilineans*, see *Bacterium rubrilineans*.
- Phytopathology, future of American, 383.
- , see also Plant diseases, Plant protection.
- Phytophthora*, classification of, by pathogenicity criticized, 378.
- , differentiation of, from *Pythiomorpha*, 746.
 - on beech and chestnut in England, 325.
 - on citrus in Greece, 575.
 - on papaw in Mauritius, 203.
 - on strawberry in Scotland, 450.
 - on tomato in Jersey, 690; in Scotland, 614.
 - *arecae* on areca palm in India, 77.
 - on coco-nut in India, 15.
 - *boehmeriae* on *Boehmeria nivea* in Japan, 58.
 - *cactorum*, effect of auxins on, 42; of bios on, 109; of sex hormones on, 597.
 - in soil, control of, 824; occurrence in U.S.A., 633.
 - on *Antirrhinum majus* in U.S.A., 518.
 - on apple in England, 555; in U.S.A., 633.
 - on apricot in Greece, 591.
- [*Phytophthora cactorum*] on *Cereus* and *Melocactus* in Germany, 371.
- on peach in U.S.A., 35.
 - on pear in England, 555.
 - (?) — on *Saintpaulia ionantha* in Greece, 557.
 - , reproduction in, method of inducing, 597.
 - *cambivora* can infect chestnut and lupin, 409.
 - on chestnut, control, 540; factors affecting, 409, 541; losses caused by, 540, 616; occurrence in Corsica, 130; in Italy, 616, 617; in Spain, 540; specific reaction to, 616, 617; study on, 409.
 - on walnut in Italy, 774.
 - , reference of *P. cinnamomi* to, proposed, 378.
 - , resemblance of, to *P. erythroseptica*, 409.
 - , see also *P. cinnamomi*.
 - *canavaliae* on *Canavalia ensiformis* in Japan, 58.
 - *cinnamomi* can infect *Antirrhinum*, apple, beech, *Calceolaria*, *Nicotiana glutinosa*, 655; *Rhododendron californicum*, *R. carolinianum*, *R. catawbiense*, *R. caucasicum*, and *R. maximum*, 808; *Ricinus communis*, 378; *Schizanthus* and tomato, 655.
 - on *Erica hiemalis*, *E. nivalis*, and *E. willmoreana* in England, 655.
 - on pineapple in Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Hawaii, Jamaica, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Queensland, 378; *Pseudopythium phytophthoron* referred to, 378.
 - on *Rhododendron* in U.S.A., 378.
 - on *Rhododendron ponticum* in U.S.A., 808.
 - (?) — on strawberry in England, 703.
 - , reference of, to *P. cambivora* proposed, 378.
 - *citricola* on orange in Japan, 57.
 - *citrophthora*, effect of bios on growth of, 109.
 - on citrus, control, 89, 541; inhibition of, by *Diaporthe citri*, 14; occurrence in Italy, 575; in Porto Rico, 14; in Spain, 541; in U.S.A., 89.
 - on grapefruit in Italy, 213.
 - on lemon in Italy, 14, 213.
 - on lime in Italy, 213.
 - on orange in Italy, 213, 774.
 - *cryptogaea* on China aster in U.S.A., 156.
 - on *Rhododendron carolinianum*, *R. catawbiense*, and *R. maximum* in U.S.A., 229.
 - *drechsleri* can infect apple, carrot, chilli, *Cucurbita pepo*, eggplant, parsnip, potato, and turnip, 550.
 - on beet in U.S.A., 550.
 - *erythroseptica*, effect of bios on growth of, 109.
 - on potato in Jersey, 556.
 - , resemblance of, to *P. cambivora*, 409.
 - *fagopyri* on bean in Japan, 102.

- [*Phytophthora fagopyri*] on buckwheat in Japan, 58, 102.
- on tomato in Japan, 102.
 - *hibernalis* on citrus in New S. Wales, 280.
 - *infestans* can infect *Solanum humboldtii*, *S. racemiflorum*, *S. racemigerum*, and *S. tomatillo*, 406.
 - , dissemination of, 384.
 - on *Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*, host reaction to, not transmitted by grafting, 522.
 - on potato, breeding against, 250, 600; control, 1, 45, 248, 381, 393, 458, 483, 522, 525, 556; effect of, on yield, 45; of stock on resistance to, 522; factors affecting, 45, 46, 79, 250, 555, 777, 780; forecasting attacks of, 522, 555; genetics of resistance to, 600; host reaction to, 311; legislation against, in the Argentine, 248; notes on, 45, 111, 458; occurrence in America, 45; in the Argentine, 248; in Austria, 393; in Canada, 777; in England, 458, 555; in Europe, 45; in France, 311; in Germany, 46, 250, 405, 600; in Holland, 246; in Jersey, 45, 556, 690; in Lithuania, 62; in Malaya, 79, 111; in Malta, 780; in Queensland, 522; in Scotland, 458; in Switzerland, 1; in U.S.A., 45, 483; in U.S.S.R., 250, 522; physiologic specialization in, 250, 405, 600; transmission of, to tomato, 62, 689; varietal reaction to, 45, 250, 311, 393, 522.
 - on tomato, biological study on, 405; control, 539, 706; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Germany, 405, 539; in Jersey, 689; in Lithuania, 62; in Malaya, 632; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 324, 706; overwintering of, 324; physiologic forms of, 405; reaction of resistant varieties to, 311; transmission of, to potato, 62, 689; varietal reaction to, 405.
 - , reaction of resistant plants to, 311.
 - *megasperma* can infect wallflower, 188.
 - on Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and *Matiniola incana* in U.S.A., 188.
 - *omnivora* on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
 - *paeoniae* on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 - *palmivora* can infect palm and *Ricinus communis*, 410.
 - , distribution and host range of, 685.
 - on cacao, control, 634, 705; factors affecting, 561; occurrence in Nigeria, 634; in Trinidad, 561, 705.
 - on *Cinchona ledgeriana* in India, 410.
 - on citrus in India, 482, 795; in the Philippines, 80; varietal reaction to, 482, 795.
 - on coco-nut, control, 2; legislation against, in St. Vincent, 128; occurrence in India, 15; in Jamaica, 343; in St. Lucia, 2; in St. Vincent, 128.
 - on *Hevea* rubber in Ceylon, 50; in Java, 345.
- [*Phytophthora palmivora*] on lemon in the Philippines, 80.
- on orange in India, 482, 795; in the Philippines, 80.
 - on pineapple in Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Hawaii, Jamaica, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Queensland, 378.
 - on pomelo in the Philippines, 80.
 - on *Tecoma smithii* in Ceylon, 141.
 - , separation of, from *P. parasitica* criticized, 378.
 - *parasitica* can infect *Crotalaria incana*, *Richardsonia scabra*, *Ricinus communis*, and tomato, 378.
 - , distribution and host range of, 685.
 - , effect of bios on growth of, 109.
 - on citrus, control, 89, 796; inhibition of, by *Diaporthe citri*, 14; occurrence in Italy, 575; in Morocco, 796; in Porto Rico, 14; in U.S.A., 89; varietal reaction to, 796.
 - on *Cotyledon* in S. Africa, 265.
 - on eggplant in Brazil, 633.
 - on *Gloxinia* in England and Wales, 478.
 - on grapefruit and lemon in Italy, 213.
 - on lily in Bermuda, 559.
 - on lime in Italy, 213.
 - on orange in Java, 213, 364.
 - on papaw in Sierra Leone, 779.
 - on pineapple in Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Hawaii, Jamaica, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Queensland, 378.
 - on rhubarb in S. Africa, 265; in U.S.A., 281.
 - on tobacco in Mauritius, 203.
 - on tomato in Italy, 691, 775; in S. Africa, 265.
 - on *Trichocaulon* in S. Africa, 265.
 - , *P. tabaci* (?) biologic form of, 58.
 - , separation of, from *P. palmivora* criticized, 378.
 - *nicotianae* on tobacco, control, 611, 686, 777; occurrence in Asia Minor and Greece, 611; in India, 558, 777; in Java, 686.
 - section *macrospora* on lime in Sierra Leone, 343.
 - *tabaci* on tobacco in Japan, 58; (?) biologic form of *P. parasitica*, 58.
- Picea*, see Spruce.
- Pieris brassicae*, control of, by bacteria, 292.
- Pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*), *Fusarium vasinfectum* on, in India, 278, 771.
- , *Woroninella umbilicata* on, in Ceylon, 137.
- Pimenta acris*, *Puccinia psidii* on, in Jamaica, 742.
- Pimento (*Pimenta officinalis*), *Puccinia psidii* on, in Jamaica, 742.
- Pine (*Pinus*), *Atropellis pinicola* on, in U.S.A., 117.
- , *Boletinus pictis* on, forming mycorrhiza, 456; use of, in afforestation in U.S.A., 456.

- [Pine], *Boletus bovinus* on, forming mycorrhiza, effect of organic composts on 738.
- , — *granulatus* on, forming mycorrhiza in Queensland, 596.
- , — *luteus* on, forming mycorrhiza, 456; use of, in afforestation in U.S.A., 456.
- , *Caliciopsis pinea* on, in U.S.A., 620, 760.
- , *Cenangium piniphilum* on, in U.S.A., 117.
- , *Chrysomyxa abietis* on, in Norway, 618.
- , *Cronartium cerebrum* on, *Tuberculina mazima* parasitizing, in U.S.A., 331.
- , — *flaccidum* on, see *Peridermium pini* var. *corticola* on.
- , — *quercuum* on, in U.S.S.R., 63.
- , — *ribicola* on, control, 330, 336; by rodents, 412; legislation against, in Rumania, 832; occurrence in Belgium, 473; in Canada, 330; in Czechoslovakia, 472; in Germany, 472; in N. America, 412, 472; in U.S.A., 330, 336; periodicity of, 330; staining technique for, 545.
- , *Crumenula pinicola* on, in Norway, 618; *Brunchorstia pinea* conidial stage of, 618.
- , *Cytospora pinicola* on, in U.S.A., 408; (?) conidial stage of *Valsa pini*, 408.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Hungary, 444.
- , *Grosmannia serpens* on, in Italy, 827; *Scopularia serpens* conidial stage of, 827.
- , *Lactarius deliciosus* on, forming mycorrhiza, 456; use of, in afforestation in Canada, 456.
- , *Lophodermium pinastri* on, on the Baltic coast, 610; in Belgium, 473; in Palestine, 683; in Wales, 267; study on, 267.
- , *Melampsora pinitorqua* on, in Norway, a race of *M. tremulae*, 618.
- , *Mycelium radialis nigrostrigosum* on, forming mycorrhiza in England, 308.
- , mycorrhiza of, see *Boletinus*, *Boletus*, *Lactarius*, and *Mycelium radialis* on.
- , needle-fusion of, in Australia, 481.
- , *Neofuckelia* on, in U.S.A., 117; previously referred to *Fuckelia pinicola*, 117.
- , *Paxillus* (?) *extenuatus* on, in Scotland, 759.
- , — *giganteus* on, in England, 759; (?) in Scotland, 759.
- , *Peridermium* (Woodgate rust) on, in U.S.A., 124; referred to *Cronartium quercuum* (q.v.), 124.
- , — *insulare* on, in the Philippines, 827.
- , — *pini* var. *acicola* on, in Belgium, 473.
- , — *f. corticola* on, in Esthonia, 619; in Norway, 617; referred to *Cronartium flaccidum*, 617.
- , *Pestalozzia hartigii* on, in Norway, 618.
- , *Rhizina undulata* on, in U.S.A., 117.
- , *Rhizopogon luteolus* on, in Palestine, 683.
- [Pine], *Scolecotectria scoleospora* on, in U.S.A., 408.
- , *Sphaeropsis ellisii* on, in U.S.A., 408, 472.
- , — var. *chromogena* on, in Italy, 412.
- , *Trametes pini* on, cultural study on, 694; occurrence in Germany, 472; in N. America, 543.
- , *Trichoderma lignorum* on, in U.S.A., 621.
- , *Valsa pini* on, *Cytospora pinicola* (?) conidial stage of, 408; occurrence in U.S.A., 408.
- , witches' broom of, in Germany, 68.
- Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*), 'black eye' of, in British Guiana, 202.
- , black fruit spot of, in Fiji, 137.
- , — heart of, in Queensland, 281.
- , *Ceratostomella paradoxa* on, in Fiji, 137; in Mauritius, 203.
- , dry side rot of, in Mauritius, 203.
- , green spotting of, in Hawaii, 451, 673; *Pseudococcus brevipes* in relation to, 451, 673.
- , *Helminthosporium* on, in Fiji, 137.
- , mealy bug wilt of, in Hawaii, 673; *Pseudococcus brevipes* in relation to, 673.
- , *Penicillium* on, in Fiji, 137.
- , *Phytophthora cinnamomi* on, in Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Hawaii, Jamaica, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Queensland, 378; *Pseudopythium phytophthoron* referred to, 378.
- , — *palmivora* and *P. parasitica* on, in Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Hawaii, Jamaica, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Queensland, 378.
- , *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in the Philippines, 325.
- , wilt in British Guiana, 202; in W. Indies, 202.
- , yellow spot of, in Hawaii, 673; in the Philippines, 378; transmission of, by *Thrips tabaci*, 379; to *Emilia javanica* and *E. sonchifolia*, 379.
- 'Pink nose' of grapefruit and orange in U.S.A., 797.
- Pinus*, see Pine.
- Piper betle*, (?) *Oidium* on, in India, 78.
- *methyaticum*, *Bacterium*, *Fusarium*, and *Neocosmospora* on, and wilt of, in Fiji, 137, 462.
- *nigrum*, see Pepper.
- Piricularia* on *Digitaria* and *Eleusine coracana* in Uganda, 426.
- *oryzae* on rice, factors affecting, 312; occurrence in British Guiana, 740; in Japan, 255; in Sierra Leone, 779; physiologic forms of, 255, 740; varietal reaction to, 740, 779.
- Pistachio nut (*Pistacia vera*), *Septoria pistacina* on, in Greece, 556; *S. pistaciae* (?) synonym of, 556.
- Pistacia chinensis*, *Microsphaera alni* on, in China, 747.
- Pisum*, see Peas.
- Pith disease of vine in Austria and Jugoslavia, 199.
- Pitting of grapefruit in U.S.A., 498, 647.

- [Pitting] of orange in S. Africa, 715; in U.S.A., 646.
- Pityrosporum ovale* on man in U.S.A., 500.
- Plane tree, see *Platanus*.
- Plant diseases, bibliography of, for 1934, 241.
- , losses caused by, 207, 416, 540, 549, 632, 744.
- in the Argentine, 3; in Bulgaria, 745; in Ceylon, 632; in Eritrea, 345; in French Guinea, 427; in Germany, 425; in Greece, 556; in India, 280, 586, 703; in the Ivory Coast, 79; in Kenya, 633; in Poland, 279; in Spain, 479; in Tanganyika, 746; in U.S.A., 427. (See also Reports.)
- , insects in relation to, 241.
- , method of preserving specimens of, 455.
- , phenology in relation to, 383.
- , registration of, in Poland, 306.
- , review of recent progress in, 306.
- , Russian text-book of, 39.
- , see also Immunity.
- pathology, application of statistical methods to, 519.
- , history of, in India, 819.
- protection, book on scientific principles of, 594; on technique of, 381.
- services in the Argentine, 272; in Bavaria, 519; in Rumania, 383; in Spain, 688.
- protectives, review of contemporary investigations on, 737.
- , use of, against diseases of fodder plants in Czecho-Slovakia, 373.
- quarantine in Porto Rico, 606; in Queensland, 319; in St. Lucia, 2.
- , proposals for reform in, 688.
- , see also Legislation.
- Plantago lanceolata*, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on, in Sweden, 299.
- Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*), bacterial wilt of, in Fiji, 165.
- , bunchy top of, in Ceylon, 136.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Fiji, 165.
- Plasmiodiophora brassicae* on *Brassica* in England, 196.
- on cabbage, control, 70, 335, 624; factors affecting, 625; occurrence in France, 70; in Germany, 335; in U.S.A., 547; in U.S.S.R., 475, 624; varietal reaction to, 475, 547; viability of, 624.
- on crucifers in France, 70; in Great Britain, 468.
- on mustard in U.S.A., 547.
- on swedes in Jersey, 556; in Scotland, 416.
- on turnip in Jersey, 556; in U.S.A., 547.
- Plasmopara halstedii* on sunflower in the Dominican Republic, 657.
- *viticola* on vine, control, 234, 244, 381, 427, 477, 590, 628, 703, 778, 819; factors affecting, 279, 381, 554, 773; forecasting outbreaks of, 702, 735; occurrence in Algeria, 554; in France, 234, 590, 628, 819; in Germany, 477; in India, 778; in Tanganyika, 704; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.S.R., 279, 702, 773.
- Platanus*, *Ceratostomella* (?) *fimbriata* on, in U.S.A., 329.
- Platyercia*, *Sclerotium rolsii* on, in Germany, 99.
- Plectodiscella veneta*, see *Elsinoe veneta*.
- Pleioblastus simoni*, *Puccinia kusanoi* on, *Aecidium deutziae* a stage of, 808; occurrence in Japan, 808.
- Plenodomus meliloti* on lucerne in Canada, 481; in U.S.S.R., 27.
- on *Melilotus alba* in U.S.S.R., 27.
- , persistence of, in soil, 445.
- Pleocyta sacchari* on sugar-cane in Madagascar, 607.
- Pleosphaerulina* (?) *argentinensis* on tobacco in Nyasaland, 780.
- Pleospora calvescens* on poppy, *Helminthosporium papaveris* imperfect form of, 743; occurrence in Bulgaria and Poland, 743; synonymy of, 743.
- (?) — *herbarum* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- on *Allium* in India, 280.
- (?) — on beet in Italy, 673.
- on citrus in India, 496.
- on tomato in Jersey, 690.
- *papaveracea* synonym of *P. calvescens*, 743.
- *pomorum* on apple in England, 424.
- Pleurographium*, a new genus segregated from *Graphium*, 466.
- Pleurotus ostreatus*, cultivation of, in Japan, 72.
- on trees in U.S.A., 470.
- Plum (*Prunus domestica*), *Armillaria mellea* on, in Rhodesia, 705; in U.S.A., 518.
- , *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, in Tanganyika, 704.
- , *Clasterosporium carpophilum* on, in Egypt, 590.
- , *Coniothecium chomatosporum* on, in India, 586.
- , drought spot of, in S. Africa, 34.
- exanthema in Western Australia, 730.
- , *Fomes fulvus* on, in China, 684.
- , *Gloeodes pomigena* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- , gumming disease of, in Egypt, 590.
- , heat spot and Kelsey spot of, in S. Africa, 34.
- , *Leptothyrium pomi* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- , *Nectria cinnabarina* on, in Esthonia, 303.
- , *Pseudomonas mors-prunorum* on, in England, 729, 816.
- , *Puccinia cerasi* can infect, 236.
- , — *pruni-spinosae* on, in Egypt, 590; in Tanganyika, 704.
- 'russet' in U.S.A., 375.
- , *Sclerotinia fructicola* on, in U.S.A., 592.
- , *Stereum purpureum* on, note on, 729; occurrence in England, 815; role of gum barriers in resistance to, 676; varietal reaction to, 815.
- , sun spot of, in S. Africa, 34.
- , *Taphrina insititiae* on, in Sweden, 176.

- [Plum], *Thecopsora areolata* on, in Norway, 618.
- , *Valsa cincta* on, in France and Switzerland, 447.
- , virus disease of, in France, 515.
- Poa annua* and *P. pratensis*, *Corticium fuciforme* on, in U.S.A., 706.
- , *Ustilago striaeformis* on, in U.S.A., 27.
- 'Pock disease' of tobacco, etiology of, 263.
- Podonectria coccicola* on insects attacking citrus in Brazil, 216.
- Podospaera* on pear in New S. Wales, 280.
- *leucotricha* on apple, control, 594; occurrence in Palestine, 683; in Queensland, 103; in Rhodesia, 704; in U.S.A., 594.
- *oxyacanthae* var. *tridactyla* on apricot in Greece, 557.
- Polygonum*, *Melanopsichium austro-americanum* on, neoplasms in, 139.
- , *Ustilago utriculosa* on, in Holland, 74.
- Polyoxymethylene, toxicity of, to *Puccinia* spores, 207.
- Polypodium*, *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in Germany, 99.
- *cambricum*, bacterial disease of, in France, 809.
- *vulgare*, bacterial disease of, *Gloeosporium polypodii*, *Homostegia polypodii*, *Sphaerella subotiolica*, and *Sphaerulina polypodii* on, in France, 809.
- var. *serratum*, bacterial disease of, *Homostegia polypodii* and *Sphaerella subotiolica* on, in France, 809.
- Polyporaceae of Bengal, 469; of China, 684; of U.S.S.R., 56.
- on timber in France, 540.
- Polyporus borealis* on forest trees in Bulgaria, 411.
- *fissilis* on trees in U.S.A., 470.
- *gilvus*, effect of, on wood of *Liquidambar styraciflua*, 410.
- *hispidus* on timber, effect of, on wood strength, 185.
- on walnut in U.S.S.R., 330.
- *litschaueri* on oak in U.S.S.R., 63.
- *spumeus* on *Acer platanoides* in U.S.S.R., 66.
- *squamosus* in Europe and N. America, 620; synonymy of, 620.
- on *Acer platanoides* in U.S.S.R., 66.
- var. *fagicola* in U.S.A., 620.
- var. *glaber* in Europe and U.S.A., 620.
- var. *polymorphus* in England and France, 620.
- *zonalis* on trees in U.S.A., 471.
- Polysaccharide formation by bacterial plant pathogens, 139.
- Polyspora lini* on clover in Italy, 158.
- on flax, control, 652; effect of, on yield, 652; method of inoculating, 651; note on, 441; occurrence in U.S.A., 441, 652; in U.S.S.R., 369, 652; varietal reaction to, 441.
- on linseed in Kenya, 558.
- Polystictus fibula* on timber in Great Britain, 332.
- *pergamenus*, cellulose decomposition by, 521.
- , effect of, on wood of *Liquidambar styraciflua*, 410.
- *sanguineus*, cellulose decomposition by, 521.
- *versicolor* on timber, control, 186, 622; factors affecting, 621, 622; occurrence in Great Britain, 186.
- Polystigma ochraceum* on almond in Greece, 557; in Palestine, 683.
- Polysulphides, injury caused by, 509.
- , replacement of copper fungicides by, 735.
- Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), *Aspergillus castaneus* on, in India, 587.
- Pomelo (*Citrus maxima*), *Phytophthora palmivora* on, in the Philippines, 80.
- Poplar (*Populus*) canker in England and France, 325.
- , *Cytospora szembelii* on, in U.S.S.R., 55.
- , *Dothichiza populea* on, in Germany, 471; (?) pycnidial stage of *Cenangium populeum*, 471.
- , *Marssonina populi-nigrae* on, see *Pseudopeziza populorum* on.
- , *Melampsora allii-populina* on, in Palestine, 683; in Spain, 529.
- , *tremulae* on, *Mycodiplosis tremulae* feeding on, 802.
- , *Pseudopeziza populorum* on, in Norway, 618.
- , smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
- , *Valsa nivea* on, in France and Switzerland, 447; in U.S.A., 408.
- , *Venturia (?) populina* on, in Norway, 618.
- , *tremulae* on, in Italy, 328; (?) in Norway, 618.
- Poppy, see *Papaver*.
- , opium, see Opium poppy.
- Populus*, see Poplar.
- *tremula* and *P. grandidentata*, see Aspen.
- Poria hypolateritia* on tea, 610; occurrence in Ceylon, 747; (?) in Malaya, 78.
- *obliqua* on *Acer* in Austria, 329.
- *ravenalae* on oil palm in Malaya, 78.
- *vaillantii*, *Mycodiplosis poriae* feeding on, 802.
- *vaporaria* on timber, control, 186, 546, 622; effect of infra-red rays on, 624; occurrence in Great Britain, 186.
- Portulaca oleracea*, *Dichotomophthora portulacae* on, in Hawaii, 106.
- Potash deficiency disease of clover in Germany, 585.
- of cotton in U.S.A., 149.
- of *Dactylis glomerata*, *Festuca pratensis*, and *Phalaris arundinacea* in Germany, 585.
- of vine in Germany, 773.
- in lupin, 585; in potato, 253.
- , see also Fertilizers.
- Potassium, chemotactic effect of, on *Olipidium viciae*, 660.
- acetate, *Fusarium orthoceras* in a solution of, 453.

- [Potassium] bichromate as a constituent of osmolit U Arsen, 546; as a timber preservative, 622.
- iodide, use of, against *Botrytis cinerea* on lettuce, 196; against *Colletotrichum solani* on potato, 602; against *Endomyces dermatitidis* on man, 296; against *Sclerotinia* (?) *minor* on lettuce, 420; against *Ustilago tritici* on wheat, 431.
 - nitrate, *Aspergillus fumigatus* in a solution of, 453.
 - permanganate, inactivation of bacteriophages by, 140.
 - , use of, against *Colletotrichum lagenarium* on melon, 628; against *Dothiopsis rufa* on peach, 816; against *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on melon, 628; against *Uncinula necator* on vine, 554.
 - , sulphide, see Liver of sulphur.
- Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), acronecrosis of, synonymy of, 459.
- , acropetal necrosis of, in U.S.A., 460, 679.
 - , *Actinomyces* on, isolation of, 604.
 - , — scabies on, control, 3, 283, 394, 486, 525, 603, 739; factors affecting, 46, 111, 172, 251, 603, 604, 739, 775; insect injuries in relation to, 739; legislation against, in the Argentine, 249; in Palestine, 128; occurrence in the Argentine, 249; in Belgium, 775; in England, 525; in Germany, 46, 111, 394, 603; in Hawaii, 559; in Holland, 251; in U.S.A., 3, 172, 251, 283, 394, 486, 603, 739; physiologic forms of, 251; varietal reaction to, 3, 250, 251, 739.
 - , *Alternaria solani* on, control, 78; note on, 111; occurrence in Belgium, 394; in Germany, 394; in Holland, 246, 394; in India, 78; in Malaya, 79, 111.
 - , apical leaf roll of, synonymy of, 460.
 - , aster yellows affecting, 460.
 - , aucuba mosaic, 459; occurrence in Holland, 246.
 - , *Bacillus aroideae* can infect, 395.
 - , — *carotovorus* can infect, 346.
 - , — *phytophthorus*, factors affecting, 46; legislation against, in Palestine, 128; note on, 483; occurrence in Germany, 46; in Holland, 246; in U.S.A., 483; varietal reaction to, 250, 483.
 - , *Bacterium sepedonicum* on, in U.S.S.R., 251.
 - , — *solanacearum* on, control, 180, 459; host reaction to, 539; note on, 111; occurrence in Ceylon, 180; in Malaya, 111; in Mauritius, 203; in U.S.A., 459; varietal reaction to, 180.
 - , — *tabacum* can infect, 750.
 - , — *xanthochlorum* on, in France, 680.
 - , beet curly top affecting, 460.
 - , 'bigarrure', 460.
 - , black spotting of, in Holland, 526.
 - , calico (Porter's) of, 459.
 - , *Cercospora concors* on, in Holland, 246.
 - , — *solanicola* on, in Brazil, 60.
 - , *Colletotrichum atramentarium* on, in Hungary, 445.
 - , *Corticium solani* on, control, 46, 252, 484, 486, 525, 602, 735, 781; cultural study on, 24; factors affecting, 46, 525; legislation against, in the Argentine, 249; occurrence in the Argentine, 249; in Canada, 525; in England, 525; in Germany, 46, 586; in Holland, 246; in New Zealand, 252; in U.S.A., 46, 484, 486, 602, 781; varietal reaction to, 46, 250, 781.
- [Potato] cracking in England, 525; in Ireland, 820; in U.S.A., 484.
- crinkle, control, 393; effect of, on albumins of host, 311; factors affecting, 392; identity and constitution of, 460; occurrence in Czecho-Slovakia, 392; in Esthonia, 311; in France, 170; in Holland, 246; in U.S.A., 460; in U.S.S.R., 248; varietal reaction to, 248.
 - , A, constitution of virus of, 739.
 - , cucumber mosaic affecting, 459.
 - , curly dwarf (mottled and unmottled types), in U.S.A., 460.
 - , degeneration, breeding against, 599; control, 248, 598, 599; detection of, by copper strip method, 171, 391, 821; by electrometric seed tests, 171, 822; by fluorometric method, 480; effect of, on yield of wart-immune varieties, 822; factors affecting, 172, 247, 254, 457, 523, 599; legislation against, in Uruguay suspended, 336; notes on, 524, 679; occurrence in France, 254, 523, 822; in Germany, 171, 246, 247, 391, 457, 480, 598, 599; in Morocco, 523; in S. Africa, 247; in U.S.A., 138; review of present knowledge on, 598; *Typhlocyba* in relation to, 524; varietal reaction to, 138, 599, 822. (See also mosaic of, virus diseases of, &c.)
 - , (?) *Didymella lycopersici* on, in Jersey, 690.
 - , diseases in Germany, 425; in Holland, 246; in U.S.A., 170.
 - , drought effect on, 820.
 - , dwarfing in Germany, 111.
 - , dying of sprout tips of, in England, 459.
 - , 'Eisenfleckigkeit' of, in Germany, 111; in Italy, 249. (See also internal rust spot of.)
 - , (?) *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on, in U.S.A., 604.
 - , *Fusarium* on, in U.S.A., 252; in U.S.S.R., 388.
 - , — *coeruleum* on, in Rhodesia, 705.
 - , — *oxysporum* on, note on, 252; occurrence in France, 680; in Hungary, 444, 445; in Morocco, 680; (?) in U.S.A., 252; pathogenicity of, 680; varietal reaction to, 444.
 - , — *solani* var. *medium* can infect, 234.
 - , giant hill of, in S. Africa, 247; in U.S.A., 460.
 - , glassy end of, in Ireland, Scotland, and U.S.A., 821.
 - , grey speck of, in Denmark, 73, 87. (See also manganese deficiency in.)
 - , 'healthy potato virus' of, 3; combination of, with veinbanding producing rugose mosaic, 3; comparison of X virus with, 738; immunization against,

- 391; Katahdin mottle type inducing resistance to, 460; lytic action of chemicals on, 123; occurrence in Germany, 390; strains of, 391; synonymy of, 459; types of, 391, 460.
- [Potato], heart necrosis of, in Italy, 458.
- , hollow heart of, in Ireland, 821; relation of, to spindle tuber, 821.
- , 'internal rust spot' of, in Great Britain, 468. (See also 'Eisenfleckigkeit' of.)
- , — spotting of, 460.
- , latent virus, see 'healthy potato virus' of.
- , leaf curl in the Argentine and Uruguay, 823.
- , — roll, breeding against, 599, 679; control, 249, 310, 393, 483, 599, 600; effect of, on albumins of host, 311; factors affecting, 46, 111, 310, 392, 485; in relation to potato degeneration, 598; note on, 247; occurrence in Czechoslovakia, 392; in Estonia, 311; in France, 170, 310; in Germany, 46, 111, 246, 391, 599, 600; in Holland, 246; in S. Africa, 247; in U.S.A., 249, 483, 485, 679; transmission of, by *Aphis abbreviata*, 483; by *Macrosiphum gei* and *M. pseudosolani*, 679; by *Myzus circumflexus*, 483; by *M. persicae*, 246, 483, 679; tuber-indexing or -uniting against, 44, 249, 483; types of, 247, 460; varietal reaction to, 391.
- , — rolling mosaic on, constituent of mottled curly dwarf, 460; occurrence (?) in Germany, 246; in U.S.A., 460.
- , magnesium deficiency in, 253.
- , manganese deficiency in, 254. (See also grey speck of.)
- , 'medullary necrosis' of, rusty spot of, renamed, 253.
- , mosaic, control, 249, 310, 393, 600, 679; by tuber-unit method, 249, 483; effect of, in combination with latent mosaic types, 460; on host albumins, 311; on host physiology, 523; on yield, 248; factors affecting, 111, 310, 392, 485, 679; in relation to degeneration, 598; to leaf-rolling mosaic and paracrinkle, 247; legislation against, in the Argentine, 249; in U.S.A., 394; *Myzus persicae* in relation to, 679; occurrence in the Argentine, 249, 823; in China, 386; in Czechoslovakia, 392; in Estonia, 311; in France, 310; in Germany, 111, 246, 391, 600; in Holland, 246; (?) in S. Africa, 247; in Uruguay, 823; in U.S.A., 249, 394, 483, 485, 523; in U.S.S.R., 248; relation of, to degeneration, 598; to malformation of tobacco flowers, 610; to tomato streak, 610; of rugose mosaic to mottle and veinbanding, 3, 738; synonymy of, 459; transmission of, by aphids, 823; by *Aphis abbreviata*, 483; by (?) insects, 679; by *Myzus circumflexus*, 483; by *M. persicae*, 483, 680; to tobacco, 391; to tomato, 386; types of, 3, 246, 459, 460, 679, 738; varietal reaction to, 248, 391.
- [Potato] mottle synonym of tobacco ring spot and tobacco mottle, 459.
- , —, see Potato, 'healthy potato virus' of.
- , mottling (physiological) in U.S.A., 170.
- , mycorrhiza of, factors affecting, 254, 255; occurrence in France, 254, 255.
- , necrosis in Ireland, 821.
- , *Oidium* on, in Mauritius, 203.
- , paracrinkle, identity and constitution of, 460; mosaic in relation to, 247; note on, 739; occurrence in U.S.A., 460, 739.
- , physiological disorders of, induced by mineral deficiencies or excesses, 253.
- , *Phytophthora drechsleri* can infect, 550.
- , — *erythroseptica* on, in Jersey, 556.
- , — *infestans* on, breeding against, 250, 600; control, 1, 45, 248, 381, 393, 458, 483, 522, 525, 556; effect of, on yield, 45; of stock on resistance to, 522; factors affecting, 45, 46, 79, 250, 550, 777, 780; forecasting outbreaks of, 522, 555; genetics of resistance to, 600; legislation against, in the Argentine, 248; note on, 45, 111, 458; occurrence in America, 45; in the Argentine, 248; in Austria, 393; in Canada, 777; in England, 458, 555; in Europe, 45; in France, 311; in Germany, 46, 250, 405, 600; in Holland, 246; in Jersey, 45, 556, 690; in Lithuania, 62; in Malaya, 79, 111; in Malta, 780; in Queensland, 522; in Scotland, 458; in Switzerland, 1; in U.S.A., 45, 483; in U.S.S.R., 250, 522; physiologic specialization in, 250, 405, 600; transmission of, to tomato, 62, 689; varietal reaction to, 45, 250, 311, 393.
- , pseudo-leaf roll of, in Belgium, 775.
- , pseudo-net necrosis of, 460.
- , 'pseudo-wart disease' of, in Holland, 73.
- , reclamation disease of, 793; in Austria, 415.
- , ring mosaic in Germany, 44, 247, 390; particle size of, 168. (See also Potato virus X.)
- , —, spot a type of ring mosaic (q.v.), 390.
- , rusty spot of, in Dutch E. Indies, 253; renamed 'medullary necrosis', 253.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, 167; factors affecting, 556, 781; occurrence in Holland, 246; in Jersey, 556; in U.S.A., 477, 781.
- , sea spray injury to, in Malta, 780.
- , seed certification in the Argentine, 248; in New Zealand, 44; in Scotland, 457; in U.S.A., 3, 394.
- , seedling streak of, 459.
- , spindle tuber, 460; constituent of mottled curly dwarf, 460; occurrence in Canada, 776; in S. Africa, 247; in U.S.A., 460; relation of hollow heart to, 821; transmission of, by knife, rubbing and setts, 776; types of, 248.
- , spindling sprout of, in S. Africa, 247.
- , *Spongospora subterranea* on, factors affecting, 393; legislation against, in Brazil, 64; in England, 464; in Pales-

- tine, 128; in U.S.S.R., 400; (?) mycorrhizal form of, 394; note on, 203; occurrence in Czecho-Slovakia, 394; in Hawaii, 559; in Mauritius, 203; strains of, 394.
- [Potato] 'spraing' in Great Britain, 468.
- stem-end wilt (drought effect) in Ireland and U.S.A., 821.
 - stipple-streak in Czecho-Slovakia, 392.
 - streak, 460; factors affecting, 46; identity and constitution of, 459, 460, in relation to degeneration, 598; occurrence in Germany, 46, 391; in Holland, 246; in U.S.A., 459, 460; varietal reaction to, 391.
 - , *Synchytrium endobioticum* on, chemical properties of soils infected with, 113; control, 112, 280, 393; effect of degeneration on varieties resistant to, 822; factors affecting, 46, 524, 601; genetics of resistance to, 602; legislation against, in Austria, 464; in Brazil, 64; in Czecho-Slovakia, 752, in Finland, 464; in Holland, 127, 608; in Jugo-Slavia, 192; in Palestine, 128; in Rumania, 252; in Sweden, 608; in U.S.S.R., 127; method of inoculation with, 524; occurrence in Austria, 393, in Belgium, 775; in Czecho-Slovakia, 392; in France, 311, 601; in Germany, 44, 46; in Holland, 246, 608; in Ireland, 113; in Poland, 280; in U.S.A., 112; (non-occurrence) in Rumania, 252; varietal reaction to, 44, 113, 250, 311, 392, 393, 599, 601, 602, 822.
 - , tobacco mosaic, mottle, and ring spot on, synonymy of, 459.
 - , tomato mosaic can infect, 385.
 - , — spotted wilt affecting, 460; in New S. Wales, 538.
 - top necrosis, see acronecrosis and virus B.
 - veinbanding, combination of mottle virus and, producing rugose mosaic, 3; synonymy of, 459; transmission of, to tobacco, 738.
 - , *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, factors affecting, 444; occurrence in Canada, 150; in Holland, 246; in Hungary, 444; physiologic forms of, 150.
 - , — *dahliae* on, in Belgium, 387.
 - virus diseases, constitution of, 459; control, 248, 392, 393, 598, 599; factors affecting, 392, 599; legislation against, in the Argentine, 248; in Brazil, 64, 248; in Uruguay, 248; in U.S.A., 394; list of, 459; method of detecting, from the tubers, 391; occurrence in the Argentine, 823; in Czecho-Slovakia, 392; in Germany, 391, 598, 599; in Scotland, 457; in U.S.A., 394; recent work on, 246; synonymy of, 459; transmission of, by aphids, 393, 598, 599, 823; tuber-indexing against, 43; varietal reaction to, 392. (See also degeneration of, mosaic of, &c.)
 - — A, 460.
 - — B (Bawden's), 460; causing top necrosis in U.S.A., 310; transmission of, to tomato, 311.
- [Potato virus] B (Fernow's), 459.
- — C, 460, 739.
 - — D, 460.
 - — M'Intosh's, 460.
 - — P, (?) belonging to Y group, 391; occurrence in Germany, 391.
 - — X, inactivation of, 172, 390; occurrence in Germany, 44, 247, 390, 391; in Italy, 458; particle size of, 168, 672; protein in, 390; relation of, to 'healthy potato' virus, 738; to potato crinkle A, 739; to potato ring mosaic, ring spot, and mottle, 390; to potato rugose mosaic, 3, 738; to tomato streak, 672; serological study on, 172, 680; strains of, 390, 391; synonymy of, 459; transmission of, by grafting, 458; to *Nicotiana glutinosa*, 172; to tobacco, 390; types of, 172; varietal reaction to, 44, 458, 391.
 - — on *Datura stramonium* in Belgium, 775.
 - — Y in Germany, 246, 391; in Italy, 458; relation of, to mosaic, 391; to streak, 246.
 - — — on tobacco, 738.
 - — Z, 460.
 - — 16 and 20 on tobacco in Rumania, 531.
 - —, differentiation and synonymy of, 459.
 - wet rot in England, 525.
 - , 'wild', in S. Africa, 248.
 - wilding, see witches' broom.
 - witches' broom, 460.
 - , yellow dwarf of, 460; control, 3, 43; factors affecting, 43; legislation against, in the Argentine, 249; occurrence in the Argentine, 249; in U.S.A., 3, 42; study on, 43; transmission of, by *Agallia sanguinolenta*, *Empoasca fabae*, grafting, and *Macrosiphum gei*, 43; varietal reaction to, 43.
 - — top in U.S.A., 483; synonymy of, 460.
 - yellows in S. Africa, 247.
- Powellizing process of timber preservation, 132.
- Präparat B, use of, against *Urocystis cepulae* on onion, 552.
- Preparation No. 66, composition of, 664; use of, against *Erysiphe polygoni* on bean and *Gloeodes pomigena*, *Leptothyrium pomi*, and *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 665.
- 413a, use of, against *Bacterium malvacearum* on cotton, 438; against cereal smuts, 285.
- Primator short/disinfection apparatus, 488.
- Primula*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- *elator*, cucumber virus 1 affecting, in England, 444.
 - *malacoides*, *Sclerotinia minor* on, in Victoria, 24.
 - *obconica*, chlorosis of, in Germany, 227.
 - , cucumber virus 1 on, in England, 444.

- [*Primula obconica*], *Thielaviopsis basicola* on, in Holland, 536.
- *sinensis*, cucumber virus 1 on, in England, 444.
- Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 782.
- , *Puccinia obtusata* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- 'Prohibitin' in relation to immunity, 522.
- Proteomyces* referred to *Trichosporon*, 96.
- *infestans* renamed *Trichosporon infestans*, 96.
- Protocatechuic acid, toxicity of, to fungi, 166.
- Protomyces cirsii-oleracei* on *Cnicus oleraceus* in Germany, 610.
- Prototheca*, relation of *Chlorella variegata* to, 95.
- *crieana*, *Eomyces crieanus* renamed, 94.
- *portoricensis* and its var. *trisporea* on man in Porto Rico, 94.
- Prune, see Plum.
- Prunus*, *Cytospora sydownii* on, in U.S.S.R., 55.
- , *Dibotryon morbosum* on, in Canada, 259.
- , *Valsa ambiens* on, in France and Switzerland, 448.
- , — *cincta* can infect, 448.
- , — *leucostoma* on, in U.S.A., 283.
- , — var. *persicae* can infect, 448.
- , — *microstoma* on, in France, Italy, and Switzerland, 448.
- , virus diseases of, in France, 515.
- *amygdalus*, see Almond.
- *armeniaca*, see Apricot.
- *avium*, see Cherry.
- *cerasifera*, see *Prunus divaricata*.
- *cerasus*, see Cherry.
- *divaricata*, *Puccinia cerasi* on, in Italy, 236; renamed *Leucotelium cerasi*, 236.
- , — *pruni-spinosae* on, in Palestine, 683.
- , —, virus disease of, in France, 515; transmission of, to almond, apricot, cherry, peach, plum, and *Prunus spinosa*, 515.
- *domestica*, see Plum.
- *fruticosa*, *Puccinia cerasi* can infect, 236.
- *laurocerasus* var. *schipkaensis*, *Phyllosticta mathioli* on, in France, 116.
- *maackii*, *Puccinia cerasi* can infect, 236.
- *mahaleb*, *Macrosporium pruni-mahalebi* on, in Rumania, 261.
- *nana* and *P. padus*, *Puccinia cerasi* on, 236.
- *padus*, *Thecopsora areolata* on, in Norway, 618.
- *persica*, see Nectarine, Peach.
- *spinosa*, *Leucotelium cerasi* (= *Puccinia cerasi*) on, in Italy, 236.
- , —, virus disease of, in France, 515.
- *virginiana*, *Puccinia cerasi* can infect, 236.
- Pseudobalsamia microspora* on mushrooms in U.S.A., 138.
- Pseudococcus brevipes*, bacterial symbiont of, 451; relation of, to green spotting of pineapple, 451, 673; to pineapple mealy bug wilt, 673.
- [*Pseudococcus*] *brevispinosus* in relation to collar rot of coffee, 704.
- *maritimus* disseminating *Sclerophoma eustomonis* on *Eustoma russellianum*, 658.
- Pseudodiscosia avenae* on oats in U.S.A., 572.
- *dianthi* referred to *Heteropatella vattelinensis*, 468.
- Pseudo-leaf roll of potato in Belgium, 775.
- Pseudomonas*, lytic action of, on fungi, 81.
- *aucubicola* on *Aucuba japonica* in Scotland, 510.
- *campestris* on cabbage in Germany, 335.
- , —, polysaccharide formation by, 139.
- *citri*, antagonism of soil protozoa to, 395.
- can infect lime, 79.
- on citrus, control, 136, 336; legislation against, in Antigua, 64; in Australia, 832; in Brazil, 64; in Palestine, 127; in U.S.A., 336; in U.S.S.R., 399; non-occurrence in S. Africa, 425; occurrence in Ceylon, 136; in U.S.A., 336.
- on grapefruit in Ceylon, 136; in Malaya, 79.
- *citripuleale* on citrus in Greece, 575.
- on lemon and orange, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399.
- *destructans* on swedes and turnips, 468.
- *hyacinthi*, antagonism of soil protozoa to, 395.
- on bulbs in Holland, 656.
- *itoana* on rice in Japan, 823.
- *mors-prunorum* on plum in England, 729, 816.
- and *P. prunicola*, polysaccharide formation by, 139.
- *syringae* can infect lilac, lemon, and pear, 23.
- , —, immunity of *Pelargonium zonale* from, 678.
- on bean, 678.
- on citrus in Victoria, 772.
- (?) — on *Forsythia* in England, 703.
- on lilac, 678; in U.S.A., 772.
- on pear in U.S.A., 515.
- on rose in U.S.A., 23.
- on *Vigna sesquipedalis* in New S. Wales, 772.
- , polysaccharide formation by, 139.
- Pseudo-net necrosis of potato, 460.
- Pseudoperonospora cannabina* on hemp in Italy, 97.
- *cubensis* on cucumber, control, 197, 422; factors affecting, 422; occurrence in Ceylon, 137; in S. Africa, 422; in U.S.A., 197.
- *humuli* on hops, *Cladosporium* disease mistaken for, 825; control, 74, 283; factors affecting, 824; legislation against, in Australia, 832; occurrence in Belgium, 74; in England, 462, 824, 825; in Holland, 74; in U.S.A., 283.
- Pseudopeziza populorum* on poplar in Norway, 618.
- *ribis* on currant and gooseberry in Canada, Holland, and U.S.A., 448.

- Pseudopythium phytophthoron* referred to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, 378.
- Pseudosaccharomyces* a synonym of *Klöckera*, 367.
- Pseudotarsonemoides innumerabilis*, transmitting *Ceratostomella ulmi* on elm, 126.
- Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 138.
- , *Ceratostomella pseudotsugae* on, *Dendroctonus pseudotsugae* in relation to, 544; occurrence in U.S.A., 544.
- , *Rhabdocline pseudotsugae* on, legislation against, in Germany, 608; occurrence in Germany, 608.
- , *Trametes pini* on, study on, 694.
- var. *glauca*, *Rhabdocline pseudotsugae* on, legislation against, in Germany, 608.
- 'Pseudo-wart disease' of potato in Holland, 73.
- Psidium guajava*, see Guava.
- Psoriasis of citrus in S. Africa, 425; in Brazil and U.S.A., 13.
- of orange in Sierra Leone, 343, 779.
- Pteris longifolia*, *Trichothecium roseum* on, in U.S.A., 283.
- Pterocarpus indicus*, *Aldona stella nigra* on, in Sumatra, 466.
- , *Dothidella pterocarpi* and *Schizophyllum commune* on, and an undetermined disease of, in Malaya, 411.
- Puccinia* on cereals, control, 635; method of estimating losses caused by, 429; occurrence in Australia and other countries, 635; in Canada, 429.
- on oats, breeding against, 634.
- on wheat, breeding against, 634; factors affecting, 201, 351, 783; occurrence in Rumania, 201; in U.S.S.R., 783; varietal reaction to, 634, 783.
- , toxins of, 710.
- *alii* on *Allium scorodoprasum* var. *viviparum* in Japan, 57.
- on onion in Brazil, 633.
- *anomala* on barley, control, 635; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Germany, 207; in Japan, 635; in Tanganyika, 704; not in Western Australia, 84; physiologic specialization in, 635; synonym of *P. hordei*, 209.
- *antirrhini* on *Antirrhinum glutinosum*, resistance to, 228.
- on *Antirrhinum majus*, breeding against, 227; control, 227, 228, 370, 442; *Mycodiplosis* destroying, 442; note on, 227, 370, 371; occurrence in Austria, 371; in Bermuda, 559; in Czechoslovakia, 227, 370; in Denmark, 371; in Germany, 227, 370; in Italy, 228; in Switzerland, 655; in U.S.A., 227; varietal reaction to, 442, 555.
- *arenariae* on carnation in Belgium, 776.
- *asparagi* on asparagus, control, 192, 627; factors affecting, 627; legislation against, in Germany, 192; occurrence in Germany, 192, 627; in Palestine, 683; overwintering of, 627; varietal reaction to, 628.
- [*Puccinia*] *campanulae* on *Campanula rapunculus* in Germany and Switzerland, 176.
- *herminii* on *Campanula herminii* in Spain, 176.
- *rotundifoliae* on *Campanula* in Sweden and U.S.A., 176.
- *scheuchzeri* on *Campanula* in Switzerland, 176.
- *cerasi* can infect apricot, cherry, plum, *Prunus fruticosa*, *P. maackii*, *P. nana*, *P. padus*, and *P. virginiana*, 236.
- on cherry, peach, *Prunus divaricata*, and *P. spinosa*, in Italy, 236.
- renamed *Leucotelium cerasi*, 236.
- *chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum in Germany, 583; in India, 78.
- *dianthi* on carnation in France, 584.
- *endiviae* on endive in Italy, 775.
- *fuecklii* proposed as new name for *P. hordei* Fekl, 209.
- *glumarum*, *Darlucula filum* parasitizing, in France, 488.
- on *Agropyron* in Canada, 489.
- on *Agropyron repens*, 144.
- on barley, comparison of, with *P. hordei*, 209; occurrence in France, 488; in Germany, 143, 207; in Japan, 635; physiologic specialization of, 143, 144; varietal reaction to, 143.
- on *Bromus* in Canada, 489.
- on *Bromus tectorum*, 144.
- on *Elymus* in Canada, 489.
- on *Elymus arenarius*, *E. europaeus*, *E. sibiricus*, and *Glyceria distans*, 144.
- on grasses, specific reaction to, 144.
- on *Hordeum jubatum*, 144; in Canada, 489.
- on *Hordeum murinum* and *Lamarkia aurea*, 144.
- on rye in Germany, 207.
- on wheat, breeding against, 784; control, 350, 784; factors affecting, 488, 709, 774, 784; forecasting outbreaks of, in U.S.S.R., 785; hereditary necrosis in relation to, 353; host morphology in relation to, 784; host range of, 489; incubation period of, 784; nature of resistance to, 784; occurrence in Canada, 488; in Germany, 143, 207; in India, 557, 563; in Italy, 350, 774; in Japan, 635; in Kenya, 483, 558; in U.S.S.R., 784; physiologic forms of, 143, 144, 489, 558, 563; varietal reaction to, 351, 483, 563, 709; varietal reaction in relation to other diseases, 562.
- *graminis*, hybridization of strains of, 430.
- on barberry, comparative study on, 230; legislation against, in U.S.A., 544; occurrence in Europe, 230; in Italy, 84; in Japan, 635; in U.S.A., 336; in U.S.S.R., 785; overwintering of, 785; specific reaction to, 544.
- on barley in Germany, 207; in Japan, 635.
- on cereals, barberry eradication against, 336; occurrence in U.S.A., 336.

- [*Puccinia graminis*] on *Dactylis glomerata* in S. Africa, 6.
- on *Lolium italicum* in S. Africa, 7.
- on oats, breeding against, 642; control, 635; factors affecting, 486, 571; method of estimating losses caused by, 429; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 429; in Germany, 207; in Japan, 635; in U.S.A., 486; in U.S.S.R., 571; physiologic specialization in, 635; varietal reaction to, 570, 642.
- on rye in Germany, 207.
- on wheat, barberry eradication against, 707; barberry in relation to, 785; breeding against, 348, 707; control, 84, 280, 635, 785; effect of, on yield, 84, 707; factors affecting, 284, 707, 774, 776; losses caused by, 429, 632; method of estimating losses caused by, 429; nature of resistance to, 351, 430, 635; note on, 336, 631; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 351, 429, 631, 776; in Germany, 207; in India, 557; in Italy, 774; in Japan, 635; in Kenya, 483; in New S. Wales, 84; in Poland, 280; in S. Africa, 6; in U.S.A., 84, 336, 348, 633, 707; in U.S.S.R., 785; in Western Australia, 84; overwintering of, 336; physiologic forms of, 6, 483, 635; varietal reaction to, 348, 429, 483, 632, 633; in relation to other diseases, 562.
- *helianthi* on *Helianthus tuberosus*, 422; in U.S.A., 421.
- on sunflower, cytological study on, 309; occurrence in Rumania, 202; in U.S.S.R., 421; toxins of, 710.
- *hordei* Fckl. *P. fuckelii* proposed as new name for, 209.
- *hordei* Otth on barley, synonymy of, 209.
- *iridis* on iris in U.S.A., 99.
- *kusanoi* on *Arundinaria chino*, *Deutzia scabra*, and *Pleioblastus simoni*, *Aecidium deutziae* aecidial stage of, 808; occurrence in Japan, 808.
- *lolii* on oats, breeding against, 570, 571, 642; buckthorn eradication against, 570; control, 570, 635; dissemination of, 384; effect of, on composition, 492; on physiology of host, 710; factors affecting, 358, 486, 570; forecasting outbreaks of, in U.S.S.R., 784; incubation period of, 783; note on, 211; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 9; in Germany, 207, 211; in Japan, 635; in U.S.A., 486, 492, 571; in U.S.S.R., 358, 570, 783; physiologic specialization in, 9, 635; toxins of, 710; varietal reaction to, 492, 570, 571, 642.
- on *Rhamnus cathartica*, eradication against, 570; factors affecting, 358; forecasting outbreaks of, in U.S.S.R., 784; occurrence in Germany, 211; in Latvia, 609; in U.S.S.R., 358, 570.
- *malvacearum*, adjustment of, to host physiology, 109.
- on hollyhock in Canada, 776.
- [*Puccinia*] *maydis* on maize in Germany, 207.
- *menthae* on *Mentha villosa-nervata* in England, 763.
- on *Mentha viridis* in Bulgaria, 745.
- on peppermint in U.S.S.R., 527; *Darluka filum* parasitizing, 528.
- *novae zemblae* on *Campanula uniflora* in Greenland, 176.
- *oblegens* on (?) *Cnicus arvensis*, toxins of, 710.
- *obtusata* on privet in Bulgaria, 745.
- *padi* renamed *Leucotelium padi*, 236.
- *pelargonii-zonalis* on *Pelargonium* in New Zealand, 509; in Rhodesia, 705.
- *penniseti* on *Pennisetum typhoides* in Sierra Leone, 778.
- *phlei-pratensis* on *Phleum pratense* in Rumania, 725.
- *porri* on *Allium atroviolaceum* and *A. carinatum* in Bulgaria, 745.
- on leeks in Sweden, 176.
- *prostii* on tulip in India, 371.
- *pruni-persicae* renamed *Leucotelium pruni-persicae*, 236.
- on peach in Japan, 609.
- *pruni-spinosae* on almond and *Anemone coronaria* in Palestine, 683.
- on apricot in Egypt, 590.
- on *Eranthis hiemalis* in Italy, 236.
- on peach in Egypt, 590; in Japan, 609.
- on plum in Egypt, 590; in Tanganyika, 704.
- on *Prunus divaricata* in Palestine, 683.
- *psidii* can infect *Eugenia malaccensis* in Jamaica, 742.
- on *Eugenia jambos* in Jamaica, 742.
- on *Pimenta acris* and pimento in Jamaica, 742.
- *purpurea* on *Andropogon sorghum* var. *obovatus* in Japan, 635.
- on *Sorghum halepense* in Japan, 635; in Palestine, 683.
- *rubigo-vera* synonym of *P. hordei*, 209.
- *rytzi* on *Campanula cochlearifolia* in Germany and Switzerland, 176.
- *secalina* on rye, control, 635; factors affecting, 644; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Germany, 207; in Japan, 635; in Lithuania, 644; in U.S.A., 633; physiologic specialization in, 635; varietal reaction to, 633.
- *simplex* Henn. synonym of *P. hordei*, 209.
- Peck antedates *P. simplex* Henn., 209.
- *smilacearum digraphidis* on *Convolvulus majalis* in Poland, 55.
- *straminis simplex* synonym of *P. hordei*, 209.
- *tritici*, dissemination of, 384.
- on barley and *Hordeum* in U.S.A., 492.
- on *Thalictrum* in U.S.S.R., 349, 784.
- on *Thalictrum minus* var. *elatum* in Japan, 636.

- [*Puccinia triticina*] on wheat, breeding against, 784; control, 349; 350, 635, 669, 776, 784, 785; distribution of, 635; effect of, on yield, 349; factors affecting, 201, 349, 562, 571, 708, 774, 784; nature of resistance to, 784; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 776; in England, 707; in Germany, 207; in India, 557; in Italy, 83, 350, 774; in Japan, 635; in Portugal, 707; in Rumania, 201; in U.S.A., 633; in U.S.S.R., 348, 350, 562, 669, 708, 784, 785; overwintering of, 349, 785; physiologic forms of, 83, 633, 707; relation of *Thalictrum* to, 784; varietal reaction to, 83, 350, 633, 708, 789.
- Pucciniastrum americanum* on *Rubus strigosus* in Canada, 259.
- *castaneae* on *Castanea crenata* in Japan, 609.
- *goeppertianum* on firs and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* in Bulgaria, 411.
- *myrtilli* on *Rhododendron* in U.S.A., 510.
- Pueraria thunbergiana*, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* on, in Japan, 401; synonymy of, 401.
- Pullularia pullulans* on timber in Scandinavia, 271.
- Pulpwood, see Timber.
- Pumilus medullae* on vine, control, 631; in association with court-noué, 554, 630; note on, 630; occurrence (?) in Algeria, 554; in Austria and France, 631; in Italy, 630; in Rumania and U.S.S.R., 631.
- Pumpkin, see Vegetable marrow.
- Pundalaya simplicia* transmitting virus disease of sorghum, 778.
- Punica granatum*, see Pomegranate.
- Pyralesca, use of, against court-noué of vine, 199.
- Pyrausta nubilalis*, *Bacterium pyreni* can infect, 292.
- Pyrenochaeta pubescens* on lime tree (*Tilia*) in Norway, 618.
- Pyrenophora teres*, nomenclature of, 467.
- Pyrethrum, see *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*.
- Pyrola minor* and *P. secunda*, *Chrysomyxa pyrolae* var. *pyrolata* on, in Norway, 618.
- Pyrus*, *Corticium centrifugum* can infect, 815.
- , *Gymnosporangium globosum* on, in U.S.A., 512.
- *aucuparia*, *Bacillus amylovorus* on, in U.S.A., 443.
- , *Gymnosporangium juniperi* can infect, 609.
- , — *juniperinum* on, in Latvia, 609.
- , — *nipponicum* on, in Japan, 828.
- *baccata*, *Venturia inaequalis* on, physiologic specialization in, 31.
- *bretschneideri*, *Corticium centrifugum* on, in China, 815.
- *calleryana*, *Gloeosporium* can infect, 363.
- *chamaemespilus*, *Valsa* on, 163.
- *communis*, see Pear.
- [*Pyrus*] *malus*, see Apple.
- *purpureum*, *Sclerotinia fructigena* and *S. laxa* on, in England, 703.
- *serotina*, (?) *Botryosphaeria ribis* on, and canker of, in U.S.A., 514.
- , *Corticium centrifugum* can infect, 815.
- *spectabilis*, *Corticium centrifugum* on, in China, 815.
- Pythiogelon*, differentiation of, from *Diosporangium*, 746.
- Pythiomorpha*, differentiation of, from *Phytophthora*, 746.
- Pythium*, differentiation of, from *Diosporangium*, 746.
- in soils, control, 824.
- on bean in Sierra Leone, 778; in U.S.A., 547.
- on beet, cabbage, carrot, and celery in U.S.A., 547.
- on cereals in Canada, 141.
- on chilli, conifers, crucifers, cucurbits, and eggplant in U.S.A., 547.
- on flax in U.S.A., 652.
- on lettuce in U.S.A., 547.
- on lucerne in U.S.A., 158.
- on mango in the Philippines, 80.
- on parsley, peas, and spinach in U.S.A., 547.
- on strawberry in Canada, 449.
- on tea in Malaya, 632.
- on tobacco, control, 547; factors affecting, 751; note on, 346; occurrence in Canada, 178, 449; in S. Africa, 613; in Sumatra, 346; in U.S.A., 547; in U.S.S.R., 751.
- on tomato in U.S.A., 547.
- on wheat, factors affecting, 639; occurrence in Canada, 432, 639; in Italy, 774; toxin formation by, 432.
- *acanthicum*, effect of bios on growth of, 109.
- *aphanidermatum* can infect Cucurbitaceae, *Datura fastuosa*, eggplant, fig, Leguminosae, and Solanaceae, 339.
- , distribution and host range of, 685.
- on bean in Japan, 339.
- on tobacco in India, 2.
- on watermelon in India, 587.
- *arrhenomanes* on cereals in Canada, 141.
- on sorghum in U.S.A., 435.
- on sugar-cane in U.S.A., 825, 826.
- on wheat in Canada, 141.
- var. *canadensis* on wheat in Canada, 432; toxin formation by, 432.
- *complexens* on tea in Malaya, 632.
- *de Baryanum*, distribution and host range of, 685.
- in soil in U.S.A., 484.
- on beet, control, 190, 337, 550; factors affecting, 190, 486; occurrence in Belgium, 337, 764; in Germany, 763; in Holland, 190, 550; in U.S.A., 486.
- on cauliflower in U.S.S.R., 625.
- on *Cereus* in Italy, 371.
- on dahlia in Holland, 74.
- on flax in Canada, 440.
- on hollyhock in U.S.A., 484.
- on swedes in Northern Ireland, 769.

- [*Pythium de Baryanum*] on tobacco in Germany, 61; in Rumania, 323.
 — on tomato in U.S.A., 282.
 —, physiologic studies on, 244.
 — *deliensae* on tobacco in Sumatra, 244.
 — *diclinum* on rice in Japan, 57; synonym of *P. gracile* var. *b.*, 57.
 — *gracile* on ginger in Fiji, 138.
 — var. *b.* synonym of *P. diclinum*, 57.
 — *graminicolum* can infect barley, maize, oats, and sorghum, 465.
 — on ginger in Ceylon, 137.
 — on *Sorghum sudanense* in Hawaii, 560.
 — on sugar-cane, comparison of, with *P. arrhenomanes*, 825; control, 465; factors affecting, 560; note on, 825; occurrence in Hawaii, 560; in India, 465; in U.S.A., 825; varietal reaction to, 465.
 — on wheat in India, 465.
 — *indigoferae*, physiologic studies on, 244.
 — *intermedium*, effect of bios on, and production of auxins by, 109.
 — *iwayamai* on barley in Japan, 57.
 — *mamillatum*, effect of bios on, 109; physiologic studies on, 244; production of auxins by, 109.
 — *splendens*, effect of bios on, 109.
 — *ultimum* in soil, control, 824.
 — on cotton in U.S.A., 149.
 — on tomato in New Zealand, 690.
- Quercus*, see Oak.
- Quince (*Cydonia vulgaris*), *Bacillus amylovorus* on, in U.S.A., 443.
 —, *Botrytis cinerea* on, in S. Africa, 701.
 —, *Fabraea maculata* on, in Rumania, 260; in Spain, 176; synonym of *Diplocarpon soraueri*, 260.
 —, *Hendersonia foliorum* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
 —, *Sclerotinia fructigena* on, in Italy, 233.
 —, *Stigmatea mespili* on, in Uruguay, 427.
- Quinolin, use of, against *Cercospora herpotrichoides* on wheat, 145.
- Quinosol, use of, against *Bacterium tabacum*, *Moniliopsis aderholdi*, and *Pythium de Baryanum* on tobacco, 61; against *Sclerotinia* (?) *minor* on lettuce, 420; against *Thielaviopsis basicola* on tobacco, 61.
- 'Raas' of swedes, see Brown heart of.
- Rabbit, *Aspergillus niger* can infect the, 154.
 —, *Elsinoe ampelina* cannot infect the, 362, 477.
- Radiation, see Solar, Ultra-violet, and X-rays.
- Radish (*Raphanus sativus*), *Aphanomyces raphani* on, in Germany, 420.
 —, *Diosporangium jonesianum* can infect, 746.
 — diseases, control, 484.
 —, *Fusarium* on, in U.S.A., 548.
 —, *Peronospora parasitica* on, in Japan, 334.
- Radium emanations causing variation in living organisms, 38.
- Ragnhildiana manihotis* on cassava, see *Cercospora caribaea* on.
- Ramularia* on strawberry and tobacco in Canada, 449.
 — *destructans* on ginseng in U.S.A., 117.
 — *rapae* synonym of *Cercospora brassicae*, 467.
 — *scabiosa* renamed *Sphaceloma fawcettii scabiosa*, 435.
- Rape (*Brassica napus*), sulphur deficiency in, 111.
- Raphanus sativus*, see Radish.
- Raspberry (*Rubus*), bacteria on, in U.S.A., 304.
 —, (?) *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, in U.S.A., 304.
 — chlorosis in U.S.A., 376.
 —, *Didymella applanata* on, in England, 817; in U.S.A., 3.
 —, *Elsinoe veneta* on, in England, 817; in Tasmania, 517.
 —, *Gymnoconia interstitialis* on, in Tasmania, 517; in U.S.A., 237.
 — leaf curl in U.S.A., 376.
 — scorch in England, 817.
 — mosaic, control, 376; nomenclature of, 377; note on, 376; occurrence in England, 817; in Tasmania, 517; in U.S.A., 282, 376, 377; transmission of, by *Amphorophora rubi*, *A. rubicola*, *A. rubiphila*, and *A. sensoriata*, 376; types of, 282, 376, 377; varietal reaction to, 282, 376.
 — mottling (physiological) in U.S.A., 376.
 —, *Mycosphaerella rubi* on, in U.S.A., 163.
 —, *Phyllosticta* on, in Tasmania, 517.
 — streak in U.S.A., 163, 376.
 —, *Verticillium dahliae* on, in England, 817.
- Ravenelia mitteri* on *Indigofera leptostachya* in India, 703.
- Reclamation disease of barley, 793; in Austria, 415.
 — of broad bean, buckwheat, and carrot, 793.
 — of clover, 793; in Austria, 415.
 — of crucifers, *Lotus uliginosus*, and lupin, 793.
 — of oats, 793; breeding against, 356; control, 73, 87, 145, 793; copper deficiency in relation to, 145; factors affecting, 355, 793; occurrence in Denmark, 72; in France, 461; in Germany, 87, 355; in Holland, 145, 461; varietal reaction to, 355.
 — of *Ornithopus sativus* and peas, 793.
 — of plants, copper deficiency in relation to, 681, 792; occurrence in Europe, 792; soil structure in relation to, 493.
 — of potato, 793; in Austria, 415.
 — of rye and *Spergula arvensis*, 793.
 — of turnip in Austria, 415.
 — of *Vicia villosa* and wheat, 793.
- Red boll rot of cotton in the Belgian Congo, 719.
 — currant, see Currant.
 — leaf disease of cotton in India, 717.
 — 'root' of tea in Malaya, 78.

- ['Red] rust' of tobacco, etiology of, 263.
 'Reisig' disease of vine, a form of court-noué, 630; occurrence in Germany, 479, 629.
- Reports (Annual, &c.) from Amani, 203; Australia, 481; Belgium, 775; Bermuda, 559; Bombay, 482; Brazil, 487; British Columbia, 480; British Guiana, 202; Burma, 280; Canada, 631, 776; Ceylon, 136, 747; Colorado, 559; Corunna, 75; Deli, 402; Denmark, 72; Dutch E. Indies, 345; Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Stations, 437; England and Wales, 342, 478; Fiji, 137, 164; Florida, 780; Geisenheim, 479; the Gold Coast, 76; Greece, 556; Hawaii, 559; Holland, 73; India, 135, 748, 777, 798; Indiana, 633; Iowa, 486; Italy, 774; Jamaica, 342; Jersey, 555; Kenya, 482, 558; Landsberg, 479; Lausanne, 135; Maine, 483; Malaya, 78, 632; Malta, 730; Massachusetts, 484; Mauritius, 203; Missouri, 281; Mysore, 77; New Hampshire, 485; New S. Wales, 280; Newton Abbot, 555; New York, 282; Nyasaland, 779; Ohio, 79; Pennsylvania, 138; the Philippines, 79; Poland, 279; Pusa, 557; Queensland, 281, 319; Rhode Island, 705; Rhodesia, 499, 704; Rumania, 201; St. Lucia, 2; Sierra Leone, 343, 778; Spain, 479; Switzerland, 1; Trinidad, 75, 705; Uganda, 426; United Kingdom, 342; U.S.A., 335, 427, 642; Washington, 344; Wisconsin, 2; Zanzibar, 204.
- Resin, use of, as an adhesive, 497, 778, 798.
 — varnishes (synthetic), use of, as timber preservatives, 413.
- Resinate as a fishing-net preservative, 504.
- Resorcinol derivatives, toxicity of, to fungi, 166.
- 'Reversion' of black currants in England, 731.
- Rhabditis*, see *Nematodes*.
- Rhabdocline pseudotsugae* on *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, legislation against, in Germany, 608, 832; occurrence in Germany, 608.
- Rhacodiella*, relation of, to *Endoconidium*, 616.
 — *castaneae*, microconidial stage of, 616.
- Rhacodium cellare* renamed *Cladosporium cellare*, 479, 631.
- Rhamnus cathartica*, *Puccinia lolii* on, eradication against, 570; factors affecting, 358; forecasting outbreaks of, in U.S.S.R., 784; occurrence in Germany, 211; in Latvia, 609; in U.S.S.R., 358, 570.
- *frangula*, *Nectria punicea* on, in Esthonia, 303.
- Rheum*, see *Rhubarb*.
- Rhinosporidium seeberi* on cattle and horses in India, 803.
 — — on man, 139; in Ceylon, 803; in India, 803.
- Rhizina undulata* on conifers in Belgium, 473.
 — — on pine in U.S.A., 117.
- Rhizoctonia* can infect *Agrostis* and *Cynodon dactylum*, 445; *Festuca rubra* var. *fallax*, 811; *Panicum didactylum*, 445.
 — control, 735, 824.
 — on *Araucaria cunninghamii* in Queensland, 281.
 — on bean in U.S.A., 547.
 — on beet in U.S.A., 486, 547, 764, 765.
 — on cabbage in U.S.A., 547.
 — on carnation in England, 654.
 — on carrot, celery, and chilli in U.S.A., 547.
 — on citrus in Italy, 575.
 — on coffee in Java, 17, 345; in Sumatra, 17.
 — on conifers in U.S.A., 547.
 — on crucifers and cucurbits in U.S.A., 547.
 — on *Cuminum cyminum* in Bulgaria, 683.
 — on eggplant in U.S.A., 547.
 — on flax in U.S.A., 652.
 — on lettuce in U.S.A., 547.
 — on *Ornithopus sativus* in Germany, 372.
 — on parsley, peas, and spinach in U.S.A., 547.
 — on tobacco, control, 323, 547; factors affecting, 751; occurrence in Canada, 178; in Rumania, 323; S. Africa, 613; in U.S.A., 547; in U.S.S.R., 751.
 — on tomato in U.S.A., 547.
 — on turf in Canada, 811; in Queensland, 445.
 — *alpina*, original description of, 831.
 — *callae* on *Zantedeschia aethiopica* in Italy, 830.
 — —, *R. frazzini*, and *R. lupini*, original descriptions of, 831.
 — *microsclerotia* on rice in Burma, 313; in Ceylon, 115, 313; in India, Japan, and the Philippines, 313; study on, 115; synonymy of, 313.
 — *pini-insignis* and *R. quercus*, original descriptions of, 831.
 — (?) *repens*, effect of extracts of, on germination of orchids, 108.
 — — on orchids, forming mycorrhiza, 170.
 — — on strawberry and tobacco, forming mycorrhiza in Canada, 449.
 — *solani*, see *Corticium solani*.
 — — var. *cedri deodarae* on deodar in Italy, 830.
- Rhizophidium graminis* on *Panicum* and wheat in Canada, 491.
- Rhizopogon luteolus* on pine in Palestine, 683.
- Rhizopus* in soil in Germany, 461.
 — in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
 — on bread in England, 574.
 — on cabbage in U.S.A., 188.
 — on cherry in Canada, 480.
 — on maize in U.S.A., 793.
 — on man, 368.
 — on peach in India, 587.
 —, subdivision of the genus, 56.
 — *arrhizus* in soil in Egypt, 314.
 — *microsporus* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
 — — on the fowl in the Argentine, 19.
 — *necans* on lily in U.S.A., 486.

- [*Rhizopus*] *niger* in soil in Algeria, 823.
 — *nigricans* in soil in Egypt, 314; in the Sahara, 257.
 — on beet in U.S.A., 765.
 — on *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
 — on pear in England, 555.
 —, toxicity of aniline dyes to, 521.
 — *parasiticus* on man in France, 297.
 — *suinus*, effect of vitamins on, 170; production of auxins by, 110.
Rhizosphaera pini on spruce in Norway, 618.
 Rhizosphere of maize, soybean, sunflower, and wheat, 520.
Rhododendron chlorosis in U.S.A., 229.
 —, *Exobasidium burtii* and *E. vaccinii-uliginos* on, in U.S.A., 229.
 —, *Mycelium radicles myrtilli* a on, forming mycorrhiza, 308.
 —, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* on, in U.S.A., 378.
 —, *Pucciniastrum myrtilli* on, in U.S.A., 510.
 —, *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in Germany, 99.
 —, smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
 — *californicum*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 808.
 — *carolineanum*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 808.
 — —, — *cryptogea* on, in U.S.A., 229.
 — *calawbiense*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 808.
 — —, — *cryptogea* on, in U.S.A., 229.
 — *caucasicum*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 808.
 — *ferrugineum*, *Gloeosporium rhododendri* on, in Italy, 775.
 — *macrophyllum*, *Chrysomya piperiana* on, in U.S.A., 760.
 — *maximum*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 808.
 — —, — *cryptogea* on, in U.S.A., 229.
 — *poncticum*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* on, in U.S.A., 808.
 Rhubarb (*Rheum*), (?) *Bacillus rhaponticum* on, in England, 698.
 —, *Peronospora jaapiana* on, in Poland, 422.
 —, *Phytophthora parasitica* on, in S. Africa, 265; in U.S.A., 281.
Rhynchospora acerinum, comparison of, with *Euryachora rhynchosoides*, 184.
 — *salicinum* on *Salix candida* in Canada, 259.
Ribes, *Cronartium ribicola* on, control by rodents, 412; eradication against, 330, 336; occurrence in Canada, 259, 330; in N. America, 412; in Norway, 618; in U.S.A., 330, 336; periodicity of, 330; varietal reaction to, 618.
 —, *Nectria cinnabarina* on, in Esthonia, 303.
 — *grossularia*, see Gooseberry.
 —, see also Currants.
 Rice (*Oryza sativa*), *Brachysporium senegalense* on, in Japan, 511.
 —, — *tomato* on, in Japan, 266.
 —, *Cercospora oryzae* on, in Brazil, 60.
 [Rice], *Cladosporium* (?) *miyakei* on, in Ceylon, 137.
 —, *Clasterosporium punctiforme* on, in British Guiana, 740.
 —, *Corticium centrifugum* on, in Japan, 48; immunization against, 389.
 —, — *sasakii* on, factors affecting, 49; occurrence in Japan, 48.
 —, — *solani* on, in Ceylon, 113, 114, 314.
 —, *Curvularia lunata* on, in British Guiana, 740.
 — diseases, proposed Pacific survey of, 681.
 — dwarf in Japan, 48; transmission of, by *Nephotettix apicalis* var. *cincticeps*, 48.
 —, *Entyloma oryzae* on, in the Argentine, 255.
 —, *Fusarium* on, in the Philippines, 80.
 —, *Gibberella fujikuroi* on, in India, 2; in Japan, 173.
 —, — *moniliformis* on, in British Guiana, 740; in India, 777.
 —, *Helminthosporium sigmoideum* var. *irregulare* on, in Ceylon, 114; in Japan, the Philippines, and U.S.A., 47; synonymy of, 47.
 —, *Leptosphaeria salvinii* on, *Helminthosporium sigmoideum* conidial stage of, 313; immunization against, 389; note on, 313; occurrence in British Guiana, 740; in Burma, Ceylon, India, and U.S.A., 313; varietal reaction to, 740.
 —, *Nigrospora oryzae* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
 —, — *sphaerica* on, in Malaya, 632.
 —, *Ophiobolus miyabeanus* on, in Malaya, 632.
 —, *Piricularia oryzae* on, factors affecting, 312; occurrence in British Guiana, 740; in Japan, 255; in Sierra Leone, 779; physiologic forms of, 255, 740; varietal reaction to, 740, 779.
 —, *Pseudomonas itoana* on, in Japan, 823.
 —, *Pythium diclinum* on, in Japan, 57; synonym of *P. gracile* var. *b*, 57.
 —, *Rhizoctonia microsclerotia* on, in Burma, 313; in Ceylon, 115, 313; in India, Japan, and the Philippines, 313; referred to *Corticium solani* B, 115, 314; synonymy of, 313.
 —, root rot of, nitrogen deficiency in relation to, in Java, 312.
 —, *Sclerotium* and *S. Sakuraii* 2 and 3 on, 49.
 —, — *japonicum* on, in Japan, 49.
 —, — *oryzae* on, see *Leptosphaeria salvinii*.
 —, — A strain on, see *Helminthosporium sigmoideum irregulare* on.
 —, — *oryzae-sativae* on, antagonism of *Aspergillus niger*, *A. parasiticus*, and *A. tamarii* to, 48; factors affecting, 49; occurrence in Japan, 313.
 —, — *rolfsii* on, immunization against, not established, 389.
 —, *Tilletia horrida* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; notes on, 80, 740; occurrence in the Philippines, 80.
Richardsonia scabra, *Phytophthora parasitica* can infect, 378.

- Ricinus communis*, *Bacterium solanacearum* on, host reaction to, 539.
- , — *tumefaciens* on, growth-stimulating extract of, 706; immunization against, 5.
- , — *Cercosporina ricinella* on, in Palestine, 683; in Sierra Leone, 779.
- , — *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
- , — *Melampsorella ricini* on, in Palestine, 683.
- , — *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 378.
- , — *palmivora* can infect, 410.
- , — *parasitica* can infect, 378.
- Ring blotch of citrus in Brazil, 13.
- mosaic of potato in Germany, 44, 247, 390; particle size of, 168. (See also Potato virus X.)
- of tobacco in Java, immunization against, 533.
- spot of peony (?) in England, 99.
- of potato, a type of ring mosaic (q.v.), 390.
- of tobacco, immunization against, 533, 751, 831; occurrence in Java, 533; in Rumania, 531; in Sumatra, 403; in U.S.A., 831; in U.S.S.R., 754; particle size of virus of, 168; serological study on, 242; synonymy of, 459; transmission of, by leaf rubbing, 831; to bean, 831; to cowpea, 752, 831; to *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. langsdorffii*, *N. sylvestris*, and tomato, 831; types of, 831; virus of, affecting cowpea, 752.
- streak of tomato, see under Streak.
- Robinia pseud-acacia*, *Fusicoccum cedrelae* can infect, 182.
- , *Phyllosticta advena* on, in Spain, 175.
- , — *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Italy, 474.
- Rodents controlling *Cronartium ribicola* on pine, 412.
- Root rot of cotton in India, 148.
- of rice, nitrogen deficiency in relation to, in Java, 312.
- of strawberry in Canada, 449; in France, 817.
- of tobacco in Canada, 178, 449.
- Rope, preservation of, 505.
- Rosaceae, *Bacillus amylovorus* on, legislation against, in Australia, 832.
- , *Gymnosporangium clavipes* on, in N. America, 159.
- Rose (*Rosa*), apple woolly knot can infect, 561.
- , *Cercospora hyalina* on, in Brazil, 59.
- , — *rosaecola* on, in Brazil, 60.
- , *Coniothyrium rosarum* on, see *Leptosphaeria coniothyrium* on.
- , — *vernsdorffiae* on, in Italy, 22.
- , *Cryptosporella umbrina* on, in U.S.A., 155; *Diaporthe umbrina* renamed, 155.
- , *Diaporthe eres* on, in U.S.A., 155.
- , — *umbrina* on, see *Cryptosporella umbrina* on.
- , *Diplocarpon rosae* on, control, 583, 653, 722, 723, 781; occurrence in Bermuda, 559; in the Dominican Republic, 582; in England, 653; in Malta, 780; in Rumania, 202; in U.S.A., 722, 723, 781.
- [Rose], *Leptosphaeria coniothyrium* on, *Coniothyrium fuckelii* (= *C. rosarum*) the imperfect stage of, 468; control, 22, 654; note on, 653; occurrence in Great Britain, 468, 653; in Italy, 22; in U.S.A., 722.
- , *Pestalotzia discosioides* on, in the Dominican Republic, 583.
- , *Phragmidium* on, in England, 653, 667.
- , — *disciflorum* on, in Palestine, 683.
- , — *mucronatum* on, control, 22; *Mycondiplosis coniothra* and *M. rearmuri* feeding on, 801; occurrence in Austria, 506; in Germany, 22; study on, 507; varietal reaction to, 22.
- , *Pseudomonas syringae* on, in U.S.A., 23.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in Rumania, 202.
- , *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on, control, 298, 667, 723; occurrence in England, 667; in Germany, 298; in Palestine, 683; in Rumania, 202; in U.S.A., 722, 723; varietal reaction to, 202.
- , *Verticillium dahliae* on, in Belgium, 387.
- (?) *Rosellinia* on cassava in Brazil, 278.
- (?) — on sugar-cane in Madagascar, 607.
- (?) — on *Tsuga canadensis* and *T. caroliniana* in U.S.A., 331.
- *arcuata* on tea, 610; in Java, 686.
- on *Tephrosia vogelii* in Ceylon, 747.
- (?) *bunodes* on arrowroot, legislation against, and occurrence in St. Vincent, 128.
- on tea in Java, 686; (?) in Malaya, 632.
- *necatrix* on apple in U.S.A., 518.
- (?) — on coffee in French Equatorial Africa, 283.
- on *Cyclamen neapolitanum* in England and Wales, 478.
- on olive in Italy, 774.
- on vine in Italy, 774; in Rumania, 202.
- on *Viola odorata* in England and Wales, 478.
- *pepo* on citrus in Sicily, 213.
- Rosette of fruit trees, legislation against, in Australia, 832.
- of groundnut in Tanganyika, 277; in Uganda, 426; transmission of, by *Aphis laburni*, 277.
- of lily in England, 444.
- of peach, distinct from yellows and little peach, 516; legislation against, in Chile, 688; occurrence in U.S.A., 516.
- of pecan in U.S.A., 543; zinc deficiency in relation to, 543.
- Rotifers, *Zoopagus tentaculum* preying on, in U.S.A., 720.
- Rotterdam B disease of tobacco in relation to streak, 536; occurrence in Sumatra, 403, 686.
- Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), apple woolly knot can infect, 561.
- , brown bast of, in Java, 345.

- [Rubber], *Ceratostomella fimbriata* on, in Java, 345; in Malaya, 734.
- diseases in the Philippines, 560.
- , *Dothidella ulei* on, in Costa Rica, 314.
- , *Fomes lignosus* on, in Ceylon, 136; in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- , — *noxius* on, in Java, 345.
- , *Ganoderma pseudoferreum* on, in Sumatra, 345.
- , *Oidium heveae* on, control, 49, 50, 115, 345; factors affecting, 49, 115, 345; in relation to *Phytophthora palmivora*, 50; occurrence in Ceylon, 49, 50; in Java, 345; in Malaya, 115; in Sumatra, 345.
- , *Phytophthora palmivora* on, in Ceylon, 50; in Java, 345.
- , *Ustilina zonata* on, in Ceylon, 136.
- Rubromadurella langeroni* on man in Uruguay, 296.
- Rubus*, see Blackberry, Dewberry, Raspberry, Youngberry.
- *idaeus*, see Raspberry.
- *lambertianus* subsp. *xanthoneurus*, *Hamaspora hashiokai* on, in Japan, 57.
- *loganobaccus*, see Loganberry.
- *occidentalis*, see Raspberry.
- *pectinellus* var. *triloba*, *Hamaspora benquetensis* on, in Japan, 57.
- *strigosus*, *Pucciniastrum americanum* on, in Canada, 259.
- Rumex acetosella*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* on, in Sweden, 133.
- 'Russet' of plum in U.S.A., 375.
- Russetting of apple in Canada, 303.
- 'Rust' of cotton in U.S.A., 149.
- Rusts common to Japan and Switzerland, 827.
- , heterothallism in, 399.
- , host-parasite relations in the, 109.
- , losses caused by, in Germany, 207.
- , method of determining physiologic forms in the, 242.
- of Japan, 609, 827, 828; of the Philippines, 827; of Switzerland, 530.
- Rusty spot of potato in Dutch E. Indies, 253; renamed 'medullary necrosis', 253.
- 'Ryaboukha' of tobacco in U.S.S.R., 749.
- Rye (*Secale cereale*), *Bacterium translucens secalis* on, in New S. Wales, 280.
- , *Calonectria graminicola* on, control, 6, 434; effect of, on yield, 643; factors affecting, 643; occurrence in Germany, 6; in Jugo-Slavia, 434; in Switzerland, 643; varietal reaction to, 643.
- , *Cercosporella herpotrichoides* on, in Germany, 783.
- , *Cylindrocarpon olidum* on, in Switzerland, 643.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Jugo-Slavia, 434.
- , — *avenaceum* on, in Canada, 428; in Switzerland, 643.
- , — *equiseti* on, in Switzerland, 643.
- , — *merismoides*, *F. orthoceras* var. *longius*, *F. solani*, and *F. solani* var. *martii* on, in Switzerland, 643.
- , grey speck of, in Denmark, 73, 87.
- , *Puccinia glumarum* on, in Germany, 207.
- , — *graminis* on, in Germany, 207.
- [Rye, *Puccinia*] *secalina* on, control, 635; factors affecting, 644; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Germany, 207; in Japan, 635; in Lithuania, 644; in U.S.A., 633; physiologic specialization in, 635; varietal reaction to, 633.
- , reclamation disease of, 793.
- , *Sclerotinia graminearum* on, in U.S.S.R., 566.
- , *Septoria secalis* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
- , *Urocystis occulta* on, in Lithuania, 644; in Poland, 285.
- Saatbeize P. 237; composition of, and use of, against wheat bunt, 286.
- Saccharomyces*, on man in Hungary, 651.
- *cerevisiae*, effect of vitamins on, 170.
- *tumefaciens*, referred to *Cryptococcus hominis*, 153.
- Saccharomycetes, genera included in and excluded from, 367.
- Saccharum officinarum*, see Sugar-cane.
- *spontaneum* var. *aegypticum*, *Septoriella philippinensis* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Saintpaulia ionantha*, *Phytophthora* (?) *cactorum* on, in Greece, 557.
- Salix*, apple woolly knot can infect, 561.
- , *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 138.
- , *Colletotrichum socium* parasitizing *Melampsora* on, in Latvia, 399.
- , *Darluka filum* parasitizing *Melampsora* on, in Holland, 74.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Holland, 74.
- , *Melampsora* on, *Colletotrichum socium* parasitizing, 399; *Darluka filum* parasitizing, 74; occurrence in Holland, 74; in Latvia, 399.
- , *Septoria* and *S. mexicana* on, in Mexico, 53.
- *candida*, *Rhytisma salicinum* on, in Canada, 259.
- (?) *caprea* and *S. cinerea*, *Physalospora miyabeana* on, in Holland, 74.
- *nigricans*, *Melampsora larici-epitea* on, in Spain, 175.
- *repens*, *Mycelium radialis salicis* on, in Switzerland, 169.
- Salpichroa rhomboidea*, *Phytophthora infestans* on, reaction to, 312.
- Salpiglossis*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), (?) yellows of, in Canada, 776.
- Salt, see Sodium chloride.
- Saltation in *Macrophomina phaseoli*, 148; in *Ophiobolus graminis*, 491; in *Sclerotinia minor*, 24; in tobacco virus 1, 321, 533; in *Ustilago kollerii*, 493; in *Venturia inaequalis*, 30; in viruses, 671.
- , see also Variation.
- Salvarsan, action of, on wheat bunt, 144.
- Salvicer, use of, against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 569.
- Sanagran, use of, against *Alternaria radicina* on carrot, 769; against bacterial disease of cineraria, 73.
- Sanoseed, composition of, 286.

- [Sanoseed], use of, against *Corticium solani* on potato, 602; against *Tilletia foetens* on wheat, 286.
- Saperda tridentata* in relation to *Ceratomyxa ulmi* on elm, 327.
- Saponin, use of, as a spreader, 442.
- Saprolegnia* in eggs of *Hypomesus olidus* in Japan, 801.
- , use of ultra-violet rays for obtaining bacteria-free cultures of, 737.
- Sarcina lutea*, action of X-rays on, 4.
- Sarcozylon aurantiacum* on timber in Kenya, 558.
- Scab of mango, *Helopeltis bergrothi* causing, in Nyasaland, 36.
- Scald of apple, control, 485, 812; occurrence in Australia, 482; in New S. Wales, 812; in Tasmania, 300; in U.S.A., 485.
- of grapefruit in U.S.A., 498.
- Scale insects, *Aschersonia turbinata* on, in Brazil, 216.
- Scedosporium apiospermum* on man, literature on, 20.
- Schizanthus*, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* can infect, 655.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in New S. Wales, 280.
- *pinnatus*, *Synchytrium endobioticum* can infect, 524.
- *retusus*, bacterium on, inducing leafy galls, 724.
- Schizonella colemani* synonym of *Mycosyrinx arabica*, 830.
- Schizophyllum commune* on *Pterocarpus indicus* in Malaya, 411.
- Schizosphaeromyces coprocola*, *S. glutinosus*, and *S. metachromaticus*, morphology of, 94.
- Schoenus ferrugineus*, *Mycelium radialis* *schoeni* on, in Switzerland, 169.
- Scilla*, *Sclerotium rolfsii* can infect, 807.
- Scirpophaga* transmitting *Bacillus pyocyaneus saccharum* on sugar-cane, 463.
- Sclerophoma eustomonis* on *Eustoma russellianum* in U.S.A., 658.
- Sclerospora graminicola* on *Setaria italica* and *S. viridis* in U.S.A., 646.
- *indica*, identical with *S. philippinensis*, 794.
- *philippinensis* on maize in India, 794.
- *sacchari* on sugar-cane in Queensland, 320.
- Sclerotinia*, lytic action of *Achromobacter* and *Pseudomonas* on, 81.
- on carnation in England, 654.
- on fruit trees, legislation against, in England, 335.
- on lucerne, *Melilotus alba*, and *M. officinalis* in Canada, 445.
- on tobacco, control, 751.
- *cinerea*, see *S. laxa*.
- *fructicola*, absorption of copper from Bordeaux mixture by, 595.
- , action of spores of, on Bordeaux mixture, 733.
- , cultural study on, 677.
- , cytological study of, 161.
- , effect of phosphorescent light on, 310.
- on apricot and cherry in U.S.A., 592.
- [*Sclerotinia fructicola*] on fruit trees in Queensland, 103; in U.S.A., 3.
- on peach in Canada, 162; in U.S.A., 235, 304, 592.
- on plum in U.S.A., 592.
- on stone fruits in Canada, 661; in U.S.A., 592.
- , systematic position of, 531.
- , toxicity of organic compounds to, 166.
- *fructigena* on apple, legislation against, in England, 272; occurrence in Italy, 233; in U.S.S.R., 334; study on, 233.
- on peach in Italy, 233.
- on pear, legislation against, in England, 272; occurrence in Italy, 233; in U.S.S.R., 334.
- on *Pyrus purpureum* in England, 703.
- on quince in Italy, 233.
- , systematic position of, 531.
- *gladioli*, nomenclature of, 467.
- *graminearum* on rye and wheat in U.S.S.R., 566.
- *laxa* on almond in Greece, 591.
- on apple, legislation against, in England, 272; occurrence in Italy, 233.
- on apricot in Italy, 233.
- on cherry in Canada, 480.
- on pear, legislation against, in England, 272.
- on *Pyrus purpureum* in England, 703.
- , systematic position of, 531.
- *f. mali* on apple in Denmark, 159.
- *mespili* on medlar in England, 703.
- (?) *minor* on lettuce in Germany, 420.
- on *Primula malacoides* in Victoria, 24; saltation in, 24.
- *padi*, conidial stage of, renamed *Monilinia padi*, 531.
- *pseudotuberosa* on chestnut in France and Italy, 616; *Rhacodiella castaneae* microconidial stage of, 616.
- *sclerotiorum*, antagonism of *Trichoderma lignorum* to, 395.
- can infect bean, celery, lettuce, potato, sunflower, and tomato, 167.
- in soil, control, 824.
- on apricot in S. Africa, 235.
- on beans in U.S.A., 477.
- on beet in Holland, 191.
- on carrot in Bermuda, 559; in U.S.A., 477.
- on celery, control, 768; factors affecting, 559, 768; occurrence in Bermuda, 559; in U.S.A., 477, 768.
- on *Chrysanthemum maximum* in U.S.A., 477.
- on citrus in Italy, 213.
- on *Cnicus arvensis* in U.S.A., 167.
- on *Conium maculatum* in England, 742.
- on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
- on *Gerbera* in Bermuda, 559.
- on *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
- on hemp in Italy, 97.
- on *Heracleum sphondylium* in England, 742.
- on hops in England, 425, 605, 742.

- [*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*] on lettuce in U.S.A., 477.
 — on maize in India, 1.
 — on *Melilotus alba* and *M. officinalis* in U.S.A., 477.
 — on nettles in England, 742.
 — on peas in U.S.A., 477.
 — on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 — on pelargonium in Italy, 98.
 — on potato, factors affecting, 556, 781; occurrence in Holland, 246; in Jersey, 556; in U.S.A., 477, 781.
 — on rose in Rumania, 202.
 — on squash in U.S.A., 477.
 — on tomato in Bermuda, 537; in Jersey, 556, 690.
 — on vegetable marrow and *Zinnia elegans* in U.S.A., 477.
 — *trifoliorum* can infect *Stellaria media*, 299.
 — —, host range of, in Sweden, 299.
 — on *Capsella bursa-pastoris* and carrot in Sweden, 299.
 — on clover in Hungary, 725; in Sweden, 299.
 — on *Plantago lanceolata*, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Sonchus asper*, *S. oleraceus*, swede, and *Taraxacum* in Sweden, 299.
 — on turf in New Zealand, 102.
 — on vetch in England and Wales, 478.
Sclerotium and *S. Sakurai's* No. 2 on rice, H-ion concentration in relation to, 49.
 —, Sakurai's No. 3, factors affecting, 49; identical with *Helminthosporium sigmoideum* var. *irregulare*, 47.
 — *cacticola* on *Opuntia* in Holland, 371.
 — *centrifugum*, see *Corticium centrifugum*.
 — *delphinii* on iris in U.S.A., 99.
 — *japonicum*, H-ion concentration in relation to, 49.
 — *microsphaeroides* Nakata, synonym of *Helminthosporium sigmoideum* var. *irregulare*, 314.
 — *omnivorum* on groundnut in Bulgaria, 746.
 — *oryzae*, non-chromogenic strain of, mistaken for *Corticium solani* strain B, 314; referred to *Rhizoctonia microsclerotia*, 313.
 — strain A, referred to *Helminthosporium sigmoideum* var. *irregulare* (q.v.), 314.
 — —, see also *Leptosphaeria salvinii*.
 — *sativae*, cellulose decomposition by, 521.
 — — on rice, antagonism of *Aspergillus niger*, *A. parasiticus*, and *A. tamarii* to, 48; factors affecting, 49; occurrence in Japan, 313.
 — *rolfsii* can infect crocus, hyacinth, and *Scilla*, 807.
 — —, *Corticium* stage of, 401.
 — —, heterothallism in, 402.
 — —, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; (proposed), 422.
 — — on bean in the Philippines, 325.
 — — on beet, control, 71, 193, 194, 518; occurrence in U.S.A., 70, 193, 194, 518; varietal reaction to, 71.
 — [*Sclerotium rolfsii*] on begonia and cineraria in Germany, 99.
 — on *Ficus* in Germany, 99.
 — on groundnut in the Philippines, 325; in U.S.A., 278.
 — on hydrangea in Germany, 99.
 — on orchid in Germany, 99.
 — on pineapple in the Philippines, 325.
 — on *Polypodium*, *Platyseria*, and *Rhododendron* in Germany, 99.
 — on rice, immunization against, not established, 389.
 — on strawberry in U.S.A., 164.
 — on sugar-cane, in India, 558; in W. Indies, 465.
 — on tomato in the Philippines, 325.
 — on tulip in Japan, 806; *S. tuliparum* (?) identical with, 807.
 — on *Victoria regia* in Germany, 99.
 — —, variation in, 402.
 — *sphaeroides* Nakata (non Massa), referred to *Rhizoctonia microsclerotia*, 313.
 — *tuliparum* (?) identical with *S. rolfsii*, 806.
 — on hyacinth and narcissus in Switzerland, 135.
 — on tulip in Canada, 632; in Switzerland, 135.
Scoleconectria scolecospora on pine in U.S.A., 408.
Scolecotrichum musae on banana in Fiji, 165; in Queensland, 281; in Trinidad, 705.
Scopendrium officinarum, *Gloeosporium nicolai* on, in France, 809.
Scolytus transmitting *Ceratostomella ulmi* on elm, 130.
 — *multistriatus* transmitting *Ceratostomella ulmi* on elm, 126, 129, 326, 327, 328, 407, 691.
 — *scolytus*, transmitting *Ceratostomella ulmi* on elm, 126, 328, 407.
Scopularia conidial stage of *Grosmannia*, 827.
 —, *Leptographium* synonym of, 827.
 — *lundbergii*, *Leptographium lundbergii* synonym of, 827.
 — *microspora*, *Leptographium microsporum* synonym of, 827.
 — *penicillata* imperfect stage of *Grosmannia penicillata*, 827.
 — *phycomyces*, *Leptographium phycomyces* synonym of, 827.
 — *pini* imperfect stage of *Grosmannia pini*, 827.
 — *rumboldii* imperfect stage of *Grosmannia ips*, 827.
 — *serpens* conidial stage of *Grosmannia serpens*, 827.
Scopulariopsis on man, literature on, 20.
 — *brevicaulis* on man, literature on, 20; occurrence in Italy, 297; in U.S.A., 581.
 — *minimus* on man, literature on, 20.
 Scorch of tea in Nyasaland, 779.
Scorias philippinensis in New S. Wales and the Philippines, 530.
 Sea spray injury to potatoes in Malta, 780.

- Sorbus tormalis*, see Rye.
- Seed disinfectant dusts. Substrates for, 581.
- disinfectants, composition of, 667.
 - —, official list of German, 6, 83.
 - disinfection, apparatus for, 428, 456.
 - — in Canada, 430; in Russia, 428; in Switzerland, 1; in U.S.A., 346, 428.
 - technique, general account of, 381.
 - examination in U.S.S.R., 671.
- Semenan, use of, against beet, maize, onion, and pea diseases, 484; against *Uromyces* on date palm in U.S.A., 15; as a seed disinfectant, 484.
- bel, new improved, use of, against *Actinomyces solani* on potato, 486; against *Uromyces solani* on potato, 486, 492.
- Sesuvium portuacastrum*, *Enicophyllum sempervirens* on, in U.S.A., 510.
- Seneio cruentus*, see Cineraria.
- *culgaris*, *Sclerotinia trifoliarum* on, in Sweden, 299.
- Sesuvium*, see Eriogonaceae.
- Septobasidium* on trees in U.S.A., 59.
- (?) *obitum* on insects attacking citrus in Brazil, 216.
 - *castaneum* on trees in U.S.A., 59.
 - *cutis* on ash and *Nyssa sylvatica* in U.S.A., 59.
 - *pseudopedicellatum* on ash, *Carpinus caroliniana*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, and other trees in U.S.A., 59.
 - *sinuatum* on trees in U.S.A., 59.
- Septobasidium parviticum* on elm in U.S.A., 59.
- Septoria* on *Salix* in Mexico, 53.
- *antirrhini* on *Antirrhinum majus* in Palestine, 683.
 - *sp.* on celery, control, 175, 352; occurrence in Germany, 275; in Palestine, 683; in U.S.A., 352; varietal reaction to, 275.
 - *sp. pathologica* on celery in Canada, 553; in U.S.A., 352.
 - *apocyni* on *Apocynum venetum* in U.S.S.R., 806; renamed *S. littorea* f. *apocyni*, 806.
 - *aurantiorum*, *Mycosphaerella aurantiorum* perithecial stage of, 88.
 - *bloami* synonym of *Alternaria brassicae*, 467.
 - *camphila* on *Cereus*, 372.
 - *camphila* on hemp in Italy, 67; in Japan, 805.
 - *sp.* on lemon in Italy, 774.
 - *citricola* on orange in Italy, 88.
 - *graminum* on wheat in Italy, 774; in Palestine, 683.
 - *lamiulaceae* on lavender in France, 257.
 - *linicola* on flax in the Argentine, 441; *Phyllosticta linicola* renamed, 441.
 - *littorea* on *Apocynum venetum* in U.S.S.R., 806.
 - *lycottoni* var. *macrospora* on *Acnithum napellus* in France, 116.
 - *lyopersici* on tomato, control, 533, 706; morphological study on, 65; occurrence in Bermuda, 707; in Jersey, 697; in Lithuania, 62; in Queensland, 406; in Rhodesia, 704; in U.S.A., 65, 70, 706; in U.S.S.R., 538; varietal reaction to, 70.
- [*Septoria*] *mitis* on *Salix* in Mexico, 53.
- *mitis*, and *S. mitis*, synonym of *Cercospora mitis*, 67.
 - *oleandri* on oleander in Italy, 775.
 - *poae* on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 - *phlogis* on phlox in Germany, 25.
 - *pistaciae* (?) synonym of *S. pistaciae*, 556.
 - — on pistachio nut in Greece, 556.
 - *serotia* on rye in Bulgaria, 745.
 - *tomatis* on tomato in Brazil and Romania, 291.
 - *triticis* on wheat, factors affecting, 200; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in Kenya, 566; in Romania, 290; varietal reaction to, 200.
 - *triticis* var. *triticis* on wheat in U.S.A., 283.
 - *triticis* on *Andropogon tenuiflorus* in Poland, 55.
- Septoria galligena* on *Sorghum spontaneum* var. *galligenum* in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Septoria papillae* and *S. hungarica*, *Botrytis hungarica* can infect, 168.
- Seeds, disease of sugar-beet, degeneration theory of, 917.
- Seeds, classification of viruses, 471.
- studies on *Sorghum malvarum*, 577; on *Pyragia*, 153; on cucumber mosaic virus 1, 242; on *Fusarium baharicum*, 577; on plant viruses, 118, 387, 755; on tobacco mosaic-potato mosaic viruses on tobacco, 610; on tobacco ring spot, 242; on tobacco virus 1, 242; on tobacco virus 2, 242; on tomato tobacco mosaic virus, 242; on *Persea indica*, 577.
- Sesame, *Sesamum orientale*, *Cercospora* on, in India, 78.
- green flowering disease leaf curl or petiole curl in India, 366.
 - *Morphographus phaseoli* on, in Greece, 577; in India, 645.
 - necrosis of, in India, 645.
- Sesame plant, *Aphanizotia denarii* and *Bacterium vasculare* can infect, 301.
- *solana*, *Phyllosticta prunicola* can infect, 705.
 - *Sclerospora prunicola* on, in U.S.A., 646.
 - *Uromyces setariae-italicae* on, in Japan, 635.
 - var. *germanica*, *Ustilago tritici* on, in Japan, 805.
 - var. *sinensis*, *Aphanizotia denarii* and *Bacterium vasculare* can infect, 311.
 - *viridis*, *Sclerospora prunicola* on, in U.S.A., 646.
- Severe disease of *Pipilo peruvianus* in S. Africa, 314; reaction of, to tomato smoking top, 124.
- Shaddock, see Grapefruit.
- Shade, more page preservative, 505.
- Shed wood and sawdust preservative, 505.

- Shirian, use of, against *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on tobacco, 687.
- AB injury, 667.
- AG, use of, against *Cladosporium fulvum* on tomato, 74; against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple and *V. pirina* on pear, 73.
- HB, interaction of, with petroleum emulsion causing injury, 667.
- XP, use of, against *Peronospora tabacina* on tobacco, 756.
- Sida, leaf curl of, in Rhodesia, 704; transmission of, to cotton, 704.
- , (?) tobacco leaf curl of, in Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, 118.
- Sideroxylon australe*, *Chaetothyrium depressum* and *C. roseosporum* on, in New S. Wales, 530.
- 'Sigatoka' disease of banana in Fiji, identical with Panama disease, 165.
- Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*), infection of, by bacteria, 292.
- Silver fluoride, use of, against chestnut moulds, 408.
- nitrate, use of, against *Bacterium tabacum* on tobacco, 61; against *Phytophthora parasitica nicotianae* on tobacco, 777.
- Sisal fibre, preservation of, 504.
- Small hop disease of hops in England, 442.
- Smilax aspera*, *Cercospora smilacina* f. *asperae* on, in Palestine, 683.
- Smoke injury to trees in Germany, 267.
- Smuts, see Ustilaginates.
- Snowdrop (*Galenthus nivalis*), *Botrytis galanthina* on, in England, 442.
- Soap, soft, use of, against *Botrytis cinerea* on Cactaceae, 371; as a spreader, 136, 281.
- , see also Fish-oil soap.
- Sodium arsenate, a constituent of osmolt U Arsen, 544.
- , use of, as timber preservative, 414, 622; for eradication of *Rhamnus cathartica*, 570.
- arsenite, use of, against *Bacterium solanacearum* on banana, 76.
- bicarbonate, use of, against *Penicillium digitatum* on orange, 364.
- cuprifluoride, use of, against *Botrytis*, 735.
- borate, effect of, on resistance of wheat to *Puccinia glumarum* and *P. tritici*, 350.
- , use of, against dry and heart rot of beet, 273.
- carbonate, use of, against *Botrytis cinerea* on apple, 733; against *Colletotrichum mandaminis* on *Arum italicum*, 658; against *Penicillium diploidiella* on vine, 200; against *Penicillium digitatum* on orange, 364.
- chloride injury to potato, 254, 780.
- , use of, as a timber preservative, 186; for eradication of *Rhamnus cathartica*, 570.
- chlor-orthophenylphenate, toxicity of, to *Ceratostomella* and *Fomes annosa*, 69.
- , use of, against citrus decay, 781.
- [Sodium] dichromate, use of, as a timber preservative, 186, 414.
- dinitrophenate, use of, as a timber preservative, 182.
- fluoride, a constituent of osmolt U and osmolt U Arsen, 546.
- , use of, as a timber preservative, 132, 186, 413, 622.
- hydroxide, use of, against *Penicillium digitatum* on orange, 364.
- hypochlorite, use of, against moulds in food, 455; for maize seed disinfection, 794.
- oleyl sulphate, use of, with Bordeaux mixture, 781.
- silicate, use of, against *Botrytis cinerea* on apple, 733.
- sulphamate a constituent of Preparation 66, 664.
- tetrachlorophenate, use of, against citrus decay, 781.
- and trichlorophenol, toxicity of, to *Ceratostomella* and *Fomes annosa*, 69.
- Soft scald of apple in Tasmania, 940; in U.S.A., 811.
- Soggy breakdown of apple, see Low temperature breakdown of.
- Soil acidity disease of oats in Holland, 461.
- disinfection against *Bacterium tabacum* on tobacco, 61, 687; against *Coniothyrium diploidiella* on vine, 200; against *Fusarium* on *Onnia aster*, 166; against *Monilophaga perniciosa* on tobacco, 61; against *Fusarium* or *Botrytis* on dachia, 74; on tobacco, 61; against *Synchytrium endobioticum* on potato, 112; against *Fusarium* sp. *baccata* on tobacco, 61.
- fungi, antagonism of, to pathogenic bacteria and fungi, 365.
- , decomposition of organic matter by, 174; occurrence in Egypt, 314; Russian methods for the examination of, 115, 527.
- humus, treatise on, 526.
- microbiology, manual of, 51.
- sterilization by electricity in U.S.A., 265, 314, 874.
- by heat against *Tricholipus borealis* on tobacco, 764.
- by steam against *Bacterium tabacum* on tobacco, 61; against *Colletotrichum solani*, 69; against *Fusarium* on *Onnia aster*, 166; against *Fusarium ulmariae*, 69; against *Sclerotinia* on lettuce, 450; against steam rot of carnation, 224; against straggly 'tomato' in England, 780; against *Peronospora cineraria* on carnation, 226; effect of, on seedling growth, 490.
- Soya, see Soy-bean.
- Solanaceae, *Phytophthora infestans* on, reaction to, 811.
- , *Fusarium aphanidermatum* can infect, 539.
- Solanum*, *Cercospora nicotianae* can infect, 613.
- , *Synchytrium endobioticum* on, specific reaction to, 602.
- arbutum, tomato bushy top can infect, 124.

- [*Solanum*] *aethiopicum*, *Bacterium xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
- *capsicastrum*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
 - *demissum*, *Phytophthora infestans* on, reaction to, 600.
 - *diplosinuatatum*, tomato bunchy top can infect, 124.
 - *dulcamara*, mycorrhiza of, effect of organic composts on, 738.
 - —, *Synchytrium endobioticum* can infect, 524, 601.
 - *humboldtii*, *Phytophthora infestans* can infect, 406.
 - *humile*, *Bacterium xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
 - (?) *laeve*, little leaf of, in Ceylon, 136.
 - *melongena*, see Eggplant.
 - *miniatum* and its vars. *rubricaulis* and *viridicaule*, *Synchytrium endobioticum* can infect, 524.
 - *nigrum*, *Bacterium tabacum* can infect, 750.
 - —, little leaf of, in Ceylon, 136.
 - —, *Phytophthora infestans* on, host reaction to, 312.
 - —, *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Germany, 237.
 - — var. *chlorocarpum*, *Bacterium xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
 - — — and *S. n.* var. *macrocarpum*, *Synchytrium endobioticum* can infect, 524.
 - *racemiflorum* and *S. racemigerum*, *Phytophthora infestans* can infect, 406.
 - *racemigerum*, *Synchytrium endobioticum* can infect, 524.
 - *rantonnetii*, *Bacterium xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
 - *tomatillo*, *Phytophthora infestans* can infect, 406.
 - *topiro*, *Bacterium xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
 - *tuberosum*, see Potato.
- Solbar, use of, against *Oidium chrysanthemi* and *Puccinia chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583.
- Solidago*, *Elsinoe solidaginis* on, in U.S.A., 231.
- Solol, use of, as a spreader, 714.
- Sonchus asper* and *S. oleraceus*, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on, in Sweden, 299.
- Sooty moulds of New S. Wales, 530.
- Sophora japonica*, *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Italy, 474.
- Sorbus, see *Pyrus*.
- 'Sore-shin' of lupin; identical with bean, clover, pea, and sweet pea mosaic, 28; (?) with lupin browning, 101; with cucumber virus 1, 102; occurrence in Germany and Holland, 510; in New Zealand, 28, 510; overwintering of, 28; studies on, 101, 510; transmission of, by *Aphis rumicis*, *Myzus persicae*, and *Thrips tabaci*, 28; varietal reaction to, 510.
- Sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*), *Aplanobacter stewarti* can infect, 211.
- , *Bacterium andropogoni* on, in Japan, 346.
- [*Sorghum*, *Bacterium*] (?) *holcicola* on, in New S. Wales, 280.
- , — *vasculorum* can infect, 211.
 - , *Colletotrichum graminicola* on, 795; in New S. Wales, 280.
 - , *Curvularia lunata* on, in India, 597.
 - , *Helminthosporium halodes* on, in India, 465.
 - , — *turcicum* on, in Rumania, 201.
 - , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
 - , *Pythium arrhenomanes* on, in U.S.A., 435.
 - , — *graminicolum* can infect, 465.
 - , *Sorosporium andropogonis-sorghii* on, in Japan, 829.
 - , — *reilianum* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in U.S.S.R., 360.
 - , *Sphacelotheca cruenta* on, genetics of resistance to, 642.
 - , — *sorghii* on, in Kenya, 558; in Palestine, 683.
 - , sugar-cane mosaic can infect, 558.
 - , *Ustilago kenjiana* on, in Manchukuo, 829.
 - , virus disease of, in India, 778; transmission of, by *Pundalaya simplicia*, 778.
 - *bicolor* var. *technicus*, *Bacterium andropogoni* on, in Japan, 346.
 - *halapense*, *Puccinia purpurea* on, in Japan, 635; in Palestine, 683.
 - *margaritifera*, *Helminthosporium turcicum* on, in Sierra Leone, 344.
 - *saccharatum*, *Helminthosporium turcicum* on, in Bulgaria, 746.
 - *sudanense*, *Pythium graminicolum* on, in Hawaii, 560.
 - *vulgare*, see Sorghum.
- Sorosporium andropogonis-sorghii* on sorghum in Japan, 829.
- *manchuricum* on *Panicum miliaceum* in Japan and Manchukuo, 829.
 - *panici-miliacei* synonym of *S. manchuricum*, 829.
 - *paspali* synonym of *Ustilago paspalithunbergii*, 829.
 - *paspali-thunbergii* on *Paspalum scrobiculatum* and *P. thunbergii* in Japan, 829; *Ustilago paspalithunbergii* re-named, 829.
 - *reilianum* on maize, effect of, on growth, 360; hybrid nature of, 435; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in the Argentine, 435; in U.S.S.R., 360.
 - — on sorghum, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in U.S.S.R., 360.
 - —, *Ustilago abortifera* synonym of, 435.
- Soy-bean (*Glycine max*, *G. hispida*, *Soja*), *bacterium* (yellow) on, in Australia, 191.
- , *Bacterium glycineum* on, in Canada, 632.
 - , — *tabacum* can infect, 750.
 - , *Byssoschlamys musticola* on silage of, in U.S.S.R., 321; *Spicaria musticola* conidial stage of, 321.

- [Soy-bean], *Cercospora* on, in India, 557.
 —, — *stevensii* on, in Brazil, 633.
 —, curly top of, in Canada, 632.
 —, *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
 — mosaic in Rumania, 202; in U.S.A., 418.
 —, pea virus 1 can infect, 419, 551.
 —, *Peronospora manshurica* on, in Canada, 632; in U.S.A., 198.
 —, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* on, in Japan, 401; synonymy of, 401.
 —, rhizosphere of, microbiological study on, 520.
 —, sulphur deficiency in, 111.
 —, virus 1 on, in U.S.A., 418.
Spartium, *Capnodium salicinum* and its var. *uniseptatum* on, in New S. Wales, 530.
 — *juncum*, *Microsphaera* (?) *bäumleri* and *Trichocladia bäumleri* on, in Greece, 557.
 Speckling of tobacco in U.S.S.R., 754.
Spergula arvensis, reclamation disease of, 793.
Sphaceloma fawcettii, *Elsinoe fawcettii* (q.v.) the perfect stage of, 575.
 — var. *scabiosa* on citrus in Queensland, 435; *Ramularia scabiosa* renamed, 435.
 — var. *viscosa* on orange in S. America, 362.
Sphaelotheca cruenta on sorghum, genetics of resistance to, 642.
 — *sorghii*, comparison of, with *Ustilago kenjiana*, 829.
 — on sorghum, genetics of resistance to, 642; occurrence in Kenya, 558; in Palestine, 683.
Sphaerella subostiolica on *Polypodium vulgare* and its var. *serratum* in France, 809.
Sphaeria maydis and *S. striaeformis* var. γ synonyms of *Diplodia zeae*, 118.
 — *zeae* Schw. 1822, *Gibberella saubinetii* identical with, 118.
 — Schw. 1832 synonym of *Diplodia zeae*, 118.
Sphaeroderma fusisporum on *Spicaria farinosa* in England, 800.
Sphaeronema bustinzae on clover in Spain, 175.
 — *pruinoseum* on apple in U.S.A., 117;
Glutinium macrosporum synonym of, 117.
 Sphaeropsidales, book on British, 53.
Sphaeropsis on beet in U.S.A., 764.
 (?) — on coffee in Kenya, 214.
 (?) — on maize in U.S.A., 87.
 — on strawberry and tobacco in Canada, 449.
 — *dalmatica* on olive in Italy, 774.
 — *ellisia* can infect apple, 472.
 — on pine in U.S.A., 408, 472.
 — var. *chromogena* on pine in Italy, 412.
 — *malorum* Berk. (?) synonym of *Botryodiplodia malorum*, 31. (See also *Physalospora mutila*.)
 — Peck, see *Physalospora obtusa*.
Sphaerostilbe on *Erythrina umbrosa* and *E. velutina* in Trinidad, 76.
 — *auranticicola*, *S. coccidophthora*, and *S. flammea* on insects attacking citrus in Brazil, 216.
 — *repens* on *Aleurites montana* in Indo-China, 271.
 — on lime in Montserrat, 717; in St. Lucia, 2.
 — on papaw in Sierra Leone, 779.
 — on tea in India, 748; in Malaya, 632.
Sphaerotheca on papaw in Queensland, 281.
 — *humuli* on hops in England, 462.
 (?) — on strawberry in Rhodesia, 704.
 — var. *fuliginea* on bean, cowpea, and *Phaseolus mungo* in China, 747.
 — *mors-uvae* on gooseberry, control, 449; legislation, against, in Australia, 832; in England, 335, 464; in Scotland, 464; occurrence in U.S.A., 449.
 — *pannosa* on peach in Egypt, 590.
 — on rose, control, 298, 667, 723; occurrence in England, 667; in Germany, 298; in Palestine, 683; in Rumania, 202; in U.S.A., 722, 723; varietal reaction to, 202.
Sphaerulina polypodii on *Polypodium vulgare* in France, 809.
Spicaria (*Isaria*) *farinosa*, differentiation of *Beauveria doryphorae* from, 217.
 — (—) —, *Sphaeroderma fusisporum* on, in England, 800.
 — *mucicola*, conidial stage of *Byssoschlamys mucicola*, 321.
 — *prasina* synonym of *S. rileyi*, 719.
 — *rileyi* on *Anticarsia gemmatilis* in U.S.A., 719; *Botrytis rileyi* renamed, 719.
 — *taurica* in wine must in U.S.S.R., 321.
 Spiders, *Gibellula araneorum* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
 Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*), *Colletotrichum spinaciae* on, in Italy, 775.
 — diseases, control, 484.
 —, *Peronospora spinaciae* on, in Sweden, 176.
 —, *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
 Spindle tuber of potato, 460; a constituent of mottled curly dwarf, 460; occurrence in Canada, 776; in S. Africa, 247; in U.S.A., 460; relation of, to hollow heart, 821; transmission of, by knife, rubbing, and sets, 776; two forms of, 248.
 Spindling sprout of potato in S. Africa, 247.
 Split leaf and split leaf mottle of hops in England, 462.
 Splitting (non-parasitic) of peaches in India, 587.
 — (—) of tomatoes in Bermuda, 537.
Spongospora subterranea on potato, factors affecting, 393; legislation against, in Brazil, 64; in England, 464; in Palestine, 128; in U.S.S.R., 400; (?) mycorrhizal form of, 394; note on, 203; occurrence in Czecho-Slovakia,

- 394; in Hawaii, 559; in Mauritius, 203; strains of, 394.
- Spore forms, definition of, 608.
- Sporendonema epizoum* on man in Italy, 580.
- Sporodesmum putrefaciens* on beet, factors affecting, 549.
- Sporodinia grandis*, effect of bios on growth of, 109.
- Sporomyza tenebrionis* on *Tenebrio molitor* in Germany, 293.
- Sporonema ozyococi* on cranberry in U.S.A., 817.
- Sporothrix* on man in U.S.A., 222.
- Sporotrichum beurmanni* on man, note on, 293; occurrence in France and Italy, 582; in Japan, 221; in Uruguay, 293; *Sporotrichum asteroides* regarded as a variety of, 293.
- *citri*, see *Elsinoe fawcettii*.
- *gougeroti*, reciprocal influence of fungus cultures on, 293.
- *laxum* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- *luteo-album* in soil in Algeria, 823; in the Sahara, 257.
- *paranense* on locusts in S. Africa, 216.
- *polysporum* in soil in Algeria, 823; in the Sahara, 257.
- *roseum* and *S. schenckii*, relation of *Sphecoloma fawcettii* to, 361.
- *verticilloides* on man in France, 294.
- Spot necrosis of tobacco in Rumania, 531; potato virus 16 and 20 components of, 531; relation of, to potato diseases, 460.
- Spotted wilt of tomato, control, 538; factors affecting, 404; (?) identical with 'kromnek' disease of tobacco, 425; note on, 538; occurrence in Australia, 404; (?) in Italy, 775; in Jersey, 690; in New S. Wales, 538; in New Zealand, 324; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 65, 182; quantitative studies on, 41; transmission of, by juice, 324; by leaf abrasions, 737; to begonia, calceolaria, *Calendula*, *Campanula pyramidalis*, chilli, China aster, chrysanthemum, cineraria, dahlia, delphinium, eggplant, *Gloxinia*, *Hippeastrum*, lettuce, lupin, *Papaver nudicaule*, *Petunia*, *Physalis peruviana*, *Primula*, *Salpiglossis*, *Solanum capsicastrum*, and *Streptosolen jamesonii*, 444; tobacco, 41, 324, 444; *Trachelium*, *Tropaeolum*, *Zantedeschia aethiopica*, and *Zinnia*, 444; virus of, affecting chilli in U.S.A., 65; chrysanthemum in England, 655; dahlia in New S. Wales, 280; *Hippeastrum* in England, 672; lettuce in New S. Wales, 538; potato in New S. Wales, 460, 538; *Schizanthus* in New S. Wales, 280; tobacco in Tasmania, 689.
- Spotting of grapefruit in U.S.A., 647.
- of orange in U.S.A., 646.
- 'Spraing' of potato in Great Britain, 468.
- Spray-gun disks, durability tests of, 452.
- Spray injury, 36, 37, 73, 74, 135, 159, 281, 283, 303, 485, 589, 666, 667, 726, 727, 736, 756, 781, 813.
- volume in fruit tree spraying, method of calculating, 513.
- Spraying apparatus, 380, 452.
- , stationary, 28, 379, 517.
- Sprays, method of estimating wettability of, 668.
- , wetting properties of, 166.
- Spreaders, technique for testing, 382.
- Spruce (*Picea*), *Ascochyta piniperda* on, in Norway, 618.
- , *Ceratostomella piceaperda* on, in U.S.A., 544.
- , *Chrysomyxa abietis* on, in Bulgaria, 411; in Norway, 618.
- , — *chiogenis* can infect, 761.
- , — *ledicola* on, in Canada, 259.
- , — *piperiana* on, in U.S.A., 760; *Peridermium parksianum* haploid stage of, 760.
- diseases, fire injury in relation to, in U.S.A., 619.
- , *Fomes annosus* on, in Germany, 184.
- , — *hartigii* on, in U.S.S.R., 68.
- , *Lophodermium macrosporum* on, in Bulgaria, 411.
- , *Pholiota adiposa* on, in U.S.S.R., 68.
- , *Rhizosphaera pini* on, in Norway, 618.
- , smoke injury to, in Germany, 267.
- , *Thecopsora areolata* on, in Bulgaria, 411; in Norway, 618.
- , *Trametes pini* on, cultural study on, 694; occurrence in N. America, 543.
- Squash (*Cucurbita*), *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in U.S.A., 477.
- , zinc deficiency in, 730.
- , see also Vegetable marrow.
- Stachybotrys alternans* on beet in Italy, 673.
- *lobulata*, cellulose decomposition by, 741.
- Stachylidium theobromae* on banana in Brazil, 487, 633.
- Stagonospora curtisii* on *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* and *N. tazetta* in the Argentine, 298.
- *meliloti* on clover, lucerne, and *Melilotus* in Canada, 632.
- Staining of pulpwood in Canada, 330.
- Stapelia gigantea*, *Coniothyrium* on, in U.S.A., 809.
- Staphylea trifolia*, *Hypomyces ipomoeae* on, in U.S.A., 100.
- Staphylococcus*, bacteriophage of, 140.
- Steaming in relation to durability of timber, 621.
- Stellaria media*, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* can infect, 299.
- Stem bleeding of areca palm in Malaya, 78.
- end wilt (drought effect) of potato in Ireland and U.S.A., 821.
- gall of sugar-cane in Queensland, 321.
- Stemphylium macrosporoides* in soil in Egypt, 314.
- Stenosis of cotton in India, 366, 648, (?) 717.
- of *Crotalaria juncea*, eggplant, and sesame in India, 648.
- Stephanoderes hampei*, *Beauveria bassiana* on, in the Belgian Congo, 150.
- Sterculia*, *Nematospora gossypii* on, in S. Africa, 437.

- Stereum bicolor* and *S. cinerascens* on timber in Kenya, 558.
- *hirsutum* on timber, control of, 622.
- *necator* on vine in France, 631.
- *purpureum* on apple in England, 703.
- — on cherry in U.S.A., 103.
- — on fruit trees, legislation against, in England and Scotland, 464.
- — on pear in England, 729.
- — on plum, note on, 729; occurrence in England, 815; role of gum barriers in resistance to, 676; varietal reaction to, 815.
- — on timber in France, 540.
- Sterigmatocystis*, lipolysis of fats and oils by, 42.
- 'Sterilamp', use of, against storage moulds, 722.
- Stigmatea mespili* on pear in Germany, 103.
- — on quince in Uruguay, 427.
- Stipple-streak of potato in Czechoslovakia, 392.
- Stizolobium atterimum*, *Cercospora stizolobii* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Storage disorders of apple, 32, 242, 299, 300, 301, 302, 375, 425, 481, 482, 485, 555, 587, 732, 811, 812; of avocado pear, 377; of banana, 377, 481, 487; of beet, 764; of butter, 154; 454; of cabbage, 188; of cacao, 82; of celery, 559; of chestnut, 408; of citrus, 576, 781; of dahlia, 370; of dairy products, 454; of food, 454; of fruit, 146, 158, 161, 334, 373; of grapefruit, 377, 495, 497, 498, 781, 797; of grapes, 701; of *Helianthus tuberosus*, 421; of hops, 315; of lemon, 497, 576; of lime, 377; of mango, 592; of orange, 291, 363, 495, 497, 646, 715, 781; of papaw, 377; of peach, 304, 587; of pears, 161, 375, 555; of potato, 525; of tobacco, 402, 403, 614; of tomato, 265, 377; of turnip, 188; of vegetables, 158, 334, 373.
- Strangle of beet in Belgium and Holland, 764.
- Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), *Achromobacter delmarvae* on, in U.S.A., 35.
- , *Asterocystis* on, in Canada, 449.
- , 'black root' of, in U.S.A., 780.
- , blue-green alga on, in Canada, 450.
- , 'cauliflower' disease of, bacterium associated with, 724.
- , *Cephalothecium* on, in Canada, 449.
- , *Colletotrichum fragariae* on, in U.S.A., 781.
- , *Corticium solani* on, in Canada, 449; in U.S.A., 164.
- , crinkling and degeneration of, in France, 817.
- , *Diplodia* on, in U.S.A., 237, 780.
- , (?) dwarf of, in England, 732; *Aphelechioides fragariae* in relation to, 732.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Canada, 449; in the Philippines, 80.
- , growth failure of, in U.S.A., 780.
- , *Helminthosporium* on, in Canada, 449.
- , 'June yellows', see mosaic.
- , mosaic in France, 817; in U.S.A., 282.
- [Strawberry] mycorrhiza, Phycomycetous fungus forming, in Canada, 179, 449.
- , *Phytophthora* on, in Scotland, 450.
- , — (?) *cinnamomi* on, in England, 703.
- , *Pythium*, *Ramularia*, and *Rhizoctonia repens* on, in Canada, 449.
- , root rot, complex etiology of, 449; occurrence in Canada, 449; in France, 817.
- , *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in U.S.A., 164.
- , *Sphaeropsis* on, in Canada, 449.
- , (?) *Sphaerotheca humuli* on, in Rhodesia, 704.
- , stunting in France, 817.
- , *Thielaviopsis basicola* on, in Canada, 449.
- , *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in U.S.A., 518.
- , yellow edge in England, 732; in France, 817; transmission of, by *Capitophorus fragaeifolii*, 732.
- Streak disease of blackberry in U.S.A., 163.
- — of Gramineae in E. Africa, 528.
- — of maize, control, 645; occurrence in Africa, 645; in E. Africa, 203; in Egypt, 645; (?) in Rhodesia, 704; transmission of, by *Cicadulina mbila* 203, 529, 645; by *C. nicholsi*, 645; by *C. zeae*, 529, 645.
- — of peas in U.S.A., 345.
- — of potato, 460; factors affecting, 46; identity and constitution of, 460; in relation to degeneration, 598; occurrence in Germany, 46, 391; in Holland, 246; types of, 459, 460; varietal reaction to, 391.
- — of raspberry in U.S.A., 163, 376.
- — of sugar-cane, breeding against, 462; losses caused by, 744; occurrence in E. Africa, 529; in Egypt, 462; in the Gold Coast, 77; in S. Africa, 744, 825; transmission of, by *Myzus persicae*, 534; by rubbing, 535; to *Datura stramonium*, *Nicandra physaloides*, *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. rustica*, *N. tabacum* × *N. glutinosa*, and *Physalis pubescens*, 535; study on, 535.
- — of tomato in Denmark, 614; in Holland, 181; in Queensland, 406; particle size of virus of, 672.
- — — (mixed virus), components of, 672; lytic action of chemicals on, 123; notes on, 181, 614.
- — — (ring mosaic), 182, 614.
- — — (single virus), see Streak disease of tomato (virus 1).
- — — (stem necrosis), 182, 614.
- — — (virus 1), 182, 614; occurrence in England, 122; transmission of, by *Datura stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus*

- niger*, *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. langsdorffii*, *Petunia*, and potato, 122.
- Streptosolen jamesonii*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- Strigula elegans* f. *hirtella* on *Mikania scandens* in Brazil, 396.
- Stripe disease of maize in E. Africa, 528; transmission of, by *Peregrinus maidis*, 529.
- of tobacco in relation to streak, 536.
- Stylopage leiohypha* on nematodes in U.S.A., 720.
- *rhabdospora* on amoebae in U.S.A., 720.
- Styrax benzoin*, *Fomes lignosus* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- Stysanus stemonites* in soil in India, 824.
- on beet in Italy, 673.
- Sublimiform, withdrawn from German official list of seed-grain disinfectants, 83.
- Sudan grass (*Sorghum sudanense*), *Aplanobacter stewarti* can infect, 211.
- , *Bacterium vasculorum* can infect, 211.
- 'Sudden death' of clove in Zanzibar, 204.
- Sugar beet, see Beet.
- Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), *Aplanobacter stewarti* can infect, 211.
- , *Bacillus pyocyaneus saccharum* on, in India, 1, 316, 463.
- , bacterial leaf stripe of, in Madagascar, 607.
- , *Bacterium albilineans* on, control, 560; factors affecting, 320, 560; note on, 607; occurrence in Hawaii, 560; in Java, 346; in Madagascar, 607; in Queensland, 320; varietal reaction to, 560, 607.
- , — *rubilineans* on, in Queensland, 320; in Porto Rico, 606; in Uganda, 427.
- , — *vasculorum* on, breeding against, 319, 397; control, 319; host range of, 211; monograph on, 317; occurrence in Barbados, 397; in Brazil and Colombia, 317; in Mauritius, 203, 317; in New S. Wales, 317; in Queensland, 320; in the W. Indies, 317, 466; varietal reaction to, 203, 317, 320, 397.
- , *Ceratostomella paradoxa* on, in India, 558.
- , (?) *Cercospora acerosum* on, in Madagascar, 607.
- , — *kopkei* on, in Java, 346.
- , — *longipes* on, in Brazil, 60; in Madagascar, 607.
- , — *sacchari* on, in Madagascar, 607.
- , clustered stool disease of, in Queensland, 321.
- , *Cochliobolus stenospilus* on, in Japan, 397; *Helminthosporium stenospilum* (q.v.) a stage of, 397.
- , *Colletotrichum falcatum* on, borers in relation to, 607; breeding against, 605; control, 116, 463; effect of, on yield, 116, 463; occurrence in India, 463; in Madagascar, 607; in the Philippines, 116; in Porto Rico, 606; in U.S.A., 463, 605, 781, 826; varietal reaction to, 116, 464, 605, 607, 781, 826.
- , *Cytospora sacchari* on, in U.S.A., 826.
- [Sugar-cane], damping-off of, in Madagascar, 607.
- , diseases, breeding against, 352; control, 466; factors affecting, 466; legislation against, in Brazil, 64; occurrence in Madagascar, 606; in Porto Rico, 606; in the W. Indies, 465; standards of resistance to, 605.
- , dwarf disease of, in Queensland, 320.
- , Fiji disease of, in New Guinea, 53; in Queensland, 320.
- , fourth disease of, in Queensland, 320.
- , *Gibberella* (?) *fujikuroi* on, conidial stage of, 397; occurrence in Japan, 397.
- , — *moniliformis* on, factors affecting, 346; occurrence (?) in Japan, 397; in Java, 346; in Madagascar, 607; in Porto Rico, 606; varietal reaction to, 607.
- , *Helminthosporium* on, in India, 1.
- , — *halodes* on, in India, 465.
- , — *ocellum* on, nutritional study on, 560; occurrence in Porto Rico, 606; varietal reaction to, 781.
- , — *sacchari* on, breeding against, 462.
- , — *stenospilum* on, in Japan, 397; in Porto Rico, 606; *Cochliobolus stenospilus* perfect stage of, 397.
- , — *tetramera* on, in India, 465.
- , *Himantia stellifera* on, in Madagascar, 607.
- , knife cut disease of, in Queensland, 320.
- , *Leptosphaeria sacchari* on, in Japan, 397; in Madagascar, 606; in Porto Rico, 606; *Phyllosticta* stage of, 397.
- , *Ligniera vascularum* on, in Porto Rico, 606.
- , manganese deficiency disease of, in Porto Rico, 606.
- , *Marasmius sacchari* on, in the W. Indies, 465.
- , mosaic, bacterial cyclostage of, 315; breeding against, 462, 605; control, 52, 75, 258, 398, 463, 606; early records of in Porto Rico, 52; effect of, on germination of seed, 826; factors affecting, 75, 346, 558; legislation against, in Antigua, 64; in Peru, 688; in St. Vincent, 128; note on, 398, 528; occurrence in the Argentine, 258; in Australia, 319; in China, 386; in E. Africa, 528; in India, 398, 463, 558, 777; in Java, 345; in New Guinea, 53; in Peru, 688; in Porto Rico, 52, 606; in Réunion, 258; in St. Vincent, 128; in S. Africa, 528; in Trinidad, 75; in Uganda, 427; in U.S.A., 319, 605, 743, 826; properties of virus of, 398; spontaneous recovery from, 52; transmission of, by *Aphis maidis*, 744; by *Hysteroneura setariae*, 743; by juice, 558; by (?) *Toxoptera graminum*, 744; to *Euchlaena mexicana*, maize, and sorghum, 558; types of, 319, 528; varietal reaction to, 258, 398, 427, 462, 463, 528, 605, 606, 777; virus of, affecting grasses and maize in Java, 346.
- , *Olpidium sacchari* on, in Porto Rico, 52.

- [Sugar-cane], *Ophiobolus* on, in Hawaii; referred to *Cochliobolus stenospilus*, 397.
- , *Phytophthora rubrilineans* on, see *Bacterium rubrilineans* on.
- , *Pleocyta sacchari* on, in Madagascar, 607.
- , *Pythium arrhenomanes* on, in U.S.A., 825, 826.
- , — *graminicolum* on, comparison of, with *P. arrhenomanes*, 825; control, 465; factors affecting, 560; note on, 825; occurrence in Hawaii, 560; in India, 465; in U.S.A., 825; varietal reaction to, 465.
- , quarantine house for, in Queensland, 319.
- , (?) *Rosellinia* on, in Madagascar, 607.
- , *Sclerospora sacchari* on, in Queensland, 320.
- , *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in India, 558; in the W. Indies, 465.
- , sheh disease of, degeneration theory of, 317.
- , stem gall of, in Queensland, 321.
- , streak, breeding against, 462; losses caused by, 744; occurrence in E. Africa, 529; in Egypt, 462; in the Gold Coast, 77; in S. Africa, 744, 825; transmission of, by *Cicadulina mbila*, 744; by setts, 744; type of, distinct from common streak, 529; varietal reaction to, 462, 744.
- , *Ustilago scitaminea* on, in Madagascar, 607.
- , see also *Saccharum spontaneum*.
- Sulfomaag, use of, against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 588.
- 'Sulfurator' vaporization apparatus, 298.
- Sulphemulsol, use of, against dry side rot of pineapple, 203; against *Hemileia vastatrix* on coffee, 16.
- Sulphite lye, as an emulsifier, 735; as a spreader, 704.
- Sulphonated terpenic alcohol as a combined adhesive and wetter, 736.
- — alcohols, as spreaders, 819.
- Sulphur, 'black', composition of, and use of, against *Uncinula necator* on vine, 478.
- , catalytic, use of, against *Gloeodes pomigena*, *Leptothyrium pomi*, and *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 665; with lime-sulphur, 518, 665.
- colloidal, see Colloidal sulphur.
- copper sulphate dust, use of, against *Sphaerotheca* on papaw, 281.
- cuprous chloride dust, use of, against *Ustilago hordei* on barley, 208.
- deficiency in kale, mustard, rape, soybean, sunflower, and tomato, 111; in relation to *Fusarium bulbigenum* var. *lycopersici* on tomato, 406.
- dust, tainting of tea by, 50.
- , use of, against *Botrytis cinerea* on pelargonium, 443; against cereal diseases in Tunis, 208; against *Cerotelium fici* on fig, 778; against *Cladosporium carpophilum* on peach, 235; against *C. fulvum* on tomato, 166; against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 723, 781; against *Erysiphe polygoni* on pear, 338; against *Helminthosporium sativum* on barley, 86; against *Oidium heveae* on Hevea rubber, 49, 50, 345; against *Puccinia anomala* on barley, 635; against *P. antirrhini* on *Antirrhinum majus*, 228; against *P. glumarum* on wheat, 350; against *P. graminis* on oats, 638; on wheat, 84, 635, 785; against *P. lolii* on oats, 635; against *P. secalina* on rye, 635; against *P. triticea* on wheat, 350, 635, 785; against *Sclerotinia fructicola* on peach, 235; against *Septoria apii-graveolentis* on celery, 553; against *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on rose, 723; against *Uncinula necator* on vine, 554.
- [Sulphur], effect of soil applications of, on *Bacterium solanacearum* on eggplant, potato, and tomato, 459; on chlorosis of citrus, 797; on *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on tobacco, 687; on manganese deficiency disease of wheat, 8; on *Rosellinia arcuata* and *R. bunodes* on tea, 686; on *Synchytrium endobioticum* on potato, 393.
- , 'electric', use of, against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 514.
- , flotation, effect of, on photosynthesis in the apple, 726.
- , —, use of, against *Botryosphaeria ribis chromogena* on avocado, 239; against *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* on apple, 484; against *Sclerotinia fructicola* on cherry, 592; on peach, 304, 592; on plum, 592; against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 485, 514, 665, 706.
- , flowers of, use of, against *Ustilago hordei* on barley, 85.
- , fungicidal action of, 240.
- , ground, use of, against oak chlorosis, 758; against *Oidium chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583; against *Puccinia chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583.
- , injury, 37, 303, 342, 666, 726, 727, 776.
- , oolite, use of, with Bordeaux, 78.
- , precipitated micro-, as a fungicide, 594.
- , sublimed, use of, against *Uncinula necator* on vine, 342.
- , toxicity of, to powdery mildews, 240; to *Puccinia* spores, 207.
- , vaporization against *Cladosporium fulvum* on tomato, 481; against *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on rose, 298; apparatus for, 298.
- , ventilated, brands of, and use of, against *Oidium chrysanthemi* and *P. chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583; as a fungicide, 240.
- , verderame, use of, against *Botrytis* on grapes, 702.
- , wet-milled, use of, against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 665.
- , wettable, against *Botryosphaeria ribis chromogena* on avocado, 239; against *Sclerotinia fructicola* on cherry, 592; on peach, 304, 592; on plum, 592; flotation, use of, against *Venturia inaequalis* on apple, 484, 813.

- Sulphuretted hydrogen, see Hydrogen sulphide.
- Sulphuric acid, use of, against *Cercospora herpotrichoides* on wheat, 709; against chlorosis of citrus, 797; against *Phoma flaccida* on vine, 555; against *Phytophthora infestans* on potato, 45, 525, 556; against wheat diseases, 567.
- Sulsol injury, 37.
- , use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* on rose, 653; against *Meria laricis* on larch, 325, 761.
- Sunburn of tomato in Bermuda, 537.
- Suncrack of guava in British Guiana, 202.
- Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), *Bacterium tabacum* can infect, 750.
- , *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 782; endotoxin of, inducing tumours in, 206.
- , *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on, in the Dominican Republic, 657; in U.S.A., 237.
- , *Plasmopara halstedii* and *Phragmidium* on, in the Dominican Republic, 657.
- , *Puccinia helianthi* on, cytological study on, 309; occurrence in Rumania, 202; in U.S.S.R., 421; toxins of, 710.
- , rhizosphere of, microbiologic study of, 520.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* can infect, 167.
- , sulphur deficiency in, 111.
- , zinc deficiency in, 730.
- 'Sunscauld' of hops in England, 825.
- Sun spot of plum in S. Africa, 34.
- Superficial scald of apple in Australia, 482.
- Superphosphate, use of, as a seed disinfectant against *Ustilago paniclei* on *Panicum miliaceum*, 432; against wheat bunt, 432, 786.
- , see also Fertilizers.
- Susa paniculata*, *Claviceps* on, *Cordyceps clavicipitcola* parasitizing, 801; occurrence in Japan, 801.
- Swedes (*Brassica campestris*), *Bacillus carotovorus* on, in Great Britain, 468.
- , (?) bacterial disease of, in Denmark, 73.
- , brown heart of, control, 189, 416, 476, 551; factors affecting, 189; occurrence in Denmark, 551; in Finland, 416, 476; in Norway, 189; in Scotland, 188, 416; varietal reaction to, 189.
- , grey speck of, in Denmark, 87.
- , *Plasmiodiophora brassicae* on, in Jersey, 556; in Scotland, 416.
- , *Pseudomonas destructans* not parasitic on, 468.
- , *Pythium de Baryanum* on, in Northern Ireland, 769.
- , *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on, in Sweden, 299.
- Sweet clover, see *Melilotus*.
- Sweet pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*), *Aphanomyces euleiches* can infect, 768.
- , bacterium on, inducing fasciation, 723.
- , mosaic of, in New Zealand, identical with sore shin of lupin, 28.
- Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), *Cercospora cordobensis* on, in Brazil, 60.
- , *Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *batalis* on, in Hawaii, 559.
- , *Fusarium bulbigenum* var. *batatas* and *F. hyperoxysporum* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in U.S.A., 681.
- , *Macrophoma edulis* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in Rhodesia, 705.
- Sycamore, see *Acer pseudoplatanus*.
- Symphoricarpos racemosus*, *Hendersonia fiedleri* var. *symphoricarpi* and *Phoma bacillospora* on, in Poland, 55.
- Synchytrium endobioticum* can infect *Schizanthus pinnatus*, 524; *Solanum dulcamara*, 524, 607; *S. miniatum* and its vars. *rubricaulis* and *viridicaule*, *S. nigrum* and its vars. *chlorocarpum* and *macrocarpum*, and *S. racemigerum*, 524; tomato, 524, 601.
- on potato, chemical properties of soils infected with, 113; control, 112, 280, 393; cytology of, 524; effect of degeneration in varieties resistant to, 822; factors affecting, 46, 524, 601; genetics of resistance to, 602; legislation against, in Austria, 464; in Brazil, 64; in Czecho-Slovakia, 752; in Finland, 464; in Holland, 127, 608; in Jugo-Slavia, 192; in Palestine, 128; in Rumania, 252; in Sweden, 608; in U.S.S.R., 127, 399; method of inoculation with, 524; occurrence in Austria, 393; in Belgium, 775; in Czecho-Slovakia, 392; in France, 311, 601; in Germany, 44, 46; in Holland, 246, 608; in Ireland, 113; in Poland, 280; (non-occurrence) in Rumania, 252; in U.S.A., 112; varietal reaction to, 44, 113, 250, 311, 392, 393, 599, 601, 602, 822.
- *fulgens* on *Oenothera biennis* and *O. lamarckiana* in Japan, 524.
- Syringospora inezorabilis* on man in U.S.A., 581; *Mycotorula albicans* synonym of, 581.
- Tagetes*, *Corticium solani* on, in the Belgian Congo, 578.
- *erecta*, *Bacterium solanacearum* on, host reaction to, 539.
- *patula*, *Cercospora tageticola* on, in India, 558.
- Talc as a spreader, 666.
- Tangerine, see Orange.
- Tannin, decomposition of, by *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* in soil, 183.
- , effect of, on *Endothia fluens* and other fungi, 184.
- Tarnoids in relation to immunity, 676.
- Taphrinaalni-incanae* on alder in Italy, 693.
- *alnitroqua* Robins. synonym of *T. alni-incanae*, 693.
- *alnitroquus* Tul. synonym of *T. tosquinetii*, 693.
- *borealis* synonym of *T. sadebeckii*, 693.
- *cerasi* on cherry in Sweden, 176.

- [*Taphrina*] *deformans* on almond in Palestine, 683.
- on peach, control, 234, 735; occurrence in India, 587; in Italy, 234; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.A., 234; varietal reaction to, 234.
 - *epiphylla* synonym of *T. sadebeckii*, 693.
 - *insititiae* on plum in Sweden, 176.
 - *klebahnii* on alder in Italy, 693.
 - *polysporus* on *Acer campestre* in Bulgaria, 745.
 - *sadebeckii* and *T. tosquinetii* on alder in Italy, 693; synonymy of, 693.
 - *ulmi* on elm in Bulgaria, 745.
- Tar, use of, as a fishing-net preservative, 505; as a timber preservative, 132, 133, 269; as a wound dressing, 816; with green cuprinol, 505.
- , 'coalite', as fibre rope preservative, 505.
 - distillate, use of, against fruit diseases in Queensland, 103.
 - oil, as a fishing-net preservative, 504.
 - , see also Coal tar, Creosote.
- Taraxacum*, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on, in Sweden, 299.
- *kok-saghyz*, *Colletotrichum taraxaci* on, in U.S.S.R., 740.
 - *platycarpum*, *Olpidium viciae* can infect, 660.
- Tea (*Camellia sinensis*), *Armillaria mellea* on, control, 261; *Gliricidia sepium* in relation to, 780; note on, 610; occurrence in E. Africa and Tanganyika, 261; in Nyasaland, 780.
- , *Botryodiplodia theobromae* on, in India, 748.
 - canker in Nyasaland, 779.
 - , *Corticium invisum* and *C. theae* on, in India, 748.
 - diseases, 321, 610.
 - , *Fomes noxius* on, 610.
 - , *Ganoderma pseudoferreum* on, in Malaya, 78.
 - , *Glomerella cingulata* on, in India, 748.
 - , (?) *Hendersonina sacchari* on, in India, 703.
 - , *Leptothyrium theae* on, in Ceylon, 747.
 - , *Poria hypolateritia* on, control, 747; occurrence in Ceylon, 610, 747; (?) in Malaya, 78.
 - , *Pythium* and *P. complectens* on, in Malaya, 632.
 - , 'red root' of, in Malaya, 78.
 - , *Rosellinia arcuata* on, 610; occurrence in Java, 686.
 - , — *bunodes* on, in Java, 686; (?) in Malaya, 632.
 - , *Sphaerostilbe repens* on, in India, 748; in Malaya, 632.
 - , sun scorch of, in Nyasaland, 780.
 - , tainting of, by sulphur dust, 50.
 - , *Ustilina zonata* on, note on, 610; occurrence in Malaya, 78, 632.
- Technique for the collection of fungi in the upper air, 167; for the culture of Blastomycetes, 440; of fungi (culture tube for), 242; for detection of fruit and vegetable storage fungi, 334; for determination of P_H in cells, 709; for diagnosis of mycoses of man, 19; for filtration of viruses, 307; for irrigating fungus cultures, 167; for isolation of *Actinomyces*, 604; *Ophiobolus graminis*, 142; phytopathogenic bacteria, 81; for measuring intercellular humidity, 374; for obtaining bacteria-free cultures, 152, 737; for preservation of disease specimens, 455; for staining Erysiphaceae, 819; pine rusts, 545. (See also Cholodny technique).
- Tecoma smithii*, *Phytophthora palmivora* on, in Ceylon, 141.
- Teichospora*, transfer of *Capnodium* spp. to, not accepted, 530.
- *salicina*, see *Capnodium salicinum*.
- Teleonemia lantanae* parasitizing *Hirsutella* (?) *citriformis* on *Lantana crocea* in Fiji, 439.
- Tenebrio molitor*, *Sporomyza tenebrionis* on, in Germany, 293.
- Tephrosia candida*, *Fomes lignosus* on, in the Ivory Coast, 16.
- *vogelii*, *Rosellinia arcuata* on, in Ceylon, 747.
- Termites, (?) *Empusa grylli* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- , role of fungi in the diet of, 217.
 - , *Termitosphaeria duthiei* in nests of, in the Dominican Republic, 500; *Aegerita duthiei* renamed, 500.
- Terpineol as a wetting agent, 105.
- Terravit, use of, against brown heart of swedes, 416.
- Tetrachlorethane, use of, against *Omphalia* on date palm, 15.
- Tetrachlorophenol, toxicity of, to *Ceratosomella pilifera*, *C. pluriannulata*, and *Fomes annosus*, 69.
- Tetra ethyl thiuram monosulphide, use of, against citrus decay, 781.
- Tezet 10 S as an adhesive, 508; as a spreader, 380.
- Thalictrum*, *Puccinia trititica* on, in U.S.S.R., 349, 784.
- minus var. *elatum*, *Puccinia trititica* on, in Japan, 636.
- Thamnidium elegans* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- Thanalith U, composition of, 546.
- , use of, as a timber preservative, 333, 547.
- Thea*, see Tea.
- Thecopsora areolata* on plum in Norway, 618.
- on *Prunus padus* in Norway, 618.
 - on spruce in Bulgaria, 411; in Norway, 618.
- Theobroma cacao*, see Cacao.
- Thielaviopsis basicola*, biological study on, 536.
- on bean and cyclamen in Germany, 536.
 - on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
 - on lupin in Germany, 101, 536.
 - on pea in Great Britain, 467.
 - on *Primula obconica* in Holland, 536.
 - on strawberry in Canada, 449.

- [*Thielaviopsis basicola*] on tobacco, breeding against, 613; control, 61, 751; factors affecting, 536, 751; genetics of resistance to, 613; note on, 61; occurrence in Canada, 178, 449; in Germany, 61; in S. Africa, 613; in U.S.A., 263, 536, 613; in U.S.S.R., 751; physiologic specialization in, 536; study on, 178; variation in, 263.
- on tomato in Jersey, 690.
- Thiocol, use of, against *Oidium chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583.
- Thiocyanates, organic, toxicity of, to fungi, 166.
- Thrips tabaci*, transmission of pineapple yellow spot by, 379.
- Thuja*, *Bacterium tumefaciens* can infect, 138.
- *orientalis*, *Cytospora thujae* on, in U.S.S.R., 56; renamed *Cytospora thujae*, 56.
- *plicata*, *Didymascella thujina* on, in Denmark, 412.
- Tilachlidium* in the upper air in U.S.A., 168.
- Tilia*, see Lime tree.
- Tillantín, use of, against *Cercospora beticola* on beet, 285.
- R, use of, against *Helminthosporium gramineum* on barley, 9; against vegetable diseases, 135.
- Tilletia caries* on wheat, action of arsenic compounds on, 144; breeding against, 344, 351, 634, 637; control, 1, 6, 8, 85, 144, 207, 244, 285, 286, 344, 351, 432, 564, 565, 638, 644, 667, 669, 670, 785, 786; dissemination of, 384; effect of, on host, 7, 564; on milling quality, 208; factors affecting, 144, 481, 785, 786; genetics of resistance to, 287, 344, 349, 351, 563, 638; germination of spores of, 786; note on, 144; occurrence in the Argentine, 639; in Canada, 481; in Cyprus, 85; in England, 667; in France, 638; in Germany, 6, 144, 208; in Hungary, 144, 351; in India, 7; in Lithuania, 644; in New Zealand, 565; in Poland, 280, 285; in Switzerland, 1; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207; in U.S.A., 286, 287, 344, 563; in U.S.S.R., 349, 432, 564, 565, 669, 670, 785, 786; physiologic forms of, 8, 144, 287, 344; sexuality in, 637; studies on, 286, 287, 786; varietal reaction to, 344, 349, 481, 564, 634, 644.
- *foetens* on wheat, breeding against, 344, 634; control, 3, 6, 8, 10, 85, 207, 208, 244, 286, 346, 347, 351, 432, 564, 565, 638, 785; effect of, on host morphology, 564; on milling quality, 208; factors affecting 349, 481, 785, 786; genetics of resistance to, 344; occurrence in the Argentine, 639; in Canada, 481; in Cyprus, 85; in France, 638; in Germany, 208, 638; in Hungary, 351; in India, 7; in New Zealand, 565; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207, 208; in U.S.A., 3, 10, 286, 344, 346, 633; in U.S.S.R., 349, 432, 564, 565, 785, 786; physiologic forms of, 7, 286, 287; varietal reaction to, 344, 349, 481, 564, 633.
- [*Tilletia*] *horrida* on rice, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; notes on, 80, 740; occurrence in the Philippines, 80.
- *indica* on wheat in India, 7.
- *pančićii* on barley, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- Timber, *Ambrosia fungus* on, in Ceylon, 747.
- , American manual on the technical uses of, 269.
- , *Cadophora fastigiata* on, in Scandinavia, 271.
- , *Ceratostomella* on, in Scandinavia, 271; in U.S.A., 69.
- , — *coerulea* on, in England, 185.
- , *Coniophora puteana* on, control, 186, 479, 623; factors affecting, 622, 624; occurrence in France, 540; in Germany, 479; in Great Britain, 186, 331; in Sweden, 623.
- cracking in Canada, 330.
- decay, effect of steaming on, 621; mineral infiltration in relation to, 131, 186, 622; occurrence in Australia, 132.
- , *Fomes annosus* on, in Great Britain, 186; in U.S.A., 117.
- , — *cryptarum* on, in England, 186.
- , *Ganoderma applanatum* on, in Italy, 67.
- , gummy degeneration of, in France, 540.
- , heart rot of, in Australia, 332.
- , *Hydnum erinaceus* on, in U.S.S.R., 63.
- , *Lecythophora lignicola* on, in Scandinavia, 271.
- , *Lentinus adhaerens* on, in Great Britain, 332.
- , — *lepidus* on, factors affecting, 622; occurrence in Great Britain, 186, 332.
- , — *squamosus* on, in Sweden, 623.
- , *Lenzites sepiaria* on, in Great Britain, 332.
- , *Merulius domesticus* on, in Great Britain, 331.
- , — *lacrymans* on, control, 186, 546, 622, 623; effect of infra-red rays on, 624; factors affecting, 186; occurrence in England, 186; in Great Britain, 186; in Sweden, 623; physiology of, 695.
- , — *sylvester* on, in Great Britain, 331.
- , mildew in pulp of, control, 623.
- , *Nectria haematococca* on, in Ceylon, 747.
- , *Ophiostoma* on, see *Ceratostomella* on.
- , *Paxillus panuoides* on, in Great Britain, 186.
- , *Polyporus* on, in France, 540.
- , — *hispidus* on, effect of, on wood strength, 185.
- , *Polystictus fibula* on, in Great Britain, 332.
- , — *versicolor* on, factors affecting, 621, 622; occurrence in Great Britain, 186.
- , *Poria vaporaria* on, control, 186, 546, 622; effect of infra-red rays on, 624; occurrence in Great Britain, 186.
- preservation by the bandage method, 333; by the Boucherie process, 332; by the brush treatment process, 486, 695;

- by the Cobra process, 333; by the fluorizing process, 132; by the kyanization process, 413, by the open-tank method, 186, 332, 486, 695; by the osmotic process, 333, 546, 622; by the oxyacetylene charring method, 333; by the 'Powellizing' process, 132; by pressure, manual on, 269; by the pressure creosoting process, 486; by the steeping process, 695; by the zinc meta arsenic process, 486.
- [Timber preservation], effect of, on wood strength, 269.
- in Australia, 132, 332; in Austria, 547; in Canada, 133; in Germany, 187, 413, 479; in Great Britain, 186; in Malaya, 133; in Scandinavia, 414; in U.S.A., 413, 414, 486; in U.S.S.R., 622.
 - , use of arsenic for, 132, 414; of arsenic pentoxide for, 333; of arsenious oxide for, 132, 333; of barium arsenate for, 623; of basilit U for, 546; of bichromates ('U' salts) for, 414; of Bruce Preservatives 5-A, 5-B and 5-C for, 270; of calcium arsenate for, 623; of chloramine for, 271; of chlor-naphthalene for, 271; of coal-tar oil for, 187, 413; of copper arsenate for, 623; of copper naphthenate for, 413, 622; of creosote for, 132, 133, 187, 269, 330, 332, 413, 623; of crude oil for, 132; of cuprinol for, 413; of diatomite for, 413; of dinitrophenol for, 622; of fluralsil-extra for, 546; of gas tar for, 132; of infra-red rays for, 624; of linseed oil for, 413; of manganese arsenate for, 623; of mercury acetate for, 271; of metallic naphthenates for, 413, 622; of osmolit U for, 546, 547; of osmolit U Arsen for, 546; of potassium bichromate for, 622; of sodium arsenate for, 414, 622; of sodium dichromate for, 414; of sodium dinitrophenate for, 132; of sodium fluoride for, 132, 186, 413, 622; of synthetic resin varnishes for, 413; of tar for, 132, 133; of thanalith U for, 333, 547; of zinc arsenate for, 414, 623; of zinc arsenite for, 623; of zinc chloride for, 132, 133, 186, 414; of zinc naphthenate for, 622; of zinc oxide for, 413.
 - preservatives, method of testing, efficacy of, 133, 333, 546.
 - , occurrence of natural, 762.
 - , *Pullularia pullulans* on, in Scandinavia, 271.
 - , red stain of, in Canada, 330.
 - , *Sarcozylon aurantiacum* on, in Kenya, 558.
 - , staining of, in Canada, 330; in England, 186; in Italy, 129; in U.S.A., 69.
 - , *Stereum bicolor* and *S. cinerescens* on, in Kenya, 558.
 - , — *hirtutum* on, control, 622.
 - , — *purpureum* on, in France, 540.
 - , *Trametes pini* on, in Canada, 330.
 - , — *serialis* on, in Great Britain, 332.
 - , *Trichosporium heteromorphum* on, in Scandinavia, 271.
 - , *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, in Italy, 129.
 - Tinospora cordifolia*, *Cercospora tinosporae* on, in India, 174, 175.
 - , —, *Glomerella cingulata* on, in India, 174.
 - 'Tipblight' of tomato in U.S.A., 182.
 - Tipburn of lettuce in U.S.A., 559.
 - Tobacco (*Nicotiana*), *Asterocystis* on, in Canada, 449.
 - , — *radicis* on, control, 751; factors affecting, 751; occurrence (?) in Canada, 178; in Rumania, 531; in U.S.S.R., 751.
 - , *aucuba* mosaic of, in Rumania, 531; particle size of, 168.
 - , *Bacillus aroidae* on, in Sumatra, 346.
 - , — *carotovorus* can infect, 346.
 - , *Bacterium angulatum* on, in S. Africa, and U.S.A., 613; in U.S.S.R., 749.
 - , — *heteroecum* on, in U.S.S.R., 749, 750.
 - , — *solanacearum* on, control, 180, 686; *Corticium solani* confused with, 403; factors affecting, 686; note on, 402; occurrence in Ceylon, 180; in Malaya, 78; in the Philippines, 80; in Sumatra, 402, 686.
 - , — *tabacum* on, breeding against, 60; control, 61, 62, 138, 179, 687; factors affecting, 179, 180, 537, 748; infection study on, 678; mineral deficiency in relation to, 62; note on, 61, 138; occurrence in France, 62; in Germany, 60, 61, 119, 689; in S. Africa, 613, 687; in U.S.A., 138, 179, 537, 613; in U.S.S.R., 61, 749; overwintering of, 180, 613, 750; serological study on, 749; varietal reaction to, 60, 119.
 - , — *tumefaciens* can infect, 782.
 - , — *xanthochlorum* can infect, 680.
 - , blue-green alga on, in Canada, 450.
 - , boron deficiency disease of, 263.
 - , *Botrytis cinerea* on, in U.S.S.R., 751.
 - , *Cephalothecium* on, in Canada, 449.
 - , *Cercospora nicotianae* on, control, 121, 704; *C. raciborskii* and *C. solanicola* synonyms of, 613; factors affecting, 687, 704; note on, 403; occurrence in Java, 687; in Queensland, 121, 612; in Rhodesia, 704; in Sumatra, 403.
 - , *Corticium solani* on, control, 751; note on, 403; occurrence in Canada, 178, 449; in Sumatra, 403.
 - , 'daon lidah' of, in Sumatra, 403.
 - , diseases, American book on, 402; control, 324; occurrence in Germany and Central Europe, 748.
 - , *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on, control, 470, 686; occurrence in Java, 686; in S. Africa, 425, 469, 614.
 - , etch of, 536; in U.S.S.R., 754.
 - , frencing in U.S.A., 322.
 - , *Fusarium* on, control, 323; occurrence in Canada, 179, 449; in Rumania, 323.
 - , — *equiseti* on, in Rumania, 531.
 - , — *oxysporum* var. *nicotianae* on, in S. Africa, 614.
 - , — *scirpi* on, in Rumania, 531.
 - , 'gilah' of, in Sumatra, 403.
 - , green leaf spot of, in the Philippines, 614.

- [Tobacco], *Helminthosporium* on, in Canada, 449.
- , 'korab' of, in Sumatra, 403.
- , 'kromnek' disease of, control, 687; (?) identical with spotted wilt, 425; occurrence in S. Africa, 425, 614, 687.
- leaf curl, breeding against, 118; control, 425; factors affecting, 425; in relation to streak, 536; occurrence in E. Africa, 118; in Germany, 119; in the Gold Coast, 77; in S. Africa, 425, 614; in U.S.S.R., 754; transmission of, by *Bemisia*, 118, 425; by grafting, 118; from *Sida*, 118; from *Vernonia*, 118; to tomato, 118; varietal reaction to, 119.
- , lupin 'browning' virus can infect, 101.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
- , *Moniliopsis aderholdi* on, in Germany, 61.
- mosaic, attempted cultivation of virus of, 262; control, 686, 688; *Datura* immune from, 672; determination of virus concentration in, 403; effect of, on growth, 532; on yield, 753; of chemicals on virus of, 176; of tannin on, 178; factors affecting, 176, 404; immunization against, 262, 533, 753; inactivation of virus of, 178, 403, 611, 754, 755; inhibition of tobacco virus 6 by virus of, 261; isolation of a protein with virus properties from, 404, 611, 754; mutation of virus of, 321; notes on, 610, 704; occurrence in Australia, 404; in China, 386; in Japan, 322; in Java, 533, 686; in Mauritius, 203, (?) 610; in Rhodesia, 704; in Rumania, 531; in S. Africa, 614, 688; in Sumatra, 403; in Tasmania, 689; in U.S.A., 261; in U.S.S.R., 753; origin of yellow type of, 533; particle size of, 168; precipitation of virus of, 531; purification of virus of, 177, 687; relation of, to Johnson's tobacco virus 1, 753; to tomato streak, 610; serological studies on, 242, 755; transmission of, 610; by debris, 753; (?) by insects, 686; by mats, 753; by *Myzus persicae*, 534; by spraying, 122; to bean, 177, 178; to *Nicotiana glutinosa*, 177; to tomato, 532; types of, 261, 321, 533, 606, 753; virus of, affecting *Nicotiana langsdorffii* in U.S.A., 533; potato, 459; tomato, 404; X bodies in, 322. (See also Tobacco virus 1.)
- mycorrhiza, Phycmycete forming, in Canada, 178, 449.
- necrosis in England, 107; particle size of virus of, 672.
- , *Nigrospora oryzae* on, in Rumania, 531.
- , *Olpidium nicotianae* on, in U.S.A., 323.
- , *Oospora nicotianae* on, in Sumatra, 403.
- , *Peronospora tabacina* on, breeding against, 121, 612; control, 120, 121, 281, 612, 755, 756; effect of, on yield, 119; factors affecting, 612; note on, 119; occurrence in Australia, 120; in New S. Wales, 121, 756; in Queensland, 281; (?) in U.S.A., 119, 612; in Victoria, 121, 755, 756; study on, 119; varietal reaction to, 121, 612.
- [Tobacco], *Phaseolus lunatus* mosaic can infect, 548.
- , phosphorus deficiency in, in S. Africa, 263.
- , Phycmycetous mycorrhizal fungus on, in Canada, 178, 449.
- , *Phyllosticta* on, in Rhodesia, 704.
- , *Phytomonas heterocea* on, see *Bacterium heteroceanum*.
- , *Phytophthora parasitica* on, in Mauritius, 203.
- , — *nicotianae* on, control, 611, 686, 777; occurrence in Asia Minor and Greece, 611; in India, 558, 777; in Java, 686.
- , — *tabaci* on, (?) biologic form of *P. parasitica*, 58; occurrence in Japan, 58.
- , *Pleospaerulina* (?) *argentinensis* on, in Nyasaland, 780.
- , 'pock disease' of, etiology of, 263.
- , potato mosaic can infect, 391.
- , — viruses 16 and 20 on, in Rumania, 531.
- , — virus P can infect, 391.
- , — X can infect, 390.
- , — Y affecting, 738.
- , *Pythium* on, control, 547; factors affecting, 751; note on, 346; occurrence in Canada, 178, 449; in S. Africa, 613; in Sumatra, 346; in U.S.A., 547; in U.S.S.R., 751.
- , — *aphanidermatum* on, in India, 2.
- , — *de Baryanum* on, in Germany, 61; in Rumania, 323.
- , — *deliense* on, in Sumatra, 244.
- , *Ramularia* on, in Canada, 449.
- , 'red rust' of, 263.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, control, 323, 547; factors affecting, 751; occurrence in Canada, 178; in Rumania, 323; in S. Africa, 613; in U.S.A., 547; in U.S.S.R., 751.
- , — *repens* on, in Canada, 449.
- ring mosaic in Java, 533.
- spot, immunization against, 533; occurrence, 751, 831; in Java, 533; in Rumania, 531; in Sumatra, 403; in U.S.A., 831; in U.S.S.R., 754; particle size of virus of, 168; serological study on, 242; synonymy of, 459; transmission of, by leaf rubbing, 831; to bean, 831; to cowpea, 752, 831; *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. langsdorffii*, *N. sylvestris*, and tomato, 831; types of, 831; virus of, affecting cowpea, 752.
- root rot in Canada, 178, 449.
- , Rotterdam B disease of, in relation to streak, 536; occurrence in Sumatra, 403, 686; transmission of, through soil, 686.
- , 'ryaboukha' in U.S.S.R., 749.
- , *Sclerotinia* on, control, 751.
- speckling in U.S.S.R., 754.
- , *Sphaeropsis* on, in Canada, 449.
- spot necrosis, identity of, 460; occurrence in Rumania, 531; potato viruses 16 and 20 components of, 531; virus of, affecting potato in U.S.A., 460.

- [Tobacco] streak, immunization against, 533; inactivation of virus of, 535; occurrence in Java, 533; in Sumatra, 536; in U.S.A., 535; in U.S.S.R., 754; relation of, to other virus diseases, 536; study on, 535; transmission of, by *Myzus persicae*, 534; by rubbing, 535; to *Datura stramonium*, *Nicandra physaloides*, *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. rustica*, *N. tabacum* × *N. glutinosa*, and *Physalis pubescens*, 535.
- , *Thielaviopsis basicola* on, breeding against, 613; control, 61, 751; factors affecting, 536, 751; genetics of resistance to, 613; note on, 61; occurrence in Canada, 178, 449; in Germany, 61; in S. Africa, 613; in U.S.A., 263, 536, 613; in U.S.S.R., 751; physiologic specialization in, 536; study on, 178; variation in, 263.
- , tomato bunchy top can infect, 124.
- , — bushy stunt can infect, 264.
- , — [enation] mosaic can infect, 265.
- , — 'Huisen' disease can infect, 182.
- , — spotted wilt affecting, 41, 324, 444; in Tasmania, 689.
- , top rot in Sumatra, 686.
- , veinbanding, relation of, to potato rugose, mosaic, 738.
- , 'verderame' of, in Italy, 689.
- , virescence in U.S.S.R.; virus of tomato woodiness causing, 754.
- , virus 1 on *Nicotiana glutinosa*, 41.
- , — on tobacco, behaviour of, in soil, 532; factors affecting, 532; inactivation of, in host, 611; lytic action of chemicals on, 123; (?) mutation in, 533; occurrence in Rumania, 531; in U.S.A., 532; (?) in U.S.S.R., 753; particle size of, 168, 672; quantitative studies on, 41; serological study on, 242; yellow mosaic viruses strains of, 261, 533. (See also Tobacco mosaic.)
- , — on tomato, see Tomato mosaic.
- , — 6 on tobacco in Rumania, 531.
- , — on tomato, inactivation of, in the host, 611; particle size of, 168; serological study on, 242.
- , — 10 on tobacco in Rumania, 531.
- , — disease (undetermined) of, in England, 107; in France, 181; (?) in Rhodesia, 704.
- , — diseases in U.S.S.R., 754.
- , zinc deficiency in, 730.
- Toluol, use of, against *Peronospora tabacina* on tobacco, 120, 121, 756.
- Tolyposporium ehrenbergii*, comparison of, with *Sorosporium andropogonis-sorghii*, 829.
- Tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*), *Alternaria* on, in U.S.A., 757.
- , — *capsici-annui* can infect, 261.
- , — *solani* on, control, 633; occurrence in Jersey, 690; in Lithuania, 62; in Queensland, 406; in S. Africa, 265; in U.S.A., 633.
- , — *tenuis* on, in Jersey, 690.
- , *Aplanobacter michiganense* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 399; occurrence in Lithuania, 63; in New S. Wales, 280.
- [Tomato], aucuba mosaic of, see tobacco virus 6 on.
- , (?) *Bacillus aroideae* on, in Bermuda, 537.
- , — *carotovorus* (type B) can infect, 346.
- , *Bacterium solanacearum* on, control, 180, 459, 686; effect of, on host, 539; occurrence in Ceylon, 180; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 459.
- , — *tabacum* can infect, 750.
- , — *tumefaciens* on, 138, 782; biochemical study on, 634; influence of sex hormones on, 81.
- , — *vesicatorium* on, in Bermuda, 63, 537.
- , 'big bud' in Queensland, 406.
- , blossom-end rot of, in Bermuda, 537; in Jersey, 690; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 282.
- , blotchy ripening of, in Jersey, 690; in U.S.A., 539.
- , *Botrytis cinerea* on, in Jersey, 690.
- , *Brachysporium tomato* on, in U.S.A., 266.
- , bunchy top in S. Africa, 124; transmission of, to *Lycopersicum pimpinellifolium*, *Nicandra physaloides*, *Physalis peruviana*, *P. viscosa*, *Solanum aculeastrum*, *S. diplosinatum*, tobacco, and *Zinnia elegans*, 124.
- , bushy stunt disease of, control, 757; inactivation of virus of, 264; notes on, 180, 757; occurrence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 180, 263, 264, 757; particle size of virus of, 672; study on, 263; transmission of, by sap, 263, 757; to cowpea, *Datura stramonium*, *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. langsdorffii*, and tobacco, 264.
- , *Cercospora canescens* on, in (?) the Ivory Coast, 830; in Zaira Leone, 344.
- , — *nicotianae* can infect, 613.
- , *Cladosporium fulvum* on, breeding against, 480, 481, 690; control, 74, 166, 407, 480, 481, 667; factors affecting, 690; genetics of resistance to, 470, 481; non-transmission of reaction to, by grafting, 522; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Canada, 481; in England, 424, 667; in Germany, 480; in Holland, 74; in Jersey, 690; in Lithuania, 63; in Poland, 407; in S. Australia, 324; in U.S.A., 470; varietal reaction to, 481.
- , — *lycopersici* on, in Lithuania, 62.
- , *Colletotrichum* on, in Lithuania, 63.
- , — *atramentarium* on, in Jersey, 690.
- , *Corticium solani* on, control, 690; factors affecting, 3; note on, 690; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Brazil, 3; in Jersey, 690; in New Zealand, 690.
- , curly top in U.S.A., 123; transmission of, by *Eutettix tenella*, 123.
- , *Didymella lycopersici* on, in Jersey, 690.
- , [enation mosaic] in England, 264.
- , fern-leaf in Denmark, 614.
- , frenching in U.S.A., 323.

- [Tomato] fruit splitting in Bermuda, 537.
- , — *Fusarium* on, in Hungary, 444.
- , — *bulbigenum* on, in Italy, 775.
- , — *var. lycopersici* on, control, 256, 406; factors affecting, 406; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 406; physiologic study on, 406; toxins of, 406; varietal reaction to, 406, 615.
- , — *equiseti* on, in Jersey, 690.
- green back in Jersey, 690.
- , *Helminthosporium lycopersici* on, in the Ivory Coast, 830.
- , 'Huissen' disease of, in Holland, 181; relation of, to tobacco mosaic, 182.
- leaf curl in U.S.S.R., 538; transmission of, by sprayed juice, 538.
- — roll in Greece, 556.
- , *Macrophomina phaseoli* on, in India, 648.
- , *Macrosporium* on, in Lithuania, 62.
- mosaic, affinities of virus of, 385; inactivation of, in the host, 611; occurrence in China, 385; in Denmark, 614; in England, 264, 672; in Holland, 181; in Queensland, 406; recent work on, 181; strains of, 265; studies on, 264, 672; transmission of, by (?) *Ceratia orientalis* and by (?) *Epilachna 28-punctata*, 385; by juice, 265; by needle, 385; by pruning, 265, 385; to chilli, cucumber, and potato 385; to tobacco, 265; varietal reaction to, 385.
- , *Peronospora tabacina* can infect, 119.
- , *Phoma* on, in Lithuania, 63.
- , — *destructiva* on, factors affecting, 781; note on, 265; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Lithuania, 62; in U.S.A., 265, 781.
- , *Phytophthora* on, in Jersey, 690; in Scotland, 614.
- , — *cinnamomi* can infect, 655.
- , — *fagopyri* on, in Japan, 102.
- , — *infestans* on, biological study on, 405; control, 539, 706; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Germany, 405, 539; in Jersey, 689; in Lithuania, 62; in Malaya, 632; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 324, 706; overwintering of, 324; physiologic forms of, 405; reaction of resistant varieties to, 311; transmission of, to potato, 62, 689; varietal reaction to, 405.
- , — *parasitica* on, 378; in Italy, 691, 775; in S. Africa, 265.
- , *Pleospora herbarum* on, in Jersey, 690.
- , potato mosaic can infect, 386.
- , — virus B can infect, 310.
- , — — X can infect, 672.
- , *Pythium* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- , — *arrhenomanes* var. *canadensis* and other species producing substances toxic to, 432.
- , — *de Baryanum* on, in U.S.A., 282.
- , — *ultimum* on, in New Zealand, 690.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in U.S.A., 547.
- ring mosaic, see under Streak.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, 167; in Bermuda, 537; in Jersey, 556, 690.
- [Tomato], *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in the Philippines, 325.
- , *Septoria lycopersici* on, control, 538, 706; morphology of, 65; occurrence in Bermuda, 537; in Jersey, 690; in Lithuania, 62; in Queensland, 406; in Rhodesia, 704; in U.S.A., 65, 79, 706; in U.S.S.R., 538; varietal reaction to, 79.
- , — *tomates* on, in Brazil and Rumania, 260.
- spotted wilt, control, 538; factors affecting, 404; note on, 538; occurrence in Australia, 404; (?) in Italy, 775; in Jersey, 690; in New S. Wales, 538; in New Zealand, 324; in Queensland, 406; in U.S.A., 65, 182; quantitative studies on, 41; relation of, to krommek of tobacco, 425; to tip blight, 182; transmission of, by juice, 324; by leaf abrasions, 737; to begonia, calceolaria, *Calendula*, *Campanula pyramidalis*, chilli, China aster, chrysanthemum, cineraria, dahlia, delphinium, eggplant, *Gloxinia*, *Hippeastrum*, lettuce, lupin, *Papaver nudicaule*, *Petunia*, *Physalis peruviana*, *Primula*, *Salpiglossis*, *Solanum capsicastrum*, and *Streptosolen jamesonii*, 444; tobacco, 4, 324, 444; *Trachelium*, *Tropaeolum*, *Zantedeschia aethiopica*, and *Zinnia*, 444; virus of, affecting chilli in U.S.A., 65; chrysanthemum in England, 655; dahlia in New S. Wales, 280; *Hippeastrum* in England, 672; lettuce in New S. Wales, 538; potato in New S. Wales, 460, 538; *Schizanthus* in New S. Wales, 280; tobacco in Tasmania, 689.
- streak in Denmark, 614; in Holland, 181; in Queensland, 406; particle size of virus of, 672.
- — (mixed virus), components of, 672; lytic action of chemicals on, 123; notes on, 181, 614.
- , — (ring mosaic), 182, 614.
- , — (single virus), see Tomato streak virus 1.
- , — (stem necrosis), 182, 614.
- — virus 1, 182, 614; in England, 122; transmission of, to *Datura stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Nicotiana glutinosa*, *N. langsdorffii*, *Petunia*, and potato, 122.
- , sulphur deficiency in, 111.
- sunburn in Bermuda, 537.
- , *Synchytrium endobioticum* can infect, 524, 601.
- , *Thielaviopsis basicola* on, in Jersey, 690.
- , 'tip blight' of, in U.S.A., 182.
- , tobacco leaf curl can infect, 118.
- , — mosaic on, effect of, on growth, 532; isolation of a protein with virus properties from, 404.
- , — ring spot 2 can infect, 831.
- , — virus 1 on, see Tomato mosaic.
- , — 6 on, inactivation of, in the host, 611; particle size of, 168; serological study on, 242.
- , *Verticillium albo-atrum* on, 150; control, 518, 690; occurrence in Jersey,

- 690; in Queensland, 406; (?) in U.S.A., 519.
- [Tomato, *Verticillium*] *dahliae* on, in Belgium, 387; (?) in U.S.A., 519.
- virus diseases, Dutch summary of, 181; list of, with synonyms, 614; new unnamed, in Great Britain, 180, 757.
- woodiness virus, affecting tobacco in U.S.S.R., 754.
- , zinc deficiency in, 730.
- , — injury to, in U.S.A., 736.
- Tonca bean, see *Dipteryx odorata*.
- Top necrosis of potato, see Acronecrosis of, and Potato virus B.
- rot of tobacco in Sumatra, 686.
- Torula* on man in Poland, 153; in U.S.A., 20; taxonomy of, 502.
- Pers., rejection of, recommended, 367.
- Turpin referred to *Cryptococcus*, 96; to *Torulopsis*, 367.
- *histolytica* on man, imperfect stage of *Debaryomyces hominis*, 802; referred to *Cryptococcus hominis*, 153.
- *jeanselmei* on man, 502.
- Torulopsis*, accepted as a genus, 367.
- on man (?) in Poland, 153; in U.S.A., 651.
- , referred to *Cryptococcus*, 96.
- , *Torula* referred to, 367.
- (?) — *macroglossiae* on man in Canada, 504.
- *neoformans* on man (?) in Australia, 222; in U.S.A., 20. (See also *Cryptococcus hominis* on.)
- *somata* in soil in Somaliland, 51.
- *terrestris* in soil in Italy, 51.
- Totix-normal and Totix-wetterfest, use of, as timber preservatives, 479.
- Toxoptera graminum*, (?) transmission of sugar-cane mosaic by, 744.
- Trachelium*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- Tragopogon porrifolius*, see Salsify.
- Trametes americana*, heterothallism in, 761; relationship of, to *Lenzites sepiaria* and *L. trabea*, 761.
- *pini*, *Fomes pini* preferred as a name to, 543.
- — on *Abies grandis* in N. America, 543, 694.
- — on conifers in Germany, 472; in N. America, 543.
- — on larch in Germany, 472; in U.S.A., 694.
- — on pine in Germany, 472; in N. America, 543, 694.
- — on *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* in U.S.A., 694.
- — on spruce in N. America, 543, 694.
- — on timber in Canada, 330.
- — on *Tsuga heterophylla* and *T. mertensiana* in U.S.A., 694.
- *serialis* on timber in Great Britain, 332.
- 'Tree pit' of apple, distinct from blotchy core, 481; occurrence in Tasmania, 481.
- Tremella fuciformis* in China, 684.
- Trichlorophenol, toxicity of, to *Ceratostomella pilifera*, *C. pluriannulata*, and *Fomes annosus*, 69.
- Trichocaulon*, *Phytophthora parasitica* on, in S. Africa, 265.
- Trichocladia*, accepted as a valid genus, 826.
- *bäumleri* on *Spartium junceum* in Greece, 557.
- Trichoderma*, antagonism of, to *Corticium solani*, 361.
- on lucerne in U.S.A., 158.
- *koningi* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- *lignorum*, antagonism of, to *Corticium centrifugum*, *C. sasakii*, and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, 395.
- , attempted control of *Omphalia* on date palm by, 15.
- , cellulose decomposition by, 741, 824.
- — in soil in India, 824; in Poland, 526; in the Sahara, 257.
- — on pine in U.S.A., 621.
- Trichophyton* on the dog in Holland, 295.
- on man, 368; cholesterol associated with, 152, 582; control, 222; note on, 92; occurrence in Germany, 93, 219; in U.S.A., 222.
- *acuminatum* on man, culture of, 501; occurrence in the British army, 218; in Italy, 218.
- *album* on man in Jugo-Slavia, 579; in Spain, 580; synonym of *Achorion violaceum*, 151.
- *asteroides* on man, culture of, 501; occurrence in the British army, 219.
- *cerebriforme* on man, culture of, 501; occurrence in the British army, 218.
- *crateriforme* on man in the British army, 218; in Spain, 580.
- (*decalvans*) *violaceum* synonym of *Achorion violaceum*, 151.
- *faviforme*, validity of, 296.
- *glabrum* on man in Algeria, 579; in Italy, 152; synonym of *Achorion violaceum*, 151.
- *gypseum* on man, culture of, 152; occurrence in U.S.A., 650; relation of, to 'mosaic fungus', 650.
- *indicum*, culture of, 501.
- — synonym of *Achorion violaceum*, 152.
- *interdigitale*, factors affecting pathology of, 92.
- *mentagrophytes*, allergic reaction of guinea-pigs to, 92.
- — on man, acquired resistance to, 651; occurrence in Algeria, 721; in the British army, 218; in France, 650; in Germany, 219; in Porto Rico, 219; in Spain, 580.
- *niveum*, culture of, 501.
- , vaccines of, for control of human mycoses, 222.
- *ochraceum* on man in the British army, 219.
- *persicolor* on man in Hungary, 366; in Italy, 580.
- *plicatile* on man in the British army, 218.
- *purpureum*, culture of, 500.
- *radians* on man in the British army, 218.

- [*Trichophyton*] *rosaceum* on man, culture of, 501; occurrence in the British army, 219.
- *rubrum* on man in Czecho-Slovakia, the East, and Japan, 439; in Porto Rico, 219; in U.S.A., 439.
- *violaceum* on man, comparative study of *T. glabrum* and, 152; culture of, 501; occurrence in Algeria, 579; in the British army, 218; in India, 151; in Italy, 152; in Spain, 580; renamed *Achorion violaceum*, 151.
- Trichosanthes anguina*, *Myrothecium roridum* on, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Trichosporium* on man, transferred to *Botrytoides*, 720.
- *fuscum* in soil (?) in India, 824; in the Sahara, 257.
- *heteromorphum* on timber in Scandinavia, 271.
- *pedrosoi* on man in Porto Rico, 219.
- —, relationship between *Phialophora verrucosa*, *Hormodendrum compactum* and, 220.
- Trichosporon*, *Geotrichoides* not a synonym of, 96.
- , *Proteomyces* referred to, 96.
- *beigeli* on man, literature on, 20.
- *infestans*, *Proteomyces infestans* referred to, 96.
- Trichothecium roseum* in soil in the Sahara, 257.
- — on apple in India, 587.
- — on cucumber in U.S.S.R., 699.
- — on *Pteris longifolia* in U.S.A., 283.
- Trifolium*, see *Clover*.
- Trigonella foenum-graecum*, *Bacterium medicaginis* on, in Italy, 258.
- , *Fusarium oxysporum* on, in Malta, 780.
- Trimethylene dithiocyanate, use of, against *Cladosporium fulvum* on tomato, 166.
- Tri-ogen, use of, against *Diplocarpon rosae* and *Sphaerotheca pannosa* on rose, 723.
- Triolith, composition and use of, as a timber preservative, 186.
- Triticum*, see *Wheat*.
- *tinophevi*, use of, in breeding disease-resistant wheats, 352.
- Tropaeolum*, tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- Trybliidiella rufula* var. *microspora* on lime in Sierra Leone, 344.
- Tsuga canadensis* and *T. caroliniana*, *Keithia tsugae*, *Melampsora farlowii*, and (?) *Rosellinia* on, in U.S.A., 331.
- *heterophylla* and *T. mertensiana*, *Trameetes pini* on, cultural study on, 694.
- Tuberculina maxima* on *Cronartium cerebrum* on pine in U.S.A., 331.
- — on *Cronartium ribicola* on pine, 472.
- Tubercinia* accepted in place of *Urocystis*, 117.
- Tulip (*Tulipa*), *Botrytis cinerea* on, in Japan, 807.
- , — *tulipae* on, control, 509, 656, 807; factors affecting, 509; occurrence in Austria, 807; in England, 508; in Germany, 656; in Japan, 807; study on, 508.
- [*Tulip*] breaking in England, 444; in U.S.A., 156, 724; properties of virus of, 156; varietal reaction to, 724.
- , *Puccinia prostii* on, in India, 371.
- , *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in Japan, 806.
- , — *tuliparum* on, in Canada, 632; in Switzerland, 135.
- Turf, Basidiomycete on, in Canada, 811.
- , *Calonectria graminicola* on, in Holland, 74; in U.S.A., 706.
- , *Corticium fuciforme* on, in New Zealand, 102.
- , — *solani* on, in New Zealand, 102; in U.S.A., 706.
- , 'dollar spot' of, in U.S.A., 706.
- , *Fusarium* on, in Canada, 811.
- , *Rhizoctonia* on, in Canada, 811; in Queensland, 445.
- , *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on, in New Zealand, 102.
- , see also *Grasses*.
- Turkey, *Aspergillus fumigatus* in the, in U.S.A., 150.
- Turnip (*Brassica campestris*), (?) *Bacillus brassicaeavorus* on, in Denmark, 625.
- , — *carotovorus* on, in Great Britain, 468.
- , (?) bacterial disease of, in Denmark, 73.
- , brown heart of, in Scotland, 416.
- , *Cercospora albo-maculans* on, see *C. brassicae* on.
- , — *brassicae* on, in England, 467; in U.S.A., 187; synonymy of, 467; wrongly referred to *Cercospora bloxami*, 467.
- , *Corticium solani* on, 24.
- diseases, control, 484.
- , dry and heart rot of, in Austria, 415.
- , *Fusarium conglutinans* on, legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400.
- , *Peronospora parasitica* on, in Japan, 334; in U.S.A., 188.
- , *Phytophthora drechsleri* can infect, 550.
- , *Plasmodiophora brassicae* on, in Jersey, 556; in U.S.A., 547.
- , *Pseudomonas destructans* not parasitic on, 468.
- , reclamation disease of, in Austria, 415.
- Tutan, use of, against *Aphanomyces levis*, *Phoma betae*, and *Pythium de Baryanum* on beet, 337.
- Typhlocyba* in relation to potato degeneration, 524.
- *pomaria*, *Entomophthora sphaerosperma* on, in U.S.A., 439.
- Typhula elegantula* and *T. graminum* distinct from *T. itoana*, 348.
- *itoana* on barley, oats, wheat, and other Gramineae in Japan, 348.
- *trifolii* on clover in Hungary, 725.
- U. 564, use of, against wheat bunt, 1.
- salts, use of, as timber preservatives, 414.
- Ulmus*, see *Elm*.
- Ultra-violet rays, causing variation in living organisms, 38.

- [Ultra-violet rays], effect of, on *Alternaria solani*, 456; on *Bacillus coli*, 403; on *Helminthosporium avenae*, 456; on tobacco mosaic virus, 403, 754; on *Ustilago zeae*, 359.
- , use of, against storage moulds, 722; for obtaining bacteria-free cultures of *Saprolegnia*, 737; in the diagnosis of ringworm fungi, 366.
- Uncinula bicornis* on *Acer campestre* and *A. pseudoplatanus* in Norway, 618.
- *cedrelae* and its var. *nodulosa* on *Cedrela sinensis* in China, 746.
- *kenjiana* on elm in China, 747.
- *necator* on vine, control, 240, 342, 478, 554, 819; factors affecting, 587; occurrence in Algeria, 478, 554; in France, 478, 819; in Greece, 557; in India, 587; in N. Africa, 342; in Rumania, 202; in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.S.R., 478; varietal reaction to, 478.
- *tulasnei* on *Acer platanoides* in Norway, 618.
- Unidea and unitan, composition of, and use of, against wheat bunt, 1.
- Universal dusts, German official definition of, 83.
- Uredinales, see Rusts.
- Uredo dioscoreae* and *U. dioscoreae-alatae* synonyms of *Gopiana dioscoreae*, 259.
- *sojae* synonym of *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, 401.
- Urocystis*, *Tubercinia* accepted in place of, 117.
- *cepulae* on onion, legislation against, in Scotland, 484; in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in Germany, 552.
- *occulta* on cereals in Poland, 280.
- on rye in Lithuania, 644; in Poland, 285.
- *sorosporioides* on *Delphinium* in India, 703.
- *tritici* on wheat, control, 208; factors affecting, 481; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in Australia, 481; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 208; varietal reaction to, 481.
- Uromyces anthyllidis* on *Lupinus angustifolius* in Bulgaria, 745.
- *appendiculatus* on bean in Holland, 74.
- on cowpea in Palestine, 683.
- *betae* on beet, factors affecting, 417, 549; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; note on, 710; occurrence in Belgium, 764; in Canada, 481, 632; in Holland, 191, 417.
- on mangold in Canada, 632.
- *caryophyllinus*, action of spores of, on Bordeaux mixture, 733.
- , adjustment of, to host physiology, 109.
- *fabae* on broad bean in England, 552; in Palestine, 683; in Spain, 529.
- on vetch in Spain, 529.
- *fischeri eduardi* can infect *Vicia cracca*, 607.
- on *Euphorbia virgata* in Switzerland, 607.
- *flectens* on clover in Spain, 176.
- *formosus* on *Dianthus* in Palestine, 683.
- [*Uromyces*] *geranii* on *Geranium* in Canada, 632.
- *hordei* synonym of *Puccinia hordei*, 209.
- *musae* on banana in Fiji, 165.
- *pisi* on *Euphorbia cyparissias* in Switzerland, 607.
- on *Lathyrus pratensis* in Bulgaria, 745.
- *setariae-italicae* on *Setaria italica* in Japan, 635.
- *sojae* synonym of *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, 401.
- *trifolii* on clover in U.S.A., 810.
- Urophlyctis alfalfae* on lucerne in Belgium, 776.
- Uropyxis mirabilissima*, see *Cumminsiaella sanguinea*.
- Urtica*, see Nettles.
- Uspulun injury, 370.
- , use of, against *Alternaria radicina* on carrot, 769; against *Bacterium medicaginis phaseolicola* on bean, 765; against *Bact. tabacum* on tobacco, 61; against *Botrytis cinerea* on lettuce, 196; against *B. tulipae* on tulip, 656, 807; against *Cercospora beticola* on beet, 285; against *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on maize, 13; against *Helminthosporium graminum* on barley, 568; against *H. halodes* on sugar-cane, 465; against *H. sativum* on barley, 86; against *H. tetramera* on sugar-cane, 465; against *Moniliopsis aderkholdi* on Cactaceae, 371; on tobacco, 61; against *Phoma lingam* on cabbage, 335; against *Phytophthora cactorum* on *Cereus* and *Melocactus*, 371; against *Plasmidiophora brassicae* on cabbage, 335; against *Puccinia antirrhini* on *Antirrhinum majus*, 370; against *Pythium de Baryanum* on tobacco, 61; against *P. graminicolum* on sugar-cane, 465; against *Sclerotium tuliparum* on hyacinth, narcissus, and tulip, 135; against *Thielaviopsis basicola* on tobacco, 61; against *Urocystis occulta* on rye, 285; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 285; against *U. hordei* on barley, 557; against wheat bunt, 285.
- dust, use of, against *Urocystis occulta* on rye, 285; against *Ustilago avenae* on oats, 285; against *U. panici-miliacei* on millet, 285; against wheat bunt, 285.
- universal, German official recommendation for, 83.
- , use of, against *Penicillium* on wheat, 641; against wheat bunt, 8.
- Ustilaginales, list of, in Rumania, 829; in Switzerland, 530.
- , method of determining physiologic forms in the, 242.
- on cereals in U.S.S.R., 564.
- Ustilago*, toxicity of hydrogen sulphide to, 670.
- *abortifera* synonym of *Sorosporium reilianum*, 435.
- *avenae* on oats, breeding against, 354, 571, 634, 642; control, 6, 10, 207, 208, 285, 347, 564, 565, 569, 668, 669, 786, 790, 791; factors affecting, 569, 642,

- 711, 787; genetics of resistance to, 642; histologic study on, 711; hybridization of, with *U. kolleri*, 493, 570; method of infection by, 790; note on, 358; occurrence in Austria, 569; in England, 668; in France, 791; in Germany, 6, 354; in India, 358; in New Zealand, 565; in Poland, 280, 285; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207, 208; in U.S.A., 10, 347, 434, 570, 571, 642, 711; in U.S.S.R., 564, 669, 786, 787; physiologic forms of, 434; varietal reaction to, 354, 356, 434, 570, 571, 634, 642, 711.
- [*Ustilago*] *bromivora* can infect *Agropyron dasystachyum*, *A. griffithsii*, and *A. richardsonii*, 445.
- on *Agropyron tenerum* in Canada, 445.
- *bulgarica*, comparison of, with *U. kenjiana*, 829.
- *clintoniana* on *Dactylis glomerata* in U.S.A., 27; *U. striaeformis* renamed, 27.
- (?) *fisheri* on maize in the Argentine, 435.
- *hordei* on barley, breeding against, 288; control, 85, 207, 208, 347, 557, 558, 565, 641, 669, 788; germination of, 787; method of inoculation with, 210; nomenclature of, 467; occurrence in Canada, 288; in Cyprus, 85; in India, 557; in Kenya, 558; in New Zealand, 565; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207, 208; in U.S.A., 347, 641; in U.S.S.R., 669; types intermediate between *U. nuda* and, 288.
- *hypodytes* on *Bromus* in Germany, 511.
- on *Elymus arenarius* in Germany, 511.
- *kenjiana* on sorghum in Manchukuo, 829.
- *kolleri* on oats, breeding against, 571, 634, 642; control, 10, 347, 565, 669; factors affecting, 642; genetics of resistance to, 10, 642, 712; histological study on, 711; hybridization of, with *U. avenae*, 493, 570; occurrence in Canada, 434; in New Zealand, 565; in Tasmania, 488; in U.S.A., 10, 347, 434, 569, 571, 642; in U.S.S.R., 669; physiologic forms of, 434; saltation in, 493; varietal reaction to, 10, 434, 571, 634, 642, 711, 712.
- (?) — *medians* on barley in Canada, 632.
- *nigra* on barley, comparison of, with *U. nuda*, 211; control, 211, 347, 641; factors affecting, 790; occurrence in U.S.A., 211, 347, 641, 790; study on, 211; varietal reaction to, 211, 347.
- *nuda* on barley, breeding against, 288; comparison of, with *U. nigra*, 211; control, 8, 85, 282, 347, 353; method of inoculating, 567; note on, 211; occurrence in Belgium, 353; in Canada, 288; in Cyprus, 85; in Tasmania, 488; in U.S.A., 211, 282, 347, 790; physiologic specialization in, 431; types intermediate between *U. hordei* and, 288; varietal reaction to, 432.
- [*Ustilago*] *panici-miliacei*, germination of spores of, 787.
- on *Panicum miliaceum*, control, 285, 432, 565, 646, 669, 786; effect of, on host, 360; occurrence in Poland, 285; in U.S.S.R., 360, 432, 565, 569, 646, 669, 786.
- *paspali-thunbergii* renamed *Sorosporium paspali-thunbergii*, 829.
- —, *Sorosporium paspali* synonym of, 829.
- *salveii* on *Dactylis glomerata* in Europe, 28.
- *scitaminea* on sugar-cane in Madagascar, 607.
- *striaeformis* on *Agrostis alba* in U.S.A., 27.
- on *Dactylis glomerata* renamed *U. clintoniana*, 27.
- on grasses, *Poa annua*, *P. pratensis*, and *Phleum pratense* in U.S.A., 27.
- *tanakae* on *Setaria italica* var. *germanica* in Japan, 829.
- *tritici* on wheat, breeding against, 634; control, 85, 244, 430, 431, 563, 636, 637, 787, 788; dissemination of, by air, 384; effect of, on host, 7, 360; factors affecting, 201, 489, 637; method of inoculating, 567; nomenclature of, 467; note on, 563; occurrence in Canada, 430, 489; in Cyprus, 85; in France, 84, 636; in India, 431, 557; in Rumania, 201; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 563; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.A., 567; in U.S.S.R., 360, 431, 637, 788; physiologic specialization in, 431; study on, 84; varietal resistance to, 557, 634.
- *utriculosa* on *Polygonum* in Holland, 74.
- *vriesiana* on *Eucalyptus*, neoplasms in, 139.
- *zeae* on maize, breeding against, 12, 635; effect of, on yield, 572; factors affecting, 359, 712, 713, 793; genetic relationship with *Sorosporium reilianum*, 435; note on, 793; occurrence in the Argentine, 435; in Austria, 12; in China, 684; in Italy, 358; in U.S.A., 572, 712, 713, 793; osmotic pressure in relation to susceptibility to, 12; study on, 712, 713; toxicity of extracts of, 223; of malachite green to, 244; varietal reaction to, 635, 713.
- Ustilina vulgaris* on lime tree (*Tilia*) in England, 471.
- *zonata* on cacao and *Ceiba pentandra* in Tanganyika, 427.
- on *Hevea* rubber in Ceylon, 136.
- on oil palm in Malaya, 78, 647.
- on tea, note on, 610; occurrence in Malaya, 78, 632.
- U T 685, use of, against *Aphanomyces levis*, *Phoma betae*, and *Pythium de Baryanum* on beet, 190.
- Vaccination of plants, nature of, 678. (See also Immunization.)
- Vaccinium*, *Mycelium radices myrtilli* a forming mycorrhiza, study on, 308.

- [*Vaccinium*] *vitis-ideae*. *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* on, in Bulgaria, 411.
—, see also Cranberry.
- Valsa* on *Pyrus chamaemespilus*, 163.
— *ambiens* on *Prunus* in France and Switzerland, 448.
— *cincta* can infect *Prunus*, 448.
— — on apricot in France and Switzerland, 447.
— — on peach, control, 162, 448; factors affecting, 162, 448; occurrence in Canada, 162, 447; in France and Switzerland, 447.
— — on plum in France and Switzerland, 447.
— — synonym of *Leucostoma cincta*, 447.
— *leucostoma* on cherry in France and Switzerland, 447.
— — on peach in Canada, France, and Switzerland, 447; in U.S.A., 283.
— — on *Prunus* in U.S.A., 283.
— — synonym of *Leucostoma persoonii*, 447.
— *microstoma* on *Prunus* in France, Italy, and Switzerland, 448.
— *nivea* can infect apricot, 447.
— — on poplar in France and Switzerland, 447; in U.S.A., 408.
— — renamed *Leucostoma nivea*, 448.
— *oocystoma* on alder in Germany, 540.
— *pini* on pine in U.S.A., 408; *Cytospora pinicola* (?) conidial stage of, 408.
- Valsella*, *Leucocytopspora* imperfect stage of, 55.
- Vanadic acid, use of, against *Plasmopara viticola* on vine, 234.
- Variation in *Bacterium translucens*, 565; in *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, *P. palmivora*, and *P. parasitica*, 378; in *Sclerotium rolfsii*, 402; in *Thielaviopsis basicola*, 263; (induced) in living organisms, 38. (See also Saltation.)
- Vasco, use of, against spinach and turnip diseases, 484.
- Vegetable marrow (*Cucurbita pepo*), *Colletotrichum lagenarium* on, in U.S.S.R., 698.
— —, *Gloeosporium orbiculare* on, 699.
— —, *Phoma subvelata* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
— —, *Phytophthora drechsleri* can infect, 550.
— —, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in U.S.A., 477.
— —, see also Squash.
- Vegetables, diseases of, American book on, 187; control, 484; market standards for, in Italy, 373; occurrence in Germany, 425; in U.S.A., 158.
- Veinbanding of potato, combination of mottle virus and, producing rugose mosaic, 3; synonymy of, 459; virus of, affecting tobacco, 738.
- (?) *Veluticeps* on *Chamaecyparis obtusa* var. *formosana* in Japan, 545.
- Venturia cerasi* on cherry in Spain, 75; in Switzerland, 588.
— *inaequalis*, on apple, ascospore discharge of, 73, 480, 485, 661, 813; breeding against, 29; control, 2, 73, 135, 159, 302, 484, 485, 514, 588, 589, 594, 661, 665, 666, 706, 726, 735, 813, 814; effect of, on transpiration, 375; factors affecting, 480, 588, 661; legislation against, in England, 272, 335; nature of resistance to, 776; nomenclature of, 467; notes on, 184, 588; occurrence in Australia, 587; in Canada, 159, 302, 661, 776, 813; in Denmark, 73, 588; in England, 272, 335, 588, 735, 813; in France, 589, 813; in Germany, 29, 30, 480, 661, 813; in Holland, 73; in India, 29; in Switzerland, 30, 135, 588; in U.S.A., 2, 484, 485, 513, 514, 594, 665, 666, 706, 726; pleomorphism in, 30; physiologic specialization in, 30, 513; role of ascospores in infection by, 375; saltation in, 30; strains of, 480; technique for detecting, 28, 661; varietal reaction to, 485, 513, 588, 776.
- [*Venturia*] *pirina* on pear, control, 2, 73, 234, 588, 589, 590, 728, 735, 813; cultural note on, 184; effect of, on transpiration, 375; legislation against, in England, 272, 335; occurrence in China, 815; in Denmark, 588; in England, 272, 335; in France, 234, 589, 590, 735; in Germany, 813; in Holland, 73; in Queensland, 103; in Switzerland, 588; in Tasmania, 728; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.A., 2.
— (?) *populina* on aspen and poplar in Norway, 618.
— (?) *tremulae* on aspen in Norway, 618.
— — on poplar in Italy, 328; (?) in Norway, 618.
- Verderame of tobacco in Italy, 689.
— sulphur, use of, against *Botrytis* on grapes, 702.
- Vermicularia affinis*, *V. bohlenae*, *V. culmifraga*, *V. graminella*, *V. graminicola*, *V. graminum*, *V. melicae*, and *V. relicina*, synonyms of *Colletotrichum graminicola*, 494.
- Vernalization in relation to disease, 489, 708, 785.
- Vernonia iodocalyx*, tobacco leaf curl affecting, in Tanganyika, 118.
- Verticillium* on *Acer*, *A. negundo*, *A. platanoides*, *A. rubrum*, and *A. saccharinum* in U.S.A., 693.
— on banana in French Guinea, 451.
— on beet in Holland, 191.
— on cotton in S. Africa, 437.
— on elm in U.S.A., 130.
— *albo-atrum* can infect *Antirrhinum majus*, beet, *Eschscholtzia californica*, eggplant, and tomato, 150.
— — on *Ailanthus glandulosa* in Italy, 474.
— — on *Antirrhinum majus* in Germany, 25.
— — on apricot in Greece, 591.
— — on *Cercis siliquastrum* in Italy, 474.
— — on *Chenopodium* in Germany, 237.
— — on cotton in U.S.A., 150.
— — on currants in Germany, 236.
— — on elm in Italy, 474.

- [*Verticillium albo-atrum*] on hops in England, 462, 741.
 — on nettles in Germany, 237.
 (?) — on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 — on *Phlox decussata* in Hungary, 444.
 — on potato, factors affecting, 444; occurrence in Canada, 150; in Holland, 246; in Hungary, 444; physiologic forms of, 150.
 — on *Robinia pseud-acacia* in Italy, 474.
 — on *Solanum nigrum* in Germany, 237.
 — on *Sophora japonica* in Italy, 474.
 — on strawberry in U.S.A., 518.
 — on timber in Italy, 129.
 — on tomato, control, 518, 690; occurrence in Jersey, 690; in Queensland, 406; (?) in U.S.A., 519.
 — *amaranthi* referred to *V. albo-atrum*, 474.
 — *cinerescens* on carnation in England, 225, 226, 654.
 — *dahliae*, biochemical determination of parasitism in, 457.
 — can infect *Koelerutera paniculata*, 183.
 — on *Ailanthus glandulosa* in France, 183.
 — on aster, China, and chicory, in Belgium, 387.
 — on cotton in U.S.S.R., 577, 799.
 — on dahlia in Czecho-Slovakia, 370.
 — on eggplant in Canada, 777.
 — on elm in U.S.A., 485.
 — on orchid in Belgium, 387.
 — on peony in U.S.A., 99.
 — on potato in Belgium, 387.
 — on raspberry in England, 817.
 — on rose in Belgium, 387.
 — on tomato in Belgium, 387; (?) in U.S.A., 519.
 — *malthousei* on mushrooms in Italy, 775.
 — *monosporioides*, *Geomyces vulgaris* possibly identical with, 673.
Vetch (*Vicia* spp.), *Aphanomyces euteiches* can infect, 768.
 —, *Ascochyta pisi viciae* on, in U.S.A., 283.
 —, *Olpidium viciae* on, in Japan, 659.
 —, *Peronospora vicicola* on, in U.S.A., 195.
 —, *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* on, in U.S.A., 577.
 —, reclamation disease of, 793.
 —, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum* on, in England and Wales, 478.
 —, *Uromyces fabae* on, in Spain, 529.
 —, *fischeri eduardi* can infect, 607.
Vialina glomerata pycnidial form of *Dematophora glomerata*, 134.
 — *radicicola* on *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium* on, in Italy, 135.
Vicia spp., see *Vetch*.
 — *faba*, see *Bean*.
Victoria regia, *Sclerotium rolfsii* on, in Germany, 99.
Vigna sesquipedalis, *Pseudomonas syringae* on, in New S. Wales, 772.
 [*Vigna*] *unguiculata*, see *Cowpea*.
 Vine (*Vitis*), anthracnose deformée of, a form of court-noué, 630.
 —, *Armillaria mellea* on, control, 541; occurrence in Italy, 774; in Spain, 75, 541.
 —, *Aspergillus carbonarius* and *A. niger* on, in S. Africa, 701.
 —, *Botrytis cinerea* on, in Greece, 557; in Rumania, 202; in S. Africa, 701.
 —, *Cercospora coryneoides*, *C. leoni*, and *C. roesleri* on, in Palestine, 200.
 —, *sessilis* on, in U.S.S.R., 200.
 —, *vitiphylla* on, in Palestine, 200.
 —, *vitis* on, *C. viticola* synonym of, 200.
 —, *Charrinia diplodiella* on, in Rumania, 202.
 — chlorosis in France, 631.
 —, *Cladosporium baccæ* on, in S. Africa, 701.
 —, *Clasterosporium* on, in India, 587.
 —, *Coniothyrium diplodiella* on, in Italy and Switzerland, 200.
 —, *Corticium centrifugum* on, in China, 815.
 —, court-noué of, control, 199, factors affecting, 199; forms of, 630; legislation against, in Palestine, 127; occurrence in Algeria, 554; in Austria, 631; in France, 199, 630, 631; in Rumania and U.S.S.R., 631; *Pumilus medullæ* in relation to, 554, 630, 631; tannin content in relation to, 630; varietal reaction to, 199.
 —, *Diplodia uvicola* on, in Italy and U.S.S.R., 774.
 —, *Elsinoe ampelina* on, in Spain, 75; in Uruguay, 427.
 —, 'esca' disease of, in Morocco, attributed to *Fomes ignarius*, 199.
 —, fruit dehiscence of, and fruit moulds of, in Australia, 482.
 —, *Fusarium oxysporum* var. *aurantiacum* on, in S. Africa, 701.
 —, *Gloeosporium ampelophagum* on, see *Elsinoe ampelina* on.
 —, grey rot of floral buds of, in Greece, associated with *Botrytis cinerea*, 557.
 —, (?) *Guignardia* on, in India, 558.
 —, *baccæ* on, in Spain, 75.
 —, *bidwellii* on, 381.
 —, little leaf of, a form of court-noué, 630.
 —, magnesium deficiency disease of, in Germany, 773.
 —, *Moniliopsis aderholdii* on, 586.
 —, *Pencilium cyclopodium*, *P. elongatum*, and *P. expansum* on, in S. Africa, 701.
 —, *Phakospora ampelopsidis* on, in Japan, N. America, the Philippines, S. America, and W. Indies, 401; *P. vitis* synonym of, 401.
 —, *Phoma flaccida* on, in France, 555.
 —, phosphoric acid deficiency disease of, in Germany, 772.
 —, *Physalospora baccæ* on, in Spain, 75.
 —, *mutila* on, in S. Africa, 701.
 —, pith disease of, in Austria and Jugoslavia, 199. (See also *Pumilus medullæ* on.)

- [Vine], *Plasmopara viticola* on, control, 234, 244, 381, 427, 477, 590, 628, 703, 778, 819; factors affecting, 279, 381, 554, 773; forecasting outbreaks of, 702, 735; occurrence in Algeria, 554; in France, 234, 590, 628, 819; in Germany, 477; in India, 778; in Tanganyika, 704; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.S.R., 279, 702, 773.
- , potash deficiency disease of, in Germany, 773.
- , *Pumilus medullae* on, associated with court-noué, 554, 630; control, 631; note on, 630; occurrence in (?) Algeria, 554; in Austria and France, 631; in Italy, 630; in Rumania and U.S.S.R., 631. (See also pith disease of.)
- , 'reisig' disease of, a form of court-noué, 630; occurrence in Germany, 479, 629.
- , *Rosellinia necatrix* on, in Italy, 774; in Rumania, 202.
- , *Stereum necator* on, in France, 631.
- , *Uncinula necator* on, control, 240, 342, 478, 554, 819; factors affecting, 587; occurrence in Algeria, 478, 554; in France, 478, 819; in Greece, 557; in India, 587; in N. Africa, 342; in Rumania, 202; in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.S.R., 478; varietal reaction to, 478.
- Viola tricolor*, see Pansy.
- Violet (*Viola*), *Cercospora violae* on, in Bulgaria, 746.
- , *Phyllosticta violae* on, in Great Britain formerly referred to *Ascochyta violae*, 468.
- , *Rosellinia necatrix* on, in England and Wales, 478.
- , *Septoria violae* var. *rostrata* on, in U.S.A., 283.
- Virescence of tobacco in U.S.S.R., virus of tomato woodiness causing, 754.
- Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*), *Phakopsora ampelopsidis* on, in Japan, N. America, the Philippines, S. America, and W. Indies, 401; *P. vitis* synonym of, 401.
- , *Phyllosticta allescheri* on, in France, 388.
- Virus disease of almond and apricot in France, 515.
- of aster, China, in U.S.A., 98.
- of cherry in France, 515.
- of chilli in China, 385.
- of clover in U.S.A., 418.
- of *Crotalaria saltiana* in China, 385.
- of *Cuminum cyminum* in Bulgaria, 682.
- of eggplant in Rumania, 202.
- of hops (Fuggles) in England, 424.
- of *Nicotiana glutinosa* in England, 107.
- of peach, plum, *Prunus divaricata* (myrobalan), and *P. spinosa* in France, 515.
- of sorghum in India, 778; transmission of, by *Pundalaya simplicia*, 778.
- of tobacco in England, 107; in France, 181; (?) in Rhodesia, 704.
- [Virus disease] of tomato in England, 757; in U.S.A., 182.
- diseases, bibliography of, 40.
- , English book on, 107.
- , host index of, 107.
- , immunity from, 387, 676.
- of beet, legislation against, in Great Britain, 335.
- of citrus, 13.
- of *Helianthus tuberosus* in U.S.S.R., 421.
- of mangold, legislation against, in England, 335.
- of potato, bibliography of recent work on, 246; constitution of, 459; control, 248, 392, 393, 598, 599; differentiation of, 459; factors affecting, 392, 599; legislation against, in the Argentine, 248; in Brazil, 64, 248; in Uruguay, 248; in U.S.A., 394; method of detecting from tubers, 391; occurrence in the Argentine, 823; in Czechoslovakia, 392; in Germany, 391, 598, 599; in Scotland, 457; in U.S.A., 394; seed certification against, 457; synonymy of, 459; transmission of, by aphids, 393, 598, 599, 823; tuber-indexing against, 43; varietal reaction to, 392.
- of sugar-cane, legislation against, in Brazil, 64.
- of tobacco in U.S.S.R., 754.
- of tomato, Dutch summary of, 181; list of, with synonyms, 614; new unnamed, in Great Britain, 180, 757.
- , reviews of work on, 243, 455; of serological studies on, 387.
- , Russian treatise on, 386.
- , vector index of, 108.
- , see also Mosaic, &c.
- yellows of beet, see Yellows of.
- Viruses, antigenicity of, 119.
- , classification of, 196, 671.
- , filtration of, 307.
- , nature of, 40, 168.
- Vitamins, effect of, on fungi, 170.
- Vitis*, see Vine.
- *quadrangularis*, *Mycosyrinx arabica* on, in India, 830; *Schizonella colemani* referred to, 830.
- Volutella fusariispora* on *Convallaria majalis* in Poland, 55.
- Volvaria esculenta*, cultivation of, in China, 422.
- Vomasol S, use of, against *Oidium chrysanthemi* and *Puccinia chrysanthemi* on chrysanthemum, 583.
- Wacker's Bordeaux, 539, 583.
- dust, 419, 539.
- Wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), *Brassica* virus on, in England, 97; transmission of, by *Myzus persicae*, 97.
- , *Phytophthora megasperma* can infect, 188.
- Walnut (*Juglans*), *Armillaria mellea* on, in France, 763.
- , *Cylindrium* on, in U.S.S.R., 330.
- , *Cytospora* on, in India, 587.
- , *Fomes fomentarius* and *Gnomonia leptostyla* on, in U.S.S.R., 330.

- [Walnut] leaf scorch in India, 587.
- , *Leptothyrium pomi* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
 - , *Microsphaera yamadai* on, in China, 747.
 - , *Microstroma juglandis* on, in Holland, 74.
 - , *Phomopsis juglandina* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
 - , *Phytophthora cambivora* on, in Italy, 774.
 - , *Polyporus hispidus* on, in U.S.S.R., 330.
 - Washingtonia filifera*, *Penicillium vermooeseni* on, in U.S.A., 91.
 - Wastage in stored fruit, statistical study on, 146.
 - Water-core of apple in New Zealand and Queensland, 302; in Tasmania, 300, 301.
 - Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), cucumber virus 1 on, in England, 672.
 - Water-glass, see Sodium silicate.
 - Watermelon (*Citrullus vulgaris*), *Cercospora citrullina* on, in Brazil, 60; in Sierra Leone, 779.
 - , *Colletotrichum lagenarium* on, in U.S.S.R., 698.
 - , *Fusarium* on, in U.S.S.R., 309.
 - , — *bulbigenum* var. *niveum* on, breeding against, 486; effect of bios on parasitism of, 309; occurrence in U.S.A., 276, 486, 553; varietal reaction to, 486, 553.
 - , — *scirpi* on, in Bulgaria, 746.
 - , *Macrosporium* on, in S. Africa, 426.
 - , *Pythium aphanidermatum* on, in India, 587.
 - Watery breakdown of grapefruit in U.S.A., 498.
 - Wax, use of, against pitting of grapefruit, 499.
 - Wetters, emulsives as, 518.
 - Wheat (*Triticum*), *Alternaria peglionii* on, in the Argentine, 209.
 - , *Bacterium atrofaciens* on, in U.S.S.R., 669.
 - , — *translucens* on, in U.S.S.R., 565.
 - , — var. *undulosum* on, in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.A., 489.
 - , black point of, in India, 433.
 - , *Brachysporium tomato* can infect, 266.
 - , *Calonectria graminicola* on, in Germany, 566; in Rumania, 201.
 - , *Cercospora herpotrichoides* on, control, 145, 288, 567, 709; effect of, on yield, 709, 783; factors affecting, 145, 433; note on, 433; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in England, 433; in France, 145, 288; in Germany, 566, 783; study on, 709.
 - , *Cladosporium* on, in India, 433.
 - , *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
 - , diseases, control, 670; breeding against, 352; occurrence in Tunis, 207.
 - , *Erysiphe graminis* on, effect of, on resistance to *Puccinia triticea*, 708; factors affecting, 73, 201; note on, 201; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in Holland, 73; in Rumania, 201; in U.S.A., 633; in U.S.S.R., 789; reaction to *P. graminis* in relation to, 562; varietal reaction to, 789.
 - [Wheat], *Fusarium* on, control, 567, 788; factors affecting, 788; occurrence in Belgium, 755; in Germany, 566; in India, 433; in U.S.S.R., 788.
 - , — *avenaceum* on, control, 567, 640; factors affecting, 788; notes on, 6; occurrence in Canada, 428; in Germany, 567; in Great Britain, 6; in U.S.S.R., 640, 789; varietal reaction to, 789.
 - , — *culmorum* on, control, 85, 490, 567; factors affecting, 85, 490, 640, 776, 788; occurrence in Canada, 776; in Germany, 85, 566; in New Zealand, 489; in U.S.S.R., 640, 789; physiologic forms of, 566; production of toxins by, 432; study on, 489; varietal reaction to, 789.
 - , — *equiseti* and its f. 1 on, in Great Britain, 6.
 - , — *herbarum* on, see *F. avenaceum* on.
 - , — *sambucinum* on, in Switzerland, 643.
 - , *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on, in the Argentine, 209.
 - , — *saubinetii* on, control, 81, 346; distribution of, 209; factors affecting, 640, 788; occurrence in the Argentine, 209; in U.S.A., 346, 644; in U.S.S.R., 640, 788, 789; study on, 644; varietal reaction to, 789.
 - , *Gibellina cerealis* on, in England, 433.
 - , grey speck of, in Denmark, 73, 87. (See also manganese deficiency of.)
 - , *Helminthosporium* on, in India, 433.
 - , — *halodes* on, in India, 465.
 - , — *sativum* on, breeding against, 634; distribution of, 209; factors affecting, 432, 639, 776; occurrence in the Argentine, 209; in Canada, 639, 776; in India, 703; in U.S.S.R., 789; production of toxins by, 432; varietal reaction to, 634, 789.
 - , hereditary necroses of, in Germany, 352.
 - , *Leptosphaeria herpotrichoides* on, in Germany, 566; in Italy, 774.
 - , — *tritici* on, in Rumania, 201.
 - , manganese deficiency of, in Victoria, 8. (See also grey streak of.)
 - , *Ophiobolus* on, in India, 433.
 - , — *graminis* on, biologic study on, 491; control, 483, 709; distribution of, 209; effect of, on yield, 709; factors affecting, 491, 775; occurrence in the Argentine, 209; in Belgium, 775; in Canada, 491, 639; in England, 491; in Kenya, 483; production of toxins by, 432; study on, 709.
 - , — *herpotrichus* on, in England, 433.
 - , *Penicillium* on, in Germany, 640.
 - , *Puccinia* on, breeding against, 634; control, 783; factors affecting, 201, 351, 783; occurrence in Rumania, 201; in U.S.S.R., 783; varietal reaction to, 634, 783.

- [Wheat, *Puccinia*] *glumarum* on, breeding against, 784; control, 350, 784; factors affecting, 488, 709, 774, 784; forecasting outbreaks of, in U.S.S.R., 785; hereditary necrosis in relation to, 353; host morphology in relation to, 784; host range of, 489; incubation period of, 784; nature of resistance to, 784; occurrence in Canada, 488; in Germany, 143, 207; in India, 557, 563; in Italy, 350, 774; in Japan, 635; in Kenya, 483, 558; in U.S.S.R., 784; physiologic forms of, 143, 489, 558, 563; varietal reaction to, 351, 483, 563, 709; in relation to other diseases, 562.
- , — *graminis* on, barberry eradication against, 707; barberry in relation to, 785; breeding against, 348, 707; control, 84, 280, 635, 785; effect of, on yield, 84, 707; factors affecting, 284, 707, 774, 776; losses caused by, 429, 632; method of estimating losses caused by, 429; nature of resistance to, 351, 430, 635; note on, 336, 631; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 351, 429, 631, 776; in Germany, 207; in India, 557; in Italy, 774; in Japan, 635; in Kenya, 483; in New S. Wales, 84; in Poland, 280; in S. Africa, 6; in U.S.A., 84, 336, 348, 633, 707; in U.S.S.R., 785; in Western Australia, 84; overwintering of, 336; physiologic forms of, 6, 483, 635; varietal reaction to, 348, 429, 483, 632, 633; in relation to other diseases, 562.
- , — *tritici* on, breeding against, 784; control, 349, 350, 635, 669, 776, 784, 785; distribution of, 635; effect of, on yield, 349; factors affecting, 201, 349, 562, 571, 708, 774, 784; nature of resistance to, 784; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 776; in England, 707; in Germany, 207; in India, 557; in Italy, 83, 350, 774; in Japan, 635; in Portugal, 707; in Rumania, 201; in U.S.A., 633; in U.S.S.R., 348, 350, 562, 669, 708, 784, 785; overwintering of, 349, 784, 785; physiologic forms of, 83, 633, 707; varietal reaction to, 83, 350, 633, 708, 789.
- , *Pythium* on, factors affecting, 639; occurrence in Canada, 432, 639; in Italy, 774; toxin formation by, 432.
- , — *arrhenomanes* on, in Canada, 141.
- , — *var. canadensis* on, in Canada, 432.
- , — *graminicolum* on, in India, 465.
- , reclamation disease of, 793.
- , *Rhizophidium graminis* on, in Canada, 491.
- , rhizosphere of, 520.
- , *Sclerotinia graminearum* on, in U.S.S.R., 566.
- , *Septoria graminum* on, in Italy, 774; in Palestine, 683.
- , — *tritici* on, factors affecting, 201; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in Kenya, 558; in Rumania, 201; varietal reaction to, 201.
- [Wheat], *Tilletia caries* on, action of arsenic compounds on, 144; breeding against, 344, 351, 634, 637; control, 1, 6, 8, 85, 144, 207, 244, 285, 286, 344, 351, 432, 564, 565, 638, 644, 667, 669, 670, 785, 786; dissemination of, 384; effect of, on host, 7, 564; on milling quality, 208; factors affecting, 144, 349, 481, 785, 786; genetics of resistance to, 287, 344, 351, 563, 638; germination of spores of, 786; note on, 144; occurrence in the Argentine, 639; in Canada, 481; in Cyprus, 85; in England, 667; in France, 638; in Germany, 6, 144, 208; in Hungary, 144, 351; in India, 7; in Lithuania, 644; in New Zealand, 565; in Poland, 285; in Switzerland, 1; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207; in U.S.A., 286, 287, 344, 563; in U.S.S.R., 349, 432, 564, 565, 669, 670, 785, 786; physiologic forms of, 7, 144, 287, 344; sexuality in, 637; studies on, 286, 287, 786; varietal reaction to, 344, 349, 481, 564, 634, 644.
- , — *foetens* on, breeding against, 344, 634; control, 3, 6, 8, 10, 85, 207, 208, 244, 286, 346, 347, 351, 432, 564, 565, 638, 785; effect of, on host morphology, 564; on milling quality, 208; factors affecting, 349, 481, 785, 786; genetics of resistance to, 344; occurrence in the Argentine, 639; in Canada, 481; in Cyprus, 85; in France, 638; in Germany, 208, 638; in Hungary, 351; in India, 7; in New Zealand, 565; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207, 208; in U.S.A., 3, 10, 286, 344, 346, 633; in U.S.S.R., 349, 422, 564, 565, 785, 786; physiologic forms of, 7, 286, 287; varietal reaction to, 344, 349, 481, 564, 633.
- , — *indica* on, in India, 7.
- , *Typhula itoana* on, in Japan, 348.
- , *Urocystis tritici* on, control, 208; factors affecting, 481; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in Australia, 481; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 208; varietal reaction to, 481.
- , *Ustilago tritici* on, breeding against, 634; control, 85, 244, 430, 431, 563, 636, 637, 787, 788; dissemination of, by air, 384; effect of, on host, 7, 360; factors affecting, 201, 489, 637; method of inoculating, 567; nomenclature of, 467; note on, 563; occurrence in Canada, 430, 489; in Cyprus, 85; in France, 84, 636; in India, 431, 557; in Rumania, 201; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 563; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.A., 567; in U.S.S.R., 360, 431, 637, 788; physiologic specialization in, 431; study on, 84; varietal reaction to, 557, 634.
- , *Wojnowicia graminis* on, in Germany, 566.
- Wilding of potato, see Witches' broom of.
- 'Wild' potatoes in S. Africa, 248.
- Willow, see *Salix*.
- Wilt of *Cicer arietinum* in India, 423.
- of citrus in India, 361.

- [Walnut] leaf scorch in India, 587.
 —, *Leptothyrium pomi* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
 —, *Microsphaera yamadai* on, in China, 747.
 —, *Microstroma juglandis* on, in Holland, 74.
 —, *Phomopsis juglandina* on, in Bulgaria, 745.
 —, *Phytophthora cambivora* on, in Italy, 774.
 —, *Polyporus hispidus* on, in U.S.S.R., 330.
Washingtonia filifera, *Penicillium vermoeseni* on, in U.S.A., 91.
 Wastage in stored fruit, statistical study on, 146.
 Water-core of apple in New Zealand and Queensland, 302; in Tasmania, 300, 301.
 Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), cucumber virus 1 on, in England, 672.
 Water-glass, see Sodium silicate.
 Watermelon (*Citrullus vulgaris*), *Cercospora citrullina* on, in Brazil, 60; in Sierra Leone, 779.
 —, *Colletotrichum lagenarium* on, in U.S.S.R., 698.
 —, *Fusarium* on, in U.S.S.R., 309.
 —, — *bulbigenum* var. *niveum* on, breeding against, 486; effect of bios on parasitism of, 309; occurrence in U.S.A., 276, 486, 553; varietal reaction to, 486, 553.
 —, — *scirpi* on, in Bulgaria, 746.
 —, *Macrosporium* on, in S. Africa, 426.
 —, *Pythium aphanidermatum* on, in India, 587.
 Watery breakdown of grapefruit in U.S.A., 498.
 Wax, use of, against pitting of grapefruit, 499.
 Wetters, emulsives as, 518.
 Wheat (*Triticum*), *Alternaria peglionii* on, in the Argentine, 209.
 —, *Bacterium atrofaciens* on, in U.S.S.R., 669.
 —, — *translucens* on, in U.S.S.R., 565.
 —, — var. *undulosum* on, in Tanganyika, 704; in U.S.A., 489.
 —, black point of, in India, 433.
 —, *Brachysporium tomato* can infect, 266.
 —, *Calonectria graminicola* on, in Germany, 566; in Rumania, 201.
 —, *Cercospora herpotrichoides* on, control, 145, 288, 567, 709; effect of, on yield, 709, 783; factors affecting, 145, 433; note on, 433; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in England, 433; in France, 145, 288; in Germany, 566, 783; study on, 709.
 —, *Cladosporium* on, in India, 433.
 —, *Colletotrichum graminicola* can infect, 795.
 —, diseases, control, 670; breeding against, 352; occurrence in Tunis, 207.
 —, *Erysiphe graminis* on, effect of, on resistance to *Puccinia triticea*, 708; factors affecting, 73, 201; note on, 201; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in Holland, 73; in Rumania, 201; in U.S.A., 633; in U.S.S.R., 789; reaction to *P. graminis* in relation to, 562; varietal reaction to, 789.
 [Wheat], *Fusarium* on, control, 567, 788; factors affecting, 788; occurrence in Belgium, 755; in Germany, 566; in India, 433; in U.S.S.R., 788.
 —, — *avenaceum* on, control, 567, 640; factors affecting, 788; notes on, 6; occurrence in Canada, 428; in Germany, 567; in Great Britain, 6; in U.S.S.R., 640, 789; varietal reaction to, 789.
 —, — *culmorum* on, control, 85, 490, 567; factors affecting, 85, 490, 640, 776, 788; occurrence in Canada, 776; in Germany, 85, 566; in New Zealand, 489; in U.S.S.R., 640, 789; physiologic forms of, 566; production of toxins by, 432; study on, 489; varietal reaction to, 789.
 —, — *equiseti* and its f. 1 on, in Great Britain, 6.
 —, — *herbarum* on, see *F. avenaceum* on.
 —, — *sambucinum* on, in Switzerland, 643.
 —, *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans* on, in the Argentine, 209.
 —, — *saubinetii* on, control, 81, 346; distribution of, 209; factors affecting, 640, 788; occurrence in the Argentine, 209; in U.S.A., 346, 644; in U.S.S.R., 640, 788, 789; study on, 644; varietal reaction to, 789.
 —, *Gibellina cerealis* on, in England, 433.
 —, grey speck of, in Denmark, 73, 87. (See also manganese deficiency of.)
 —, *Helminthosporium* on, in India, 433.
 —, — *halodes* on, in India, 465.
 —, — *sativum* on, breeding against, 634; distribution of, 209; factors affecting, 432, 639, 776; occurrence in the Argentine, 209; in Canada, 639, 776; in India, 703; in U.S.S.R., 789; production of toxins by, 432; varietal reaction to, 634, 789.
 —, hereditary necroses of, in Germany, 352.
 —, *Leptosphaeria herpotrichoides* on, in Germany, 566; in Italy, 774.
 —, — *tritici* on, in Rumania, 201.
 —, manganese deficiency of, in Victoria, 8. (See also grey streak of.)
 —, *Ophiobolus* on, in India, 433.
 —, — *graminis* on, biologic study on, 491; control, 483, 709; distribution of, 209; effect of, on yield, 709; factors affecting, 491, 775; occurrence in the Argentine, 209; in Belgium, 775; in Canada, 491, 639; in England, 491; in Kenya, 483; production of toxins by, 432; study on, 709.
 —, — *herpotrichus* on, in England, 433.
 —, *Penicillium* on, in Germany, 640.
 —, *Puccinia* on, breeding against, 634; control, 783; factors affecting, 201, 351, 783; occurrence in Rumania, 201; in U.S.S.R., 783; varietal reaction to, 634, 783.

- [Wheat, *Puccinia*] *glumarum* on, breeding against, 784; control, 350, 784; factors affecting, 488, 709, 774, 784; forecasting outbreaks of, in U.S.S.R., 785; hereditary necrosis in relation to, 353; host morphology in relation to, 784; host range of, 489; incubation period of, 784; nature of resistance to, 784; occurrence in Canada, 488; in Germany, 143, 207; in India, 557, 563; in Italy, 350, 774; in Japan, 635; in Kenya, 483, 558; in U.S.S.R., 784; physiologic forms of, 143, 489, 558, 563; varietal reaction to, 351, 483, 563, 709; in relation to other diseases, 562.
- , — *graminis* on, barberry eradication against, 707; barberry in relation to, 785; breeding against, 348, 707; control, 84, 280, 635, 785; effect of, on yield, 84, 707; factors affecting, 284, 707, 774, 776; losses caused by, 429, 632; method of estimating losses caused by, 429; nature of resistance to, 351, 430, 635; note on, 336, 631; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 351, 429, 631, 776; in Germany, 207; in India, 557; in Italy, 774; in Japan, 635; in Kenya, 483; in New S. Wales, 84; in Poland, 280; in S. Africa, 6; in U.S.A., 84, 336, 348, 633, 707; in U.S.S.R., 785; in Western Australia, 84; overwintering of, 336; physiologic forms of, 6, 483, 635; varietal reaction to, 348, 429, 483, 632, 633; in relation to other diseases, 562.
- , — *triticea* on, breeding against, 784; control, 349, 350, 635, 669, 776, 784, 785; distribution of, 635; effect of, on yield, 349; factors affecting, 201, 349, 562, 571, 708, 774, 784; nature of resistance to, 784; occurrence in Australia, 635; in Canada, 776; in England, 707; in Germany, 207; in India, 557; in Italy, 83, 350, 774; in Japan, 635; in Portugal, 707; in Rumania, 201; in U.S.A., 633; in U.S.S.R., 348, 350, 562, 669, 708, 784, 785; overwintering of, 349, 784, 785; physiologic forms of, 83, 633, 707; varietal reaction to, 83, 350, 633, 708, 789.
- , *Pythium* on, factors affecting, 639; occurrence in Canada, 432, 639; in Italy, 774; toxin formation by, 432.
- , — *arrhenomanes* on, in Canada, 141.
- , — *var. canadensis* on, in Canada, 432.
- , — *graminicolum* on, in India, 465.
- , reclamation disease of, 793.
- , *Rhizophidium graminis* on, in Canada, 491.
- , rhizosphere of, 520.
- , *Sclerotinia graminearum* on, in U.S.S.R., 566.
- , *Septoria graminum* on, in Italy, 774; in Palestine, 683.
- , — *tritici* on, factors affecting, 201; occurrence in Belgium, 775; in Kenya, 558; in Rumania, 201; varietal reaction to, 201.
- [Wheat], *Tilletia caries* on, action of arsenic compounds on, 144; breeding against, 344, 351, 634, 637; control, 1, 6, 8, 85, 144, 207, 244, 285, 286, 344, 351, 432, 564, 565, 638, 644, 667, 669, 670, 785, 786; dissemination of, 384; effect of, on host, 7, 564; on milling quality, 208; factors affecting, 144, 349, 481, 785, 786; genetics of resistance to, 287, 344, 351, 563, 638; germination of spores of, 786; note on, 144; occurrence in the Argentine, 639; in Canada, 481; in Cyprus, 85; in England, 667; in France, 638; in Germany, 6, 144, 208; in Hungary, 144, 351; in India, 7; in Lithuania, 644; in New Zealand, 565; in Poland, 285; in Switzerland, 1; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207; in U.S.A., 286, 287, 344, 563; in U.S.S.R., 349, 432, 564, 565, 669, 670, 785, 786; physiologic forms of, 7, 144, 287, 344; sexuality in, 637; studies on, 286, 287, 786; varietal reaction to, 344, 349, 481, 564, 634, 644.
- , — *foetens* on, breeding against, 344, 634; control, 3, 6, 8, 10, 85, 207, 208, 244, 286, 346, 347, 351, 432, 564, 565, 638, 785; effect of, on host morphology, 564; on milling quality, 208; factors affecting, 349, 481, 785, 786; genetics of resistance to, 344; occurrence in the Argentine, 639; in Canada, 481; in Cyprus, 85; in France, 638; in Germany, 208, 638; in Hungary, 351; in India, 7; in New Zealand, 565; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 207, 208; in U.S.A., 3, 10, 286, 344, 346, 633; in U.S.S.R., 349, 422, 564, 565, 785, 786; physiologic forms of, 7, 286, 287; varietal reaction to, 344, 349, 481, 564, 633.
- , — *indica* on, in India, 7.
- , *Typhula itoana* on, in Japan, 348.
- , *Urocystis tritici* on, control, 208; factors affecting, 481; legislation against, in U.S.S.R., 400; occurrence in Australia, 481; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 208; varietal reaction to, 481.
- , *Ustilago tritici* on, breeding against, 634; control, 85, 244, 430, 431, 563, 636, 637, 787, 788; dissemination of, by air, 384; effect of, on host, 7, 360; factors affecting, 201, 489, 637; method of inoculating, 567; nomenclature of, 467; note on, 563; occurrence in Canada, 430, 489; in Cyprus, 85; in France, 84, 636; in India, 431, 557; in Rumania, 201; in Tasmania, 488; in Tunis, 563; in Uruguay, 427; in U.S.A., 567; in U.S.S.R., 360, 431, 637, 788; physiologic specialization in, 431; study on, 84; varietal reaction to, 557, 634.
- , *Wojnowicia graminis* on, in Germany, 566.
- Wilding of potato, see Witches' broom of.
- 'Wild' potatoes in S. Africa, 248.
- Willow, see *Salix*.
- Wilt of *Cicer arietinum* in India, 423.
- of citrus in India, 361.

- [Wilt] of coco-nut in British Guiana, 202; in India, 15.
- of pineapple in British Guiana, 202; in West Indies, 202.
- of *Piper methysticum* in Fiji, 137, 462.
- Wine must, *Spicaria taurica* in, in U.S.S.R., 321.
- 'Wisa' disease of birch in Lithuania, 66.
- Wistaria chinensis*, *Cytospora mira* on, 56; renamed *Fusicytospora mira*, 56.
- Witches' broom of *Cedrus atlantica* in Germany, 413.
- of lucerne in New S. Wales, 724.
- of pine in Germany, 68.
- of potato, 460.
- Wojnowicia graminis* on wheat in Germany, 566.
- Wolman salts, see Triolith.
- Woodiness of passion fruit in Queensland, 593.
- of tomato, virus of, affecting tobacco in U.S.S.R., 754.
- Wood pulp, see Timber.
- Woodwardia orientalis*, *Milesina tobinagai* on, in Japan, 609.
- Woroninella umbilicata* on pigeon pea in Ceylon, 137.
- Wyojel as a spreader, 666.
- X-bodies in tobacco mosaic, 322.
- X-rays, effect of, on *Bacillus coli*, *Bacterium medicaginis*, and *Sarcina lutea*, 4; on resistance of *Helianthus tuberosus* to *Puccinia helianthi*, 422; on variation in living organisms, 38.
- , use of, against *Endomyces dermatitidis* on man, 295.
- X virus of potato, see Potato virus X.
- Xanthium spinosum*, iron deficiency chlorosis of, in Denmark, 110.
- Xestobium rufovillosum*, attacks of, favoured by *Fomes cryptarum*, 186.
- Xyloporosis of lime in Palestine, 647.
- Y virus of potato, see Potato virus Y.
- Yams (*Dioscorea*), *Gloeosporium pestis* on, in Fiji, 137.
- *Goplana dioscoreae* on, in the Philippines and Samoa, 259; synonymy of, 259.
- , mosaic of, in Sierra Leone, 779.
- Yatren, use of, in culture media, 152.
- Yeasts, classification of, 21, 367.
- on butter, 154.
- Yellow dwarf of onion in U.S.A., 486.
- of potato, 460; control, 3, 43; factors affecting, 43; legislation against, in the Argentine, 249; occurrence in the Argentine, 249; in U.S.A., 3, 42; study on, 43; transmission of, by *Agallia sanguinolenta*, *Empoasca fabae*, grafting, and *Macrosiphum gei*, 43; varietal reaction to, 43.
- edge of strawberry in England, 732; in France, 817; transmission of, by *Capitophorus fragaeifolii*, 732.
- flat of lily in Bermuda, 559; in England, 444.
- spot of pineapple in Hawaii, 673; in the Philippines, 378; transmission of, by *Thrips tabaci*, 379; to *Emilia javanica* and *E. sonchifolia*, 379.
- [Yellow] top of potato in U.S.A., 483; synonymy of, 460.
- 'Yellowing' of beet, see Yellowing of.
- of citrus in New S. Wales, 280.
- Yellows of aster, China, control, 776; occurrence in Canada, 776; in Germany and Hungary, 808; in U.S.A., 156; virus of, affecting *Leontodon autumnalis* in Canada, 776; potato, 460.
- of beet, control, 549; effect of, yield, 417, 418, 549; factors affecting, 417, 549; history of, 548; occurrence in Belgium, 549, 764; in Holland, 191, 416, 417, 549, 764; transmission of, by *Aphis fabae*, 418, 549; by grafting and by *Myzus persicae*, 549; overwintering of, 549.
- (?) — of carrot in Canada, 776.
- of groundnut in Uganda, a form of 'rosette', 426.
- of peach, conferring immunity from little peach disease, 516; incubation period of, in host and in *Macropsis trimaculata*, 730; legislation against, in Australia, 832; in Chile, 688; occurrence (?) in India, 587; in U.S.A., 516; relation of, to little peach, 516.
- of potato in S. Africa, 247.
- (?) — of salsify in Canada, 776.
- Youngberry (*Rubus*), *Haplospheeria deformans* on, in U.S.A., 817.
- Z virus of potato, see Potato virus Z.
- Zaghouania phyllireae* on *Phyllirea media*, (?) *Fusarium uredinicolum* parasitizing, in France, 372.
- Zantedeschia aethiopica*, *Colletotrichum montemartini* on, in Italy, 658.
- , *Rhizoctonia callae* on, in Italy, 830.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- Zea mays*, see Maize.
- Zinc arsenate, use of, as a timber preservative, 414, 623.
- arsenite, use of, as a timber preservative, 623.
- chloride, replacement of copper fungicides by, 735.
- , use of, as a timber preservative, 132, 133, 186, 269, 414.
- , chromated, use of, as a timber preservative, 414.
- compounds, use of, with oil sprays, 146.
- deficiency in relation to little leaf of apricot, barley, cotton, maize, mustard, squash, sunflower, and tomato, 730; to rosette of *Carya pecan*, 543.
- injury to tomatoes in U.S.A., 736.
- meta arsenite, use of, in timber preservation, 486.
- naphthenate, use of, as a timber preservative, 622.
- oxide, replacement of copper fungicides by, 735.
- , use of, against cabbage, carrot, cucumber, lettuce, and radish diseases, 484; against citrus mottle leaf, 146,

- 576, 714; against paint mildew, 40; as a timber preservative, 413.
- [Zinc] sulphate, toxicity of, to *Sclerotinia fructicola*, 235.
- , use of, against avocado mottle leaf, 239; against *Bacterium pruni* on peach, 235; against bean deficiency disease, 782; against citrus mottle leaf, 363, 495, 576, 714, 778; against *Cladosporium carpophilum* on peach, 235; against court-noué of the vine, 199; against little leaf of apricot, barley, cotton, mustard, squash, sunflower, and tomatoes, 730; with copper sulphate against *Phytophthora citrophthora* and *P. parasitica* on citrus, 90.
- sulphide, action of radiation from, on fungal cultures, 310.
- Zingiber officinalis*, see Ginger.
- Zinnia*, *Fusarium* on, in Canada, 776.
- , tomato spotted wilt affecting, in England, 444.
- *elegans*, celery virus 1 can infect, 195.
- , *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on, in U.S.A., 477.
- , tomato bunchy top can infect, 124.
- Zizyphus sativa*, *Z. vulgaris*, and its vars. *inermis* and *spinosus*, *Phakopsora zizyphi-vulgaris* on, in China and Japan, 401.
- Zonate chlorosis of citrus in Brazil and U.S.A., 13.
- Zoopage atractospora*, *Z. cladosperma*, and *Z. nematospora* on amoebae in U.S.A., 720.
- Zoophagus tentaculum* on *Nitella flexilis*, preying on rotifers in U.S.A., 720.
- Zosmenus quadratus*, transmission of beet crinkle by, 477, 549.
- Zostera*, *Labyrinthula* on, in Denmark, England, and N. America, 671.
- *marina*, dying-off of, factors affecting, 39, 819, 820; *Labyrinthula* in relation to, 454, 820; note on, 820; occurrence in Canada, 453; in Denmark, 820; in N. America, 39; in U.S.A., 39, 453; *Ophiobolus halimus* in relation to, 820; previous outbreaks of, in France, Great Britain, and N. America, 39; study on, 453.
- , *Labyrinthula* on, in Canada, 454; in Denmark, 820; in U.S.A., 454.
- , *Ophiobolus halimus* on, in Denmark, 820.
- Zyman, use of, as a timber preservative, 479.

PRINTED IN
GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
OXFORD
BY
JOHN JOHNSON
PRINTER
TO THE
UNIVERSITY